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INTRODUCTION.

THE first place in this volume is given to JAMES DUANE'S *Statement of the Evidence and Argument in defence of the territorial rights and jurisdiction of New York, which had been drawn into controversy, not only in the affair of the New Hampshire Grants, but in the unsettled questions of boundary with Massachusetts, east of the Hudson, and her claim to lands west of the Delaware.*

In 1784 *a federal court was instituted, pursuant to the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, to hear and determine the controversy between the States of Massachusetts and New York. Mr.* DUANE'S *brief (now printed from the original MS. in the possession of the Society) was prepared for the expected trial; which, however, never took place. The history of the proceedings may be found in the Journals of Congress, from which it appears that after many difficulties the controversy was amicably settled and determined by an agreement entered into on the* 16*th December,* 1786, *between the agents of the States who were parties.*

Although this document was not used in the previous hearing before Congress of the Vermont Controversy, it contains the essence of the New York claims in that affair, which was yet unsettled when it was prepared. In all these transactions Mr. DUANE *was a principal agent and manager on the part of New York.*

The collection respecting Old New York and Trinity Church has been drawn chiefly from the newspapers of the colonial period. It will be observed that in the general design Trinity Church furnishes a nucleus for the association of much valuable material for the illustration of the local and family history of New York.

The sermon of the Rev. Francis Makemie, which concludes the volume, is probably the earliest Presbyterian sermon in America now extant, and was certainly the first preached in the City of New York. The circumstances attending its delivery and the persecution of its author give peculiar historical interest to this memorial of the first appearance here of a religious denomination now so numerous and powerful.

The Narrative of the author's imprisonment, etc., is well known to historians. Printed first in Boston within a few months after the events occurred, it was reprinted in London in 1708. *It was again reprinted in New York in* 1755, *with a prefatory dedication to the members of the General Assembly of the Province by "the author of the Watch-Tower"— William Livingston.*

The Sermon itself has hitherto escaped the attention of historical writers, and is now reprinted from the original in the Force Collection. It is one of the rarest of American tracts. One cause of its rarity may be inferred from the following passage in the Epistle to the Reader prefixed to the Narrative of the author's imprisonment, etc.

"Tho' Preaching a Sermon, and Printing it as the cause "of Imprisonment, be reputed a Libel, to justifie opening of "Letters, and seizing Books, without restoration or satisfac- "tion, I hope it will be no crime for Losers to speak, in telling "the World, what we have suffered . . . for Preaching "one Sermon, without obtaining a Licence," etc.

NEW-YORK: *January*, 1871.

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I.

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF NEW YORK; THE N. H. GRANTS, ETC.

STATE OF THE EVIDENCE

AND ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS AND JURISDICTION

OF

NEW YORK

AGAINST

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

AND THE

CLAIMANTS UNDER IT,

AND AGAINST

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS:

By JAMES DUANE

ONE OF THE AGENTS AND COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO MANAGE THOSE CONTROVERSIES.

STATE OF THE EVIDENCE, Etc.

CONCERNING NEW YORK AND THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

The Evidence and Arguments in support of the Territorial Rights and Jurisdiction of the state of New York against New Hampshire as a Government, against the Claimants under it, both in respect to the Right of Soil, and an independent Jurisdiction: and against the Claims of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Stated by James Duane, one of the Agents and Commissioners appointed by acts of the Legislature of the state of New York to manage those important controversies.

THE various contentions in which our boundaries have been unhappily involved with our surrounding sister states, have proved the source of great calamity and distress, from the first establishment of the late colony to the present day. A prospect of their accommodation is contemplated with great satisfaction. They may be distinguished under the follow^{g} heads:

I. Our Eastern boundary in opposition—
First, To New Hampshire as a Government;
Secondly, To the Claimants under it; Either as to the Right of Soil; or an Independent Jurisdiction: and

Thirdly, To the Government of the Massachusetts' Bay.

II. Our Northern boundary in opposition to the Government of the Massachusetts' Bay: And

III. Our Western boundary in opposition to that Government.

In this order I propose to arrange the evidence and my observations, that both may be more clearly understood. Accordingly the first thing to be establish'd is—

I. Our Eastern boundary as it respects the Government of New Hampshire.

As a basis it is to be premised that the territorial Rights of New York are derived from three sources: The Grant of the Crown: The Preoccupancy of the Dutch: and the Cession and Surrender of the native Proprietors. The first only is material with regard to New Hampshire; The two last will be fully elucidated in the Course of this argument under the proper Heads.

King Charles the second to remove any doubts which might have arisen on his first grant to his Brother the Duke of York, for the same Territory, dated the 12th of March 1663/4, from the want of Seizin when it passed:

29th June 1676 No 1. By letters Patent under the great Seal of England granted to the Duke of York, inter alia, "All that Island or Islands, commonly called Mattawacks or Long Island, together with Hudson's River, *And all the Land from the west side of Connecticut River, to the East side of Delaware Bay.*

We therefore contend that the Western banks of Connecticut River, are the original and ancient boundary of New York; and continue to be so, at this day, as far as we border upon New Hampshire.

It has been pretended that by this description no more is granted than would be comprehended within

a line from Connecticut River to Delaware bay. To which it is answered that the words "All the land from the west side of Connecticut River to the East side of Delaware bay" do not imply a *line:* but the whole country extended from the west side of Connecticut River till it meets in some part with the Delaware.

If the objection should be thought serious the grant must be explained by the preoccupancy of the Dutch, & the rights & cessions of the five nations which are fully stated in the course of this collection.

Notwithstanding this grant under which the State of New Jersey as well as New York were held: and which had been the foundation of a settlement of the Boundaries between Connecticut and New York in 1684; we find the following assertion in Vermount's Appeal, p. 13. "In the first place we absolutely deny, "and we believe the candid world will join with us, "that New York ever had the least pretended right to "this Territory before the Adjudication of the King's "Council 3[d] July 15 G. in 1764.

The evidence which we conceive abundantly sufficient to restrict New Hampshire to the West banks of Connecticut River, is as follows:

New Hampshire, as it was originally granted on 7[th] November 1629, by the Council of Plymouth to John Mason their Secretary, comprehended no more than the breadth of 20 miles Sea Coast; and a Western Extent of 60 miles into the Country. It did not approach Connecticut River within 20 miles; that district remaining extra-provincial.

It is thus described in the deed from the Council of Plymouth "All that part of the main land in New England lying upon the Sea Coast, Beginning from the middle part of Merrimack River, and from thence to proceed northward along the Sea Coast to Piscataqua River, and so forward up within the said River & to the furthest head thereof; and from thence northwestward untill threescore miles be finished from the first

entrance of Piscataqua River; And also from Merrimack thro' the said River to the furthest head thereof; and so forward up into the land Westward, untill threescore miles be finished; and from thence to Cross over land to the threescore miles end accounted from Piscataqua River; together with all Islands Islets within five leagues distance of the premisses and abutting upon the same or any part and parcel thereof."

The Commission to Governor Benning Wentworth enlarged it both on the North and West: on the *West*, in express terms, *till it should meet the Kings other Governments:* on the *North* till one hundred and twenty miles should be finished from the mouth of Piscataqua harbour; *or untill it should meet the King's other Governments.*

That Governor Wentworth and his Council well understood that their Government was bounded by New York; and that no apology can be offered for their Encroachments will appear from the most conclusive Testimony (to wit).

17 Nov^{r} 1749 No. [2] His letter to the Governor of New York, containing the above description of New Hampshire from the King's Commission, and desiring to be informed how far north and East, the Boundaries of New York extended:

3^{d} April 1750 No. [1] Minutes of Council of New York, advising him that New York was bounded *Eastward by Connecticut River &c.*

9 April 1750 No. [4] Governor of New York's letter to Governor Wentworth to the same purpose.

25th April 1750 No. [5] Governor Wentworth's reply, declaring that this information would have been entirely satisfactory, had not the Charter Governments of Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay extended their bounds many miles to the Westward of Connecticut River; that it was the opinion of his Majesty's Council of that Government, that New Hampshire had an equal right to claim the same extent of Western boundary; and that he had, in consequence of their advice,

before Governor Clinton's letter came to hand, granted one Township due north of the Massachusetts line, and by measurement 24 miles east of the City of Albany; That he was prohibited by his Majesty's Commission to interfere with his other Governments; and far from desireing to make the least encroachment or set on foot any dispute: that it would give him great satisfaction if Governor Clinton, at his leisure, could inform him, by what authority Connecticut and Massachusetts bay claimed so far to the Westward; *And that in the mean time he should desist from making any further grants on the Western frontiers of his Government, that might have the least probability of interfering with the Government of New York.*

5th June 1750 No. [4] Minute of Council of New York thereupon; advising that the claim of Connecticut was founded upon an agreement with this Government about the year 1684; and that the Massachusett's settlements, so far to the Westward, were made by intrusion; and that it was probable that the Township which Governor Wentworth had lately granted, or some part of it, had been already granted by this Government.

6th June 1750 No. [6] Governor Clinton's letter forwarding the above advice; and insisting that Governor Wentworth should *vacate* the grant he had made of a Township; otherwise he should think himself obliged to send a Representation of the matter to his Majesty.

22d June 1750 No. [8] Governor Wentworth's reply, that his Majesty's Council of that Colony were unanimously of opinion, not to commence a dispute with the Government of New York, respecting the extent of their Western boundary, till his Majesty's pleasure should be further known: and that they had advised that he should, on the part of New Hampshire, make a representation of the matter to his Majesty: relying that the same would be done on the part of New York: and that whatever should be done therein the Government of New Hampshire would esteem their duty to

acquiesce in, without further dispute; which he hoped would be satisfactory on that point.

That there was no possibility of *vacating* the grant of the Township as desired; but if it should fall by his Majesty's determination, in the Government of New York, *it would be void of Course.*

24th July 1750 No. [7] Minute of Council of New York approving of the expedient proposed by Mr Wentworth; and further advising that it would be for the mutual advantage of both Governments, to exchange copies of each others Representations to his Majesty.

25th July 1750 No. [9] Governor Clinton's letter communicating to Governor Wentworth the last mentioned advice.

2d Septr 1750 No. [11] Governor Wentworth's answer informing Mr Clinton that the Council of New Hampshire approved of the proposal "that the representations to the Crown should be exchanged," as it might contribute to the speedy termination of the Controversy without expence, on either side: promising to transmit Mr. Clinton an authentic Copy of his representation, as soon as it should be perfected.

23d March 1750 No Governor Wentworth's Representation and claim transmitted to the Lords of Trade in behalf of New Hampshire. See this Representation refuted in the General Assembly's State before referred to p. 27 &c.

This Representation was not communicated to the Government of New York, according to the above solemn agreement; but sent over privately without any notice.

22d Dec 1752 No The secretary of the board of trade, by order of the Commissioners for trade and plantations, inclosed the Representation made by Mr Wentworth to their Lordship's to Mr Charles agent for this Government desiring that he should transmit it to his Constituents, by the first opportunity that their Lordships might be informed of their sentiments upon it as soon as possible.

16th Novr 1753 No. [178] The Representation of the Committee of his Majesty's Council of the Province of New York and the Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of New York, then lately passed, to examine into the Eastern boundaries of the Colony of New York and for other purposes therein mentioned, [See Record of the proceedings of the said Commissioners appointed to examine into the eastern boundaries of the said province] in answer to Governor Wentworth's representation (to whom the same had been referred) being presented to the Lieutenant Governor and by him laid before the Council.

6th Decr 1753 No. [12] Minute of Council approving of the same, and advising his Honor to transmit it to the Board of Trade.

Encroachments, in the mean time, were made upon the Eastern boundaries of New York; not only by Massachusetts Bay; but by Claimants under New *Hampshire;*

For the prevention of which, and to vindicate our Jurisdiction

28th July 1753 No original. A Proclamation was issued by the Government of New York for apprehending and bringing to punishment, All persons who should under colour or pretence of title or authority from the Governments of the Massachusetts Bay, or *New Hampshire*, enter upon or take possession of any lands granted under the great Seal of New York.

From this period the matter rested for some years, the incursions of the Indians, immediately preceding the late war, between Great Britain France & Spain which terminated in 1763, obstructing all new Settlements in that frontier Country, & the Government of New York confiding that New Hampshire, after agreeing to submit the determination to the King, would not have ventured to grant any more of the lands in dispute untill a final decision.

After the reduction of Canada the Emissaries of New Hampshire renewed their Encroachments, not

contented with intrusions on the uncultivated parts of the State; they entered upon and seized the farms and habitations of Settlers under some of our most ancient grants which had long been quietly possessed.

Others who had no pretence, even under New Hampshire, were influenced by the example of the Claimants under that Government to make Encroachments.

To prevent the Incautious from being deceived, to assert the rights, and fully to maintain our Jurisdiction—

18th Febry 1761 No. original This Government issued a Proclamation, prohibiting all persons from entering into or taking possession of land on Otter Creek, or Wood Creek, under the pretended title of one Lydias who had asserted that he had collected 800 Families to settle thereon—And on

28th Decr 1763 No. original Another Proclamation was published to require all officers of Justice to continue to exercise their respective Functions as far as the banks of Connecticut River, notwithstanding any claim of Jurisdiction or grants under New Hampshire westward of that River: and to make return of the names of all offenders that they might be punished according to Law.

Lydias fled from Justice; but the New Hampshire Emissaries persevered in their Encroachments, and in distressing the People settled under New York.

No. 35 original. Deposition of James Van Cortlandt Esquire, That in summer of 1764 he assisted in arresting Samuel Robinson &c who with other Emissaries for New Hampshire had distressed the settlers under Hosick and Renssalaerwyck grants, drove off their Cattle, seized their grain, and threatned to distress all within their claim who would not hold under them;

7th August 1764 No. Minute of Council of New York on the same subject, containing substance of letters from Sherriff of Albany.

No. original. The letters from Harmanus Schy-

ler Sherriff of Albany referred to in the above minute of Council.

Minutes Sup. Court No. These offenders on their submission were discharged by the Supreme Court without trial or fine.

The Government of New York now found it high time to urge the Crown to make a final decision of the Controversy which had been so long suspended on account of the War: which produced—

20th July 1764 No. Copy recited in the next proclamation. The final decree of the King in privy Council declaring the *western banks of the River Connecticut* from where it enters the province of the Massachusetts Bay as far as the forty fifth degree of northern Latitude *to be* the boundary line between the two provinces of New Hampshire and New York.*

10th April 1765 No. original. A Proclamation of the Government of New York published the said decree in the usual form.

6th June, 1766, No. [14] Order of the Governor and Council of New York that the Claimants under New Hampshire sue out their grants by a limited time to prevent the preference of other Petitioners.

22d May, 1765. No. [15] Order of the Governor and Council of New York in favor of the Occupants under New Hampshire who were settled before the 22d May 1765.

No. original. Surveyor General's Certificate of Reservation in favor of New Hampshire occupants settled before the twenty second May 1765.

22 Oct^{r} 1765 No. [16] Minute of Council in Petition of Thomas Chandler and others for a new County on Connecticut river;

3d July 1766 A new County erected on the petition of the Inhabitants, by the name of Cumberland, on Connecticut River by an act entitled "an act for erecting certain lands lying on the west side of Connecticut

* See this Decree explained in Assembly's State before quoted, p. 19, &c.

River within this Colony into a separate County to be called by the name of the County of Cumberland." Laws of New York, p.

Minutes of Council 28th Feby 1770 No. [17] Order of the Government of New York on Petition of the Inhabitants for erecting another County, by the name of Gloucester, on the same River.

Courts Representation. 11th July 1766 No. [18] Minutes of Council on ordinance for Courts of Justice in Cumberland County and appointment of Magistrates &c.

13th Novr 1771 No. [19] Minutes of Council of New York containing the substance of a letter of the 9th Novr 1771, from Governor Wentworth of New-Hampshire to Governor Tryon of New York declaring that he had given no Encouragement to the Claimants under that Government to hope for any alteration of Jurisdiction; but had recommended implicit obedience to the laws and upon all occasions positively disowned any connection with these people &c.; and advice of Council to issue a proclamation.

29th Jany 1772 No. [20] Copy letter from minutes. Minutes of Council of New York containing a Communication of a letter of the 8th Janr 1771 from John Wentworth Esqr Governor of New Hampshire to Governor Tryon with a Copy of the minute of the Council of that province on the same day which are ordered to be entered on the minutes of Council.

The letter declares that no disturbances have been committed on the banks of Connecticut River where the Inhabitants of New York have daily intercourse with those of New Hampshire; on the Contrary that the reported evils are confined to a small district remote from the New Hampshire boundary line and more immediately connected with Hudson's River and the Colonies of Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay whence they originally migrated. That violence and illegal opposition to Government is the aversion of New Hampshire and every contrary assurance groundless, &c.

The minute entered at large in proceedings of the Council—Copy—The original minute in the office—original.

The Council of New Hampshire declare that by the King's order in Council of the 20th July 1764 *the western bank of Connecticut River was then commanded to be the west bounds of that province; and that that Government had ever and was entirely obedient thereto;* that therefore the said Proclamation (being the last mentioned of the 11th December 1771 which Governor Tryon had transmitted) relating wholly to matters and things *without the boundaries of that province;* the publication thereof by authority of that province would be extra-provincial, &c.

Having stated the Evidence under the first General Head, *Our Eastern boundary* in opposition to the *Government* of New Hampshire *as a State*—

We proceed under the *same General head*—

Secondly, To apply the Evidence in opposition to the Claimants of *the right of soil*, or of *independent Jurisdiction;* pretended to be derived under that Government—and first with respect to *the right of soil.*

It has been insisted in favor of the Claimants—

1st That the original right to the Country which they claim appertained to New Hampshire, and was first made a part of New York by the decree of the King in privy Council of the 20th day of July 1764:—

And that therefore all grants prior to that decision are valid.—

[Note] In support of this assertion they have alledged—

1. That because the Massachusetts and Connecticut had carried their Western boundary within 20 miles of Hudson's River: that therefore New Hampshire ought to be entitled to the same licence.

2. That in 1744 an order was issued by the Crown that if New Hampshire did not provide for fort Dummer it should be annexed with a suitable district of country to the Massachusetts.

See these objections refuted in the Assembly's case before quoted p 12, 13. & 14.

2dly That the lands when granted by New Hampshire were reputed to be in that Government. That the claim of New York is *novel;* and was at the time of obtaining their grants and their subsequent settlement *unknown;* and that therefore they are to be considered as fair purchasers and to be secured.

[Note.] As to the second argument, it is refuted by the Proclamations, arrests, and other acts of Government, of public notoriety before quoted; and more fully in the narrative subjoined to the Assembly's case p 16, &c. where all their objections as offered by themselves to the late Government of New York are stated and answered.

3dly That as both New York and New Hampshire were royal Governments, and they have the King's letters patent under the seal of the latter, it is a good title, even if the lands were comprehended within the Jurisdiction of New York.

[Note.] See this objection refuted in the above narrative p 18 &c.

Secondly. To apply the evidence in opposition to their claim of *Independent Jurisdiction.*

1st They alledge that they have the same right to separate. and become independent of New York; as any of the States of America had to declare themselves independent of the Crown of England.

[Note] In answer to the 1st assertion—

1. The principle is totally inadmissible striking at the very foundation of all social liberty, Government and security.

2. Congress assembled and the States united to defend the political rights Jurisdictions and priviledges of their respective Communities.

3. In their several acts already passed they have clearly reprobated the Idea that a part of a Community may seperate from the rest without its consent: and it can never be admitted while any regard is paid

to our common good and general safety. Taxes could not be collected to preserve the Public Credit: nor a force drawn out to oppose an Enemy.

2^{dly} That they have the same reason, because they have suffered high handed oppression under New York; and their leaders have been persecuted proclaimed and outlawed, and their People defrauded of their property.

In answer to this assertion we say that if it had been true, it could be no ground for a separation.

The lands were disposed of by the *Crown officers* and not by the People. From the oppression of that Crown, New York, as well as the other States, have been driven to an Independence: the inference is therefore obvious, that the People are friends of liberty and the rights of mankind and there can be no room to dread oppression, under our present free and happy Constitution; nor can they apprehend partiality or injustice, when all their claims of property are referred to the determination of unprejudiced Judges appointed by Congress.

But 2^{dly} The truth of the assertion that they have been oppressed, even by the late Government of New York, *is denied.*

They were invited to take out a Confirmation of all their lands, on the same terms waste lands were granted to other Inhabitants. The fees they had paid to New Hampshire Government were a trifle, not exceeding four dollars for a thousand acres.

The truth is that they did apply for grants in many Cases; but objected to the New York quitrent which was much heavier than that under New Hampshire: but this was a point in which our Government could not relieve them being restrained by the King's instructions. When they objected to the fees the Crown officers who were interested cheerfully took up with half of what had been usual. On these terms many accepted their patents; others refused. The Government still willing to favor the occupants issued strict

orders that every setler should have a farm of 200 acres laid out and secured for him. Some accepted this indulgence while others obstinately rejected it.

The grant of Hinsdale to Col. Howard, an intimate friend of Governor Tryon's, was an exception; but it was reprobated by the whole Country, and so great was the clamour, that Mr Tryon repented of what he had done, and offered Howard £600, out of his own pocket, for a surrender that he might secure it to the Inhabitants; which was ungenerously refused.

The People of Hinsdale so far from blaming the Inhabitants of New York are among those who remain firmly attached to the State.

On the other hand—the grants of New Hampshire, as has been shewn, were founded in fraud, and issued in violation of the public faith pledged by that Government; and they have been maintained by force and injustice. Our magistrates have been scourged, our peaceable settlers treated as malefactors, whipped, menaced with death, driven from their possessions, and their habitations burned and destroyed, or seized by the New Hampshire Claimants; these facts are fully established by a series of Complaints and proofs from time to time laid before the former Government by the sufferers.

From the same testimony it will also appear that as the Government of New Hampshire, so were the Claimants under it, well apprized of the claim of New York to that district: that they were not as has been pretended deceived or deluded, but in general settled after full information. That at the time of the New York proclamation of 1763 there were very few Inhabitants on the whole district and that their number especially on the west side of the mountains was very inconsiderable at the time of the decision in 1764 and that every act and violence have since been put in practice to wrest the Country from this Government by force. The proof is full.

7th Augt 1764 No. 35. [13] Copy. The before

mentioned minute of the Council of New York containing the substance of the Sheriff of Albany's report that he had seized Samuel Robinson and others in the act of dispossessing the ancient settlers under the patent of Hosick issued in 1688.

No. 35 A. original. The Sherif's letter referred to in the minutes.

No. 35 B. original. The deposition of James Van Cortlandt Esq[r] on the same subject.

No. 33 C. original. Deposition of Joseph Blanchard Esq[r] concerning the manner of issuing the New Hampshire grants and the Settlement under them.

No. 29. original. Deposition of Ebenezer Cole to the same purpose.

No. 30. original. Deposition of John Monroe Esq[r] to the same purpose.

No. 31. original. Deposition of Simon Stevens Esq[r] to the same purpose.

No. 32. original. Deposition of Samuel Wells Esq[r] to the same purpose.

No. 34. original. Deposition of Oliver Willard Esq[r] to the same purpose.

12[th] Dec[r] 1769. No. 36. [21] Copy. Minute of Council of New York on Reading complaint and affidavits of forceable obstruction of the partition of Wallomscork according to Law (being an antient possession of New York) by New Hampshire Claimants a proclamation is ordered to seize the offenders.

No. 36 A. original. The Deposition of John R. Blecker referred to in the minute of Council.

No. 37. original. The Deposition of Nanning Visher the like.

No. 38. original. The Deposition of Thomas Hun on the same subject.

No. 39. original. The petition of Peter Lansing Esq[r] on the same subject.

12[th] Dec[r] 1769. No 39 A. original. The Proclamation for apprehending the agressors.

31[st] Oct[r] 1770. No. 40. [22] original. Minutes of

Council of New York on reading Complaints and Affidavits of a second Riot by the New Hampshire Claimants for obstructing the partition of Wallomscork again directed after a fair trial at law of the title on that and several other patents, and verdicts in favor of the New York Grantees: A proclamation ordered to apprehend the Rioters.

No. 40. A. original. Deposition of John R. Blecker, Peter Lansing, Thomas Hun & Nanning Visher referred to in the minute of Council.

1st Novr 1770. No. 40. B. original. Proclamation of the Government of New York for apprehending the Rioters.

5th Novr 1771. No. 41. original. [23] Minute of Council of New York setting forth that the affidavits of Robert Yates and sundry other persons were read who were summoned as the posse of the Sheriff of Albany to assist him in the service of a writ of possession on James Brakenridge living on the patent of Wallomscork, were laid before the Board whereby it appears that the Sheriff and his posse were opposed in the Execution of the process by a large body of the New Hampshire Claimants assembled in arms, &c.

No. 41 A. original. Affidavit of the said Robert Yates referred to in the minute of Council.

No. 41 B. original. Affidavit of John R. Blecker the like.

No. 41 C. original. Affidavit of Volkirt P. Dowe the like.

No. 41 D. original. Affidavit of William Pemberton the like.

No. 41 E. original. Affidavit of Cornelius C. Cuyler the like.

No. 41 F. original. Affidavit of John Roerback the like.

No. 41 G. original. Affidavit of Gysbert Marselis the like.

No. 41 H. original. Affidavit of Christopher P. Yates the like.

21st Augt 1771. No. 42. Copy. [24] Minute of Council of New York on the Petition of Donald McIntire and six other persons setting forth that they were forceably turned out of possession on the 11th July last of the land they had settled and Improved near Argyle Town by one Cochran and fourteen armed men and praying relief and order thereon.

No. 42. A. original. The petition of Donald McIntire and others referred to in the above minute.

3d July 1771. No. 43. Copy. [25] Minutes of Council of New York extracts a letter dated the 30th of May last from Mr Munroe one of the magistrates for Albany County together with Copys of sundry Affidavits taken before him relative to certain Riots in his neighborhood and order thereon.

No. 43. A. original. Letter of Complaint above referred to.

No. 43. B. original. Affidavit of Samuel Willoughby referred to in the above minute.

No. 43. C. original. Affidavit of Samuel Willoughby and Samuel Munroe the like.

No. 43. D. original. Affidavit of David Wing the like.

No. 43. E. original. Affidavit of David Chace the like.

27th Novr 1771. No. 44. original. [26] Minute of Council of New York on the Complaint of the violent proceedings of the New Hampshire Rioters and a proclamation ordered.

11th Decr 1771. No. 45. Copy. [27] Minute of Council of New York setting forth a further representation of the said Justice Munroe by letters of the 6th Dec. 1771 enclosing a Copy of an Affidavit sworn to the 2d of that month by John Todd charging Robert Cochran with having on the 28th of October last in conjunction with a number of other Rioters forceably and with violence turned him and his brother Robert Todd out of possession of the lands they had settled in Lieutenant Tarrants possession which by the confession of

the New Hampshire Claimants themselves is distant from Hudson's River only fourteen miles and three quarters.

Order thereon approving the draught of a proclamation and advising it to be issued accordingly.

No. 45 A. original. The letter referred to in this minute.

No. 45 B. original. The Deposition of John Todd referred to in the said minute.

11th Decr 1771. No. 45 C. original. The Proclamation of the Government of New York referred to in the said minute, stating the rights of New York at large to undeceive such as might be deluded and to suppress the licentious Spirit of the Claimants under New Hampshire by warning them of their danger &c.

28th Febv 1772. No. 46. Copy. [28] Minutes of Council of New York giving an account of a Riot in Cumberland and of the offenders being brought to Justice by the magistrates there.

26th March 1772. No. 47. Copy. [29] Minutes of Council of New York containing the report of the Sheriff of Albany respecting certain Rioters ordered to be apprehended.

15th April 1772. No. 48. Copy. [30] Minutes of Council of New York giving an account of an attack made by the Rioters upon the House of Justice Monroe, and of the dangers to which he is exposed, and his prayer for protection:

19th May 1772. No. 49. Copy. [31] Minutes of Council. Examination of Horace Wilcox touching the Proceedings of the Rioters; and orders of Council to give them a hearing and protection, on their attendance, from process.

26th May 1772 No. 50 }
29th May 1772 No. 51 } [32–34] Minutes of Council of New York containing further examinations on the same subject.

3d June 1772. No. 52. [35] Minutes of Council setting forth the Injuries done to Benjamin Spencer a

magistrate of Charlotte County by the Rioters and the dangers to which he is exposed.

25th June 1772. No. 53. [36] Minutes of Council containing memorial of Benjamin Spencer Ebenezer Cole Bliss Willoughby and Joseph Pringle for themselves and others praying for relief and protection against the Bennington Rioters.

29th June 1772. No. 54. [37] Minutes of Council of New York setting forth that Stephen Fay and Jonas Fay in behalf of the inhabitants of Bennington and the adjacent Towns; and Benjamin Spencer, Jacob Marsh, Ebenezer Cole, Bliss Willoughby, and Joseph Pringle, who by their memorial of the 25th instant pray relief and the Protection of Government against the Riotous and disorderly behaviour of the Inhabitants, and the memorialists having repeated their charge — and the said Stephen Fay and Jonas Fay having been heard in answer thereto, &c the whole was referred to the Council.

1st July 1772. No. 55. [38] Minute of Council approving the report of the Committee and order thereon.

No. 56. The Report of the Committee.

8th Septr 1772. No. 57. [39] Minutes of Council setting forth further Riots and Ejection of the settlers under New York since the hearing and the excuse offered for it by the Rioters.

29th Septr 1772. No. 58. [40] Minute of Council containing the substance of the determination of Government on the hearing of the 9th of June last, and the terms offered the Rioters; the unreasonableness of their claim and conduct, the danger of it, and the necessity of opposing it by arms the civil power being incompetent &c. &c.

31st March 1773. No. 59. filed original. Deposition of David Wooster Esquire (since General Wooster) giving an account of Riots on Otter Creek &c.

11th Jany 1774. No. 60. Minutes of Council setting forth that the following depositions were read, in substance that the Rioters had beaten the magistrates, for-

bidden them on pain of death to act in their functions, and burned and destroyed their and other houses in Durham, altho' the settlement and improvements of that Township were wholly made by them and other Grantees of New York.

No. 60. a. original. Deposition of Justice Benjamin Spencer referred to in the said minute.

No. 60. b. original. Deposition of Justice Jacob Marsh the like.

No. 60. c. original. Deposition of Benjamin Hough the like.

No. 60. d. original. Deposition of Nathan Rice the like.

No. 60. e. original. Deposition of Anna Britton the like.

No. 60. f. original. The Petition of Benjamin Hough in behalf of himself and the Inhabitants of Charlotte County praying for relief and protection against the outrage cruelty and oppression of the Bennington Rioters.

4th Febr 1774. No. 61. Printed votes of Assembly. Resolves of the General Assembly of New York on the Riots and disorders in Charlotte and Albany Counties.

8th Febry 1774. No. 61 a. Minute of Council ordering a proclamation against the principal Rioters.

No. 61. b. The Proclamation.

1st Septr 1774. No. 62. Minute of Council setting forth a further petition of Justice Benjamin Hough and other Inhabitants of Charlotte County complaining of fresh acts of Cruelty and outrage since the above proclamation from the Rioters with the following Depositions in proof of the facts. Magistrates declared enemies to the Country by the Rioters, their houses broke open, lives in danger & persons assaulted.

62. No. 1. original. The Petition and Complaint referred to in the said minute:

62. No. 2. original. The Deposition of Benjamin Hough the like;

62. No. 3. original. Vote of the Rioters that magistrates were enemies to the country; the like;

62. No. 4. original. Information and Complaint of Justice Benjamin Spencer the like;

62. No. 5. original. Deposition of Justice Jacob Marsh the like;

62. No. 6. original. Deposition of Amos Chamberlaine the like;

62. No. 7. original. Deposition of Thomas Gardner the like;

62. No. 8. Deposition of Daniel Walker the like;

62. No. 9. Deposition of Philip Nichols the like;

62. No. 10. original. Deposition of Thomas Brayton the like;

62. No. 11. original. Deposition of Daniel Washburn the like;

9th March 1775. No. 63. Minute of Council setting forth that further Complaints and depositions of the cruelty and outrage of the Rioters were read in Council.

Justice Hough seized twice and cruelly whipped at a tree and then banished.

Justice Gardner prohibited from executing his office &c.

Mr. Jennings' (Coroners) house burnt.

Walker obliged to fly for his life.

Threats to compel all holding under New York to stop the course of justice in Cumberland.

The Sheriff encouraged to serve Civil process on the friends of New York, but prevented from doing it on any of its adversaries.

No. 63 a. original. Deposition of Benjamin Hough referred to in the minute.

No. 63 b. original. Deposition of Sandy Trueby the like.

No. 63 c. original. Deposition of Daniel Walker the like.

No. 63 d. original. Deposition of Justice Hough and Daniel Walker the like.

This being the state of evidence it will not be

thought unwarrantable that the Government of New York passed an act to check their excesses on the plan of the English riot act, tho with penalties far less severe as will be found on a comparison. The charge too of oppression will no longer lie at the door even of our former Government, but be transferred to the Claimants under New Hampshire who, availing themselves of our passivity, have loaded our peaceable Citizens with every species of insult and distress.

Since the Revolution their conduct has been still more reproachable while this State were disposed to suspend the Contention from a regard to the common cause, for the support of which they were straining every nerve: these people took advantage of the general distress and set up their Independency. To crush the friends of the State they passed the severest Edicts condemning them to the scourge, the Pillory and to the loss of their ears for no fault but their submission to a Government which they preferred and to which they owed allegiance. How contrary has been the conduct of our Legislature. Notwithstanding so many provocations they passed an act of amnesty and Resolutions pledging the public faith that they should be secured in their possessions.

But it is not on this ground that the Controversy is to be decided. To amuse the publick with grievances under the former Government; to ascribe those Grievances *to the people of the State of New York*, who have resisted its oppressions, and Shaken off its Yoke; is an artifice which can impose on no intelligent mind.

The Body of the People, while they continued subjects of the King of Great Britain had no agency or interest in any of the measures of which the New Hampshire Claimants complained. If their Charters were deemed invalid, and they were required to establish their titles under the seal of New York: If the quit rents were immoderate; If the patent fees were exorbitant? the only Complaints which have been urged with the least shadow of truth—Were the People of

New York blameable? Were they not themselves exposed to the Exaction of the same quit rents and fees whenever they found it necessary to extend their settlements?

That any of the Inhabitants of the grants have received the slightest injury provocation or even disgust from the Convention or the present Government of New York, since the Rupture with great Britain, is not pretended. On the Contrary, and which must be of decisive importance, they submitted to the Jurisdiction, participated in the administration, and were represented in the provincial Congresses and Conventions of New York from the Commencement of Hostilities at Lexington untill long after the Revolution was compleated by the act of Independence. Nor is this all. Unable, as it will appear, to provide for their defence, or to contribute to the common charge, Troops were raised by the authority of the Convention, among the Inhabitants of the controverted district for their own immediate protection, and found and provided with ammunition &c from the Public Treasury. Liberal supplies of money were also advanced out of the Treasury to their County Committees for contingent expences, in common with the other Counties, all being considered as members of the same community and treated with the most perfect equality.

To establish these facts there is abundant proof on the Records of the provincial Congress afterwards stiled the provincial Convention, which administered the Government of New York from the Commencement of the Rupture with great Britain to the publication of our present Constitution.

To understand the evidence it will be necessary to premise that antiently the whole district on the west side of Connecticut River, thro' which the New Hampshire grants were scattered, was comprehended within the County of Albany. After the decision between New York and New Hampshire in 1764, on the petition and for the accommodation of the inhabitants, the late Gov-

ernment of New York erected that part of the district which lies between Connecticut River and the East side of the Green Mountains into two Counties; the southernmost called Cumberland, and the northernmost Gloucester. To the westward of the mountains a small proportion of the district was left in Albany County; and the residue, with other lands, thrown into a new County called Charlotte.

We now proceed to the Evidence viz:

24th May 1775. That John Williams and William Marsh Representatives of Charlotte County took their seats in the provincial Congress.

That they produced authentick credentials of their appointment by a Committee of the Townships of White Creek Cambden Arlington Manchester Dorset Rupert Paulet and Wells.

21st June 1775. That Cumberland County was represented in the said provincial Congress by John Hazaltine Paul Spencer and William Williams.

Proofs. Extracts from Journal of the Provincial Congress of New York.

Minute of 6th June 1775. That these Credentials were given at a full meeting of the Delegates from the several Towns in the County of Cumberland in the Colony of New York, which comprehends the southeastern part of the grants on the west side of Connecticut River.

8th June 1775. That by a letter from the Convention of the County of Cumberland the Jurisdiction of New York and the authority of its provincial Congress over that district are acknowledged in the most express terms.

That at this period, which was the first Stage of the Rupture with great Britain (the battle of Lexington happening on the 18: of April preceding) Congress were well informed that the Jurisdiction exercised by the Convention of New York extended over the Country inhabited by those who were stiled the Green Mountain Boys. Hence on

23d June 1775. Journals of Congress 1 vol. p. 126.

Congress Resolved that it be recommended to the Convention of New York that they, consulting with General Schuyler, employ in the Army to be raised for the defence of America, those called Green Mountain Boys, under such officers as the said Green Mountain Boys shall chuse.

And it is unquestionable that this Resolution was passed on the personal application of Mess^{rs} Ethan Allen and Seth Warner (now Colonels in the Continental line) and then two of the principal leaders of that party: and without the interference of the Convention of New York.

This appears from the minute of Congress introductory to the Resolutions.—"A letter from Crown Point dated June 10th was laid before Congress and read. Information being given that two officers * who brought the letter were at the door and had some things of importance to communicate; they were introduced, after they withdrew Congress came to the following resolutions viz. That a list of the men employed in taking and garrisoning Crown point and Ticonderoga &c should be procured, and an account of their disbursements, in order that they might be paid; their pay to be the same as that of the officers and privates in the American Army; the highest of the officers not to exceed that of a Captain &c. And then follows the Resolution first recited "recommending it to the Conven-"tion of New York to employ in the army to be raised "for the defence of America those called Green Moun-"tain Boys" &c.

Journal of provincial Convention of New York.

Minute of the 1st July 1775. The Act of Congress of the 23^{d} of June with a letter on the same subject from the President of Congress having been communicated to the Convention of New York:—On

4th July 1775. The Convention of New York agreed to the measure recommended by Congress, and

* These were Mess^{rs} Ethan Allen and Seth Warner.

passed a Resolution for raising 500 men accordingly. And Colonel Ethan Allen delivered to the Convention a list of the officers recommended by him for that Battallion.

29th June 1775. The Convention of the County of Gloucester (comprehending the north eastern part of the grants on the west side of Connecticut River) elected a delegate to represent that County in the provincial Congress of New York which was duly notified by Col. Jacob Bailey their Chairman.

26th July 1775. The Convention of Charlotte County (comprehending the chief of that part of the grants which lie on the west side of the Green Mountains) elected delegates to Represent that County in the provincial Congress of New York; and the Credentials were presented;

15th July 1775. The like Credentials of Delegates duly elected to represent the County of Gloucester in the provincial Congress of New York were communicated.

12th Augt 1775. The like Credentials of Delegates to represent the County of Cumberland in the provincial Congress of New York were produced.

A Return being made to the provincial Congress of New York of the election of officers by the Inhabitants of the grants to command the Regiment ordered to be raised in that district—on

31st July 1775. The provincial Congress of New York ordered warrants to be made out for the officers so elected; and directed General Schuyler to appoint the field officers; and further orders were given for providing and forwarding Cloathing and Tents for the Regiment.

20th July 1775. Colonel Ethan Allen addressed a letter to the provincial Congress of New York expressing his grateful sense of the kind Treatment he had received from the provincial Congress, and of their attention to the People of the grants; hoping that all former disgusts might be buried in oblivion; and prom-

ising to promote harmony &c between the Government and the people of the grants.

This Confession from a Gentleman who has since distinguished himself as a writer in favor of the Independence of Vermont is worth remark. He lays it down as a Basis for his work that after the decretal order of the Crown in 1764 for settling the boundary between New York and New Hampshire, the first never exercised Jurisdiction or authority over the district of the grants on the West side of Connecticut River: and the last abandoned it. How inconsistent!

1st Septr 1775. The Provincial Convention of New York appointed the field officers of the Regiment raised in the district of the grants. Some Embarrassment had arisen on account of the Inhabitants recommending Seth Warner for Lieut. Colonel and . . for Major to the exclusion of Col Ethan Allen. The nomination was submitted to General Schuyler; but on his declining to interfere, the provincial Convention adopted the recommendation of the People as most agreeable to the Resolution of Congress.

It would be a needless waste of time to dwell minutely on all the proof of the exercise of Jurisdiction by the provincial Congress of New York over the district in Question since the rupture with great Britain; or of the acquiescence and participation in that Government by the very Inhabitants who have now revolted; or of the aid and protection which without contributing a penny, they have received from the Public Treasury of the State—We shall therefore Content ourselves with a summary of publick acts both on the part of the Government, and the Inhabitants of the grants, in further elucidation of these several points.

2d Septr 1775. Distribution among the Counties of Gunpowder imported by the provincial Convention of New York, and a Share assigned to Cumberland, Gloucester and Charlotte in common with the other Counties.

14th Septr 1775. The Resolutions of Committees of Cambridge, Hosick and Bennington * in support of Government of New York communicated to the provincial Convention:

20th Decr 1775. The Credentials of Delegates of Cumberland County to the provincial Convention. The County Committee's recommendation of a Brigadier General for Cumberland Gloucester and Charlotte brigades and their nomination of other officers;

21st Decr 1775. The Arrangement of militia, among others, of Gloucester, Cumberland, and Charlotte;

4th Jany 1776. The appointment of militia field officers and order for Commissioners for those Counties &c by provincial Congress of New York;

26th Febry 1776. The Return of Militia officers for Cumberland County and order for the Commissions to be issued;

1st March 1776. The like; Journal of provincial Congress of New York.

The advance of money out of the Treasury to Cumberland and Charlotte Counties;

1st May 1776 and 18th May 1776 Credentials of Delegates of Charlotte County to represent that County in provincial Congress of New York;

29th May 1776. Application of the Convention of the County of Gloucester to provincial Congress for militia Commissioners;

17th June 1776. Credentials of Delegates from Cumberland County to sit in provincial Congress;

Minutes of a Committee of Cumberland & Gloucester recommending Jacob Bayley to be Brigadier General &c.;

Minutes of Committees of those Counties and Charlotte to same purpose;

18th June 1776. Election by Committees and order of provincial Congress for issuing Commissions to militia officers for Gloucester;

* Bennington the chief town in the grants opposed to the Jurisdiction of New York lies within the County of Albany.

28th June 1776. Credentials of Delegates to represent the County of Gloucester in provincial Congress.

It will be observed that the following acts of Jurisdiction, Government and protection were subsequent to the declaration of Independence by Congress;

9th July 1776. Credentials of Delegates from Cumberland with powers to form a Constitution;

Do. Declaration of Independence by Convention of New York, Charlotte and Cumberland represented;

Journals of Convention of New York 11th July 1776. The Lead taken from the windows &c in the City of New York distributed to Cumberland and Charlotte in common with the other Counties;

15th July 1776. Credentials of Delegates for Charlotte County to sit in provincial Convention;

23d July 1776. Act of Convention for raising Companies of Rangers for defence among other of Cumberland Gloucester and Charlotte;

24th July 1776. Money Voted for raising the Companies in the Counties of Cumberland Gloucester and Charlotte and Commissions ordered;

26th July 1776. Lead provided by provincial Congress for the use of Cumberland and Gloucester Counties;

1st Augt 1776. Act of Convention for brigading the militia of Cumberland Gloucester and Charlotte appointment of Brigadier General &c. &c;

These three Counties being represented in Convention;

14th Janry 1777. Advance of money by the Convention to the County of Cumberland;

3d March 1777. Provision by Convention for paying the Rangers of Charlotte County;

18th March 1777. Like of Gloucester County;

2d May 1777. Appointment of Commissioners of Sequestration for Gloucester County at the request of the County Committee;

23[d] Oct[r] 1777. Recommendation of Officers for the Ranging Companies in Cumberland and Gloucester by a joint Committee of both Counties;

3[d] May 1777. Advance of money by Convention of New York for County of Cumberland;

Provision made by the Convention for paying the Rangers raised in the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester.

To the restless temper of a few individuals alone is to be ascribed the interruption of the Harmony which subsisted between the Inhabitants of the grants and the rest of the Citizens of the State of New York combined under one common government at and for several years after the Commencement of the contest with great Britain.

11[th] April 1777. Dr. Young, an Inhabitant of Philadelphia, who it is said had formed a Constitution for the district comprehending the grants, and named it Vermont, in a printed address stimulated the Inhabitants to throw off the Jurisdiction of New York, assuring them that they would be maintained in their Independence by the leading members of Congress.

30[th] June 1777. Congress took Young's address with sundry other papers into Consideration; and "resolved that Congress is composed by Delegates "chosen by and representing New Hampshire Massa- "chusetts Bay Rhode Island Connecticut New York "New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Vir- "ginia North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia as "they respectively stood at the time of its first institu- "tion. That it was instituted for the purposes of se- "curing and defending the Communities aforesaid "against the usurpations oppressions &c of Great Brit- "ain and that therefore it cannot be intended that Con- "gress by any of its proceedings would do or recom- "mend or Countenance anything Injurious to the "Rights or Jurisdictions of the several Communities "which it represents. That the Independent Govern- "ment attempted to be established by the People sti-

"ling themselves Inhabitants of the grants can derive "no countenance or Justification from the act of Con- "gress declaring the United Colonies to be indepen- "dant of Great Britain, nor from any act or resolution "of Congress.

"And that the petition of Fay and others their "agents, praying that their declaration that they "would consider themselves as a free and independant "State might be received that the district in the said "petition described might be ranked among the free "and independant States and that the Delegates there- "from might be admitted to seats in Congress "*be dis-* "*missed.*" And Lastly that the Contents of certain "Paragraphs of Young's address therein recited and "setting forth in effect that he had taken the minds of "the leading members of Congress & that he would "ensure them success if they would take up Govern- "ment" are derogatory to the Honor of Congress, a "gross misrepresentation of the Resolution of Con- "gress therein referred to, and tend to mislead and "deceive the People to whom they are addressed."

27th Novr 1778. In defiance of this express declaration of Congress Ira Allen, one of the principal agents for the district, published a paper addressed "To the Inhabitants of Vermont," in which he asserts that by authentic accounts lately received from the Honorable Continental Congress the Delegates were willing that the State of Vermount should be a State within its first described Limits, the Delegates of New York excepted. Adding that this fully appeared from that Honorable Body's not passing any Resolves against any of the proceedings of the State of Vermount since its first formation altho' often requested by New York.

That the State of New York since the forming it's constitution have done everything on their part to remove the most remote Cause of disaffection or Complaint from the minds of those people will be evident from the following facts—

21st Febry 1778. The senate and assembly passed concurrent Resolutions that an absolute and unconditional discharge and remission of all prosecutions penalties and forfeitures, under an act of the former Legislature during the King of Great Britains Government, should be a preliminary to the overtures then made. By these overtures the occupants of lands under Massachusetts or New Hampshire are confirmed in their possessions notwithstanding subsequent grants from New York.

Occupants under title of neither of the three States are confirmed to the amount of 300 acres each.

And all other disputes to be settled according to the Rules of Justice and equity—without adhering to the strict rules of law.

And Relief is granted with respect to quit rents &c.

23d Febry 1778. These provisions were published by the Governor of New York's proclamation.

31st Octr 1778. The Senate and Assembly more effectually to remove the apprehension which had been excited by misrepresentation of their former provision in favor of those people, declare, that all grants under Massachusetts or New Hampshire, not granted by New York, should be valid. And in case of disputes between those grants and the grant of New York for the same lands, besides confirming the possessions prior to the New York grant, the Legislature submit the determination thereof to such persons as Congress shall appoint: to be determined according to equity and Justice, without adhering to the Strict rules of law and a proclamation issued accordingly.

These liberal measures for satisfying the claims of property, and removing every cause for Jealousy and distrust, at first made an impression on the Inhabitants of the grants generally: But the inflammatory writings, the menaces, and misrepresentations of some of their Leaders, who could not bear the disappointment of their ambitious projects, at length got the better of prudence and moderation and a regard for the publick

good; instead therefore of seconding the Legislature in restoring confidence and Tranquillity; on—

2d June 1779. The party who stiled themselves the Assembly of Vermont passed a cruel Edict against their neighbours in the grants who disapproved of the Revolt, declaring that if any person, except continental officers, should after the first day of September next accept, hold or exercise any office, either civil or military, from any authority not derived from their pretended State, he should for the *first* offence pay a fine not exceeding £100 lawful money; for the *second* should be whipped on the naked back not exceeding forty Stripes; for the *third* should have his right ear nailed to a post and cut off and be burned on the forehead with the Capital C.

Thus were all the magistrates and militia officers who held their Commissions under the authority of the State of New York exposed to the most ignominious punishment for no crime or offence; but on the contrary for discharging their duty under the Government which had protected them during the Contest, and to which they owed and cheerfully yielded their allegiance.

In other respects the pretended Government persecuted the professed Citizens of New York on the grants with rigour and severity. The State was frequently and earnestly called upon for protection and redress against such unmerited oppression. Averse to any step which might weaken or divert their Exertions against the common enemy: unwilling to expose themselves to the Calumny of those who were eager to misrepresent; or to the Censure of those who might misunderstand their conduct; Government resolved to do nothing but what should be approved of by the States.

From these motives, and because Congress had undertaken to recommend it expressly to their provincial Convention to employ those people in the army first raised for the common defence, and inasmuch as upon

all occasions their leaders asserted that they were advised to the conduct they pursued by members of Congress, & this assertion had great influence on the minds even of well disposed Citizens—Upon all those Considerations the Government of New York represented to Congress respectfully the violation offered to their publick Rights and the grievances inflicted on their Citizens who inhabited the Controverted district by those who set up for Independance. They urged Congress to interpose their authority and influence to prevent a dismemberment of their Jurisdiction and to restore good order and harmony among their Citizens; cheerfully submitting to the arbitrament of Congress every claim and dispute which had arisen.

It would be an odious task to describe in proper Colours the Injuries which the State of New York has received from her revolting Citizens—Injuries the more unpardonable as they were in return for kindness and protection. Are these people friends to the Revolution? and can they answer for their conduct to the United States? Congress, our army, our Enemies are witnesses of the patriotic spirited and persevering Efforts of the State of New York in the Common cause. The wisdom and the liberality of her Constitution are universally acknowledged; and to the Testimony now under consideration she can appeal for her equity with respect to the Claim of property, and her moderation with regard to the intemperate Behaviour of her misguided Citizens. Much is it to be lamented that from the same testimony it is but too manifest that while she was lavishing her blood and Treasures for the general safety; While she was a principal object of British vengeance, and exposed in a Singular degree to the horrors and calamities of the war, when her Capital and her richest Counties had been torn from her or desolated, when Fort Washington had been taken; * our army had retreated and New Jersey been overrun,† when our

* 16th Novr 1776. † 14th Decr 1776.

devoted State was invaded by Burgoine from the north and by Clinton from the South: at this alarming period, when her misfortunes and her dangers ought to have excited an earnest solicitude for her safety, did the Leaders of her revolting Citizens take the advantage of her distresses, and press forward their project of Independance. They even boasted that in this extreme situation Government was formed and General Burgoine at the same time advancing into the country. See animadversory address to the Inhabitants &c by Ethan Allen, 9th Augt 1778.

Indeed many of the Towns on the grants, and some of the most respectable, regarded this Innovation with abhorrence.

Guilford, Brattleborough, Putney, Newfane, Hinsdale, Rockingham, Westminster, and Weathersfield, solemnly protested against it in a declaration presented 15th April 1778, "to the Gentlemen convened at Windsor under the stile of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont."

After enumerating several objections they close their declaration in the following words. "For these and other reasons we conceive that endeavouring at present to establish a separate State here is not only a violation of the Continental union, but is imprudent and to the last degree impolitic and dangerous; tending in the present important Crisis to weaken the authority of the Continental Congress, disunite the friends of America, and stimulate a spirit of separation and sedition which may end in the ruin of the United States; and we esteem it not only our duty, but the duty of all, who are friends to the liberty of America to bear open Testimony against it, &c. &c; therefore on behalf of ourselves and those who delegated us for that purpose we publickly declare that as we have not any way assisted in or consented to the forming a separate and independent Government, we shall not consider ourselves bound by any acts of the Legislature thereof; but shall, as in duty bound, continue to yield our alle-

giance to the State of New York until otherwise directed by the Honorable the Continental Congress; And we do hereby solemnly protest against the right of any persons to Govern us and the other Inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants, except that of the Continental Congress, and the Legislature of New York: and against all measures which shall be used to enforce the pretended rights of any other person or body of men, and against all the bad consequences which may arise from attempting at present to establish an independent Government in the grants before mentioned."

Nor was the evil arising from this dangerous usurpation confined to the State of New York. It spread to the east side of Connecticut River, and threatened a fatal overthrow of the rights and authority of New Hampshire.

11th June 1778. At a meeting of the pretended assembly of Vermount sixteen Towns lying on the East side of Connecticut River in the State of New Hampshire were received into Union with Vermount, & declared to be vested with the priviledges and immunities to which their other Towns were entitled; And it was further declared that any Town on the grants east of Connecticut River contiguous to any of the sixteen Towns which had not yet assented to a union with Vermount, on the vote of the major part of the inhabitants of such Town, should also become entitled to the rights appertaining to other Towns within the pretended State.

This new Encroachment and the measures in consequence of it alarmed the State of New Hampshire—and on—

16th Septr 1778. A letter of the 19th of August proceeding from the Council of New Hampshire addressed to Congress was read with sundry papers entered relative to the Conduct of the Inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants stiling themselves the State of Vermount and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole Congress, and a day was appointed to take the same into consideration.

In this Representation the Government of New Hampshire complain—*

1st July 1779. Ethan Allen and Jonas Fay presented an address to congress declaring that they ever had been and still were willing that every part of the conduct of the People they Represented (so far as relates to the measures which have been come into for establishing the State of Vermont) should at any time convenient be fully laid before the grand Council of America &c.

In another paragraph they declare that they would be far from urging a decision in the premisses untill Congress could have leisure to take it up deliberately; confidently relying in the meantime that whenever such opportunity should present they should have seasonable notice and prepare and lay in their defence.

They presented their Credentials which are as follows—

"State of Vermount In general assembly, Benning-
"ton Febry 12th 1779.

"Resolved that three persons be chosen by this
"House agents to wait on the Honorable the Conti-
"nental Congress to transact the political business of
"this State as often as it may be found necessary, and
"they be subject to the instructions of his excellency
"the Governor and the Honorable the Council of this
"State in the premisses.

"The members chosen for the above purpose (by
"ballot) Colonel Ethan Allen, Honorable Jonas Fay,
"and the Honorable Paul Spooner Esquire."

"In Council, Windsor—12th June 1779.

"Resolved that Colonel Ethan Allen and the Honor-
"able Jonas Fay be and hereby are directed to wait on
"the Honble the grand council of America as soon as
"may be and they and each of them are hereby recom-

* Note. This Representation could not be found in the Office of Congress which has deprived us of an abstract.

"mended to that Honorable Board to do and transact "any business that concerns the said State of Ver- "mount."

23d July 1779. Original on the files of Congress. The Committees of the Towns of Hinsdale, Guilford, Halifax, Brattleborough, Fulham, Putney, Westminster, Rockingham, Springfield and Weathersfield in the County of Cumberland, in the State of New York, being part of the New Hampshire grants and within the usurped Jurisdiction of Vermount presented a petition to Congress.

They complain that several discontented people belonging to Charlotte and Albany Counties in the State before mentioned some time in 1776 circulated a petition to Congress to erect the New Hampshire grants into a separate State; And being a peaceable plan many persons were drawn into the measure throughout that part of the grants over which New York exercised Jurisdiction;

That the discontented persons immediately after they had compleated the signature of the Petition called a Convention who, contrary to the sense of many of the signers, and without presenting the Petition to Congress, and without any application to the Convention of New York, & taking advantage of the troubles in which the Continent and particularly the State of New York were then involved, declared themselves independant; altho the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester and, as your petitioners are informed of Albany and Charlotte, were represented in the Convention of New York, and thro them in the Continental Congress at the time of the declaration of American Independance and forming the Constitution of New York;

That majorities in several, and respectable minorities in other, Towns in Cumberland County; in particular, persons of the first Character and Estates, conceiving the settlement made by the King of Great Britain in 1764 to be binding at least until Congress

shall otherwise determine, have refused to join in the revolt;

That the Petitioners are well informed that in almost or quite every Town throughout the district there are persons who disapprove of the Government attempted to be established by those who have revolted from New York but that many of them for fear of popular rage durst not oppose it; and that since October last the whole County of Gloucester have fallen from Vermount and are now in open opposition to it.

After reciting the Resolutions of Congress of the 30th day of June 1777 they observe that those resolutions at first seemed sufficient to quiet the disorders which then prevailed and there appeared in many, if not most of the Revolters a disposition to return to their duty; but it was not long before the leaders of the malcontents, in print and conversation, so misrepresented and explained those Resolutions as induced that party to believe that Congress favored their plan.

And after enumerating the injuries which they have suffered by the violence of the pretended State and which they apprehended from the act for mutilating those who should deny its authority, they in the most earnest manner entreat Congress to commisserate the unhappy and distracted situation of the Inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants in the State of New York, and as speedily as possible, to restore peace to them, which they are confident would be effected by recommending, in the most explicit manner, that they yield their allegiance to the State of New York untill Congress shall take some further Resolution on the subject.

The General Committee in the northern district of the Grants had made repeated applications to Congress entreating them to interpose their authority for terminating the unhappy disputes which subsisted in the grants from the interfering claims of Jurisdiction. They remain on the files of Congress; the last only will be sufficient for our purpose. In their Repre-

sentation to Congress of the 31st August 1780 they set forth—

That Colonel Olcott is again appointed Agent in behalf of the People on both sides of Connecticut River from Charles Town upwards in the dispute betwixt the claiming States, and the New Hampshire grants. "We entreat" say they "that a determina- "tion of the Question whether a new State be allowed "on the grants may be deferred no longer as every "Confusion is taking place among the People and will "continue while that point is unsettled, of which Colo- "nel Olcott can give particular information."

In another paragraph they observe that "It has "been suggested that the People will take arms and claim "protection from Canada under the Quebec bill in op- "position to any resolves Congress may make against a "new State, which we can assure them is without foun- "dation in respect to the body of the People who are "waiting with earnest expectation the decision of Con- "gress on the subject and mean to conform their con- "duct to it. There are but very few but what will "acquiesce, none of any consequence on this side the "Green Mountains and few on the other, however some "of their leaders may desire to raise a tumult in oppo- "sition to them."

1st June 1779. Congress in a Committee of the whole proceeded to the consideration of the Letters, petitions &c respecting the disputed district. And the report being read, came to the following Resolution—

"Whereas divers applications have been made to "Congress on the part of the State of New York and "the State of New Hampshire relative to disturbances "and animosities among the Inhabitants of a certain "district known by the name of the New Hampshire "grants; praying their interference for the quieting "thereof; Congress having taken the same into Con- "sideration.

"Resolved that a Committee be appointed to repair "to the Inhabitants of a certain district known by the

"name of the New Hampshire grants and inquire into "the reasons why they refuse to continue Citizens of "the respective States which heretofore exercised Ju- "risdiction over the said district for that as Congress "are in duty bound on the one hand to preserve invio- "late the rights of the several states so on the other "they will always be careful to provide that the "Justice done to the States does not interfere with the "Justice which may be due to individuals.

"That the said Committee confer with the said "Inhabitants and that they take every prudent meas- "ure to promote an amicable Settlement of all differ- "ences and prevent divisions and animosities so preju- "dicial to the said United States. And that the "further consideration of the subject be postponed "untill the said Committee shall have made report.

"And further it was—

"Resolved unanimously that the President inform "the Governor of the State of New York that a more "early attention would have been paid to the pressing "applications of that State relating to the disturbances "mentioned in his several letters had it not been pre- "vented by matters of the greatest importance. And "that congress will continue to pay equal attention to "the rights of that State with those of the other States "in the Union." And

2[d] June 1779 "Congress Resolved that the Com- "mittee to repair to the Inhabitants of the New Hamp- "shire grants consist of five any three of whom to be "empowred to act. The members chosen Mr Els- "worth, Mr Edward, Mr Witherspoon, Mr Atlee and "Mr Read.

13[th] July 1779. Dr. Witherspoon and Mr Atlee two of the Committee delivered Congress an account of their proceedings representing "that they had not "met the other members of the Committee, but pro- "ceeding to Bennington they had an interview with "Mr. Chittenden calling himself Governor of the "State of Vermount and many others concerned in the

"Government. That they endeavoured by many queres "to obtain a clear Idea of the Interfering claims "&c. &c. and took in writing the answers by Mr Chit- "tenden after consulting with a member of his Coun- "cil and members of Assembly which they lay before "Congress."

"That they were treated by the People with great "Curtesy and respect and were solemnly assured by "them all that they did not mean to break the Union "of the States or give encouragement to the common "enemy: but were heartily willing on Condition that "time were given them and due notice to represent "their case to submit themselves finally to abide deci- "sion of the United States in Congress assembled as "appears by the last part of the paper above referred "to. That after their return to Albany they were "followed by two men who informed them that while "they were at Bennington there had been a new dis- "turbance in the Eastern part of the Grants &c.

"The 1st Question and answer of Mr Chittenden "in the paper above referred to are in the following "words—

"Q. Are you willing and do you think it the "minds of the People to refer the final decision of the "matter at any rate to the Congress of the United "States."

"A. I believe I may be warranted to say in behalf "of the people of this State that they would think "themselves happy in submitting the long controverted "differences subsisting between this and the State of "New York to the determination of Congress they "being allowed equal priviledge as the State of New "York in supporting their cause reserving to them- "selves in the trial all rights priviledges and immu- "nities and advantages which they had or might have "by any former grants jurisdictions powers and privi- "ledges on account of any province or State hereto- "fore had notwithstanding any subsequent transaction

"Signed Thomas Chittenden"

The evidence thus stated is sufficient to give a clear and comprehensive view of the nature of the Controversy and the parties engaged in it.

It appears that the grants of New Hampshire are interspersed over the Country on the West side of Connecticut River which before the rupture with great Britain was laid out by the late Government of New York into three Counties by the name of Charlotte Cumberland & Gloucester, a small part lying within the County of Albany—

The Claimants of this tract in point of jurisdiction are—

1st The State of New York;

2dly A Respectable part of the Inhabitants of these grants who submit to & maintain the jurisdiction of New York;

3dly The State of New Hampshire;

4thly The Inhabitants on the North Eastern part of the grants who rest themselves wholly upon the Judgement of Congress; but wish to be a separate state, on condition that it shall comprehend the grants on the East, as well as the West, side of Connecticut River;

5thly The People who stile themselves the State of Vermount.

The second tract of Country in dispute lies on the East side of Connecticut River to the Westward and Northward of Mason's grant, or the Colony of New Hampshire, as it stands established before the Commission to their Governor Benning Wentworth on the day of 1742.

The jurisdiction of this tract was controverted between the State of New Hampshire and the party stiling themselves the State of Vermount; but latterly only between the State of New Hampshire and the Inhabitants on both sides of Connecticut River from Charles Town northward and as far westward as the Green Mountains.

In this last dispute, as far as it respects the Country

on the East side of Connecticut River, the State of New York is nowise interested.

It further appears from the evidence that all those parties freely submitted their claims to Congress, and pressed for their interposition.

Besides general consent there were political considerations of the greatest moment which loudly called for the decision of Congress.

It is essential, in the very nature of Government, that the Supreme Sovereignty vested with the power of peace and war should be able to ascertain the Country and the People which are the objects of their high Trust.

Without it no Treaty of Alliance can be contracted with good faith, no peace concluded, no war supported.

In the present instance is it a doubt whether the Country or the People stiled the State of Vermount are comprehended within the Union? and ought not Congress to be able to answer that Question to their Ally?

If a peace should be negociated; what are the limits of the United States, must be a necessary Question—and ought not Congress to be able to resolve it?

If war is to be carried on; must it not be necessary to know whether that People are a part of the Union? If within the Union; are they not compellable to contribute their Quota of men and money to the Common Cause? Can it be pretended that they alone are to determine for themselves, and to cast, if they please, the burthen of the war on the rest of their fellow Citizens by assuming a neutrality? how upon such a System is the debt contracted by the United States to be paid? How can they expect to borrow money in Europe or America? who would trust the faith of Congress?

Besides, the Country which they claim, as a separate State, was on their own principles, at one time, within one or other of the United States; for they

claim title to their lands under the grants of New Hampshire. They themselves assert that the district in Controversy was taken from New Hampshire and added to New York by an unjust decree of the Crown. Either then the decree was just, or unjust; If Just, the Jurisdiction appertains to New York; if unjust to New Hampshire. Taking up the question in this view there is no room for the claim of Independance; and Congress from the reason and necessity of the case are the only and adequate Judges.

Indeed it has been pretended * that they have as good a right to choose how they will be governed, and by whom, as Congress had to declare the Independance of the United States; and that therefore they are subject to no Controul; but what would not follow from so absurd an opinion?

Every County, City and village on the Continent must, on the same principles, have a right to set up an independant Government, withdraw themselves from the burthen of the war, and dissolve the Union.

If publick good is to be regarded; If the safety of the People is the Supreme Law; Congress *must* have authority to interpose when animosities between the Citizens of any State become so serious and alarming, as by weakening her exertions, to endanger the Common Cause.

24th Septr 1779. Thus circumstanced Congress on the 24th Septr 1779 resolved upon measures which promised an amicable settlement of these unhappy Controversies.

They declare that the animosities among the Inhabitants of the district known by the name of the New Hampshire grants had proceeded so far and risen so high as to endanger the internal peace of the United States which rendered it indispensably necessary for Congress to interpose for the restoration of quiet and good order. That one of the great objects of the

* Dr. Young's address before Quoted.

Union of the United States of America is the mutual protection and security of their respective rights. That it is of the last importance to the Union that all causes of jealousy and discontent between the States should be removed and therefore that their several boundaries and Jurisdictions should be ascertained and settled. That disputes then subsisted between the States of New Hampshire Massachusetts Bay and New York on the one part and the People of the district called the New Hampshire grants on the other, which people deny the Jurisdiction of each of the said States over the said district. And each of the said States Claim the said district against each other, as well as against the said People, as appertaining in the whole or in part to them respectively. And thereupon Resolved Unanimously that it be most earnestly recommended to the States of New Hampshire Massachusetts Bay and New York forthwith to pass laws expressly authorising Congress to hear and determine all differences between them relative to their respective boundaries in the mode prescribed by the Articles of Confederation so that Congress might proceed thereon by the first day of February then next at the furthest. That those States do refer to the decision of Congress all differences or disputes relative to Jurisdiction which they may respectively have with the people of the district aforesaid so that Congress might proceed thereon on the said first day of February and also to authorise Congress to proceed to hear and determine all disputes subsisting between the grantees of the several states aforesaid with one another or with either of the said States respecting title to lands lying in the said district &c And Resolved unanimously that Congress would and thereby did pledge their faith to carry into execution and support their decision and determinations in the premisses in favor of whatsoever the parties the same might be; to the end that permanent Concord and harmony might be established between them and all cause of uneasiness removed. And further resolved

unanimously that Congress would on the said first day of February then next proceed without delay to hear and examine into the disputes and differences relative to Jurisdiction between the said three States respectively or such of them as should pass the laws before mentioned on the one part and the people of the district aforesaid who claim to be a separate Jurisdiction on the other and after a full and fair hearing would decide and determine the same according to equity. And that neither of the said States should vote on any question relative to the decision thereof. And Congress did thereby pledge their faith to execute and support their decision and determination in the premisses. And after reciting that it was essential to the interest of the whole confederacy that all intestine dissentions should be carefully avoided and domestic peace and good order maintained they further resolved unanimously that it was the duty of the People of the district aforesaid to abstain in the mean time from exercising any power over the Inhabitants of the said district who profess themselves to be Citizens of, or to owe allegiance to any or either of the said States; but that none of the Towns either on the East or West side of Connecticut River be considered as included within the said district but such as had theretofore Joined in denying the Jurisdiction of either of the said States and had assumed a separate Jurisdiction which they called the State of Vermount. And further that in the opinion of Congress the said three States aforenamed ought in the meantime to suspend executing their laws over any of the Inhabitants of the said district except such of them as should profess allegiance to and confess the Jurisdiction of the same respectively. And further that Congress would consider any violence committed against the Tenor true intent and meaning of that resolution as a breach of the peace of the confederacy which they were determined to keep and maintain. And to the end that all such violences and breaches of the publick peace might be the better

avoided in the said district it was thereby recommended to all the Inhabitants thereof to cultivate harmony and concord among themselves, to forbear vexing each other at Law or otherwise, and to give as little occasion as possible for the Interposition of Magistrates; and that in the opinion of Congress no unappropriated lands or Estates which were or might be adjudged forfeited or confiscated lying in the said district ought untill the final decision of Congress in the premisses to be granted or sold. And finally ordered that Copies of the aforegoing Resolutions should be sent by express to the States of New York, New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Bay; and to the People of the district aforesaid and that they be respectively desired to lose no time in appointing their Agent or agents and otherwise preparing for the hearing aforesaid. In addition to these necessary measures for the Restoration of domestic tranquillity Congress on the—

2^{d} Oct^{r} 1779 Passed the following Resolution viz^{t} That it be recommended to the States of New Hampshire Massachusetts bay and New York to authorise Congress to proceed to hear and determine all disputes subsisting between the grantees of the several States aforesaid with one or other or with either of the said States respecting title to the lands lying in the said district to be heard and determined "by Judges or Commissioners" to be appointed in the mode prescribed by the ninth article of the Confederation.

21st Oct^{r} 1779. The Legislature of New York in Compliance with the recommendation of Congress passed a law authorizing in the most explicit terms a settlement of all Controversies respecting title and Jurisdiction within the district of the grants agreeably to the preceeding Resolutions; And promising that the State and all Claimants under it should be forever barred and precluded by such decision; And their delegates in Congress are appointed Agents for managing the Controversy on the part of this State.

The Legislature of New Hampshire likewise passed

a law to authorise Congress to determine the said Controversies agreeably to their Recommendation and appointed their agent.

The People who contended for a separate Jurisdiction now had the fairest opportunity of vindicating their Claims before a Tribunal to which they could have no reasonable objection. This will be readily seen by a recourse to the articles of Confederation with respect to their titles to the soil; And in point of Jurisdiction the Representatives of nine States altogether disinterested were to be their Judges; They nevertheless continued to enforce their authority both civil and military over the persons and effects of the Inhabitants of the district who professed themselves to be Citizens of New York. And what is still more reprehensible to make themselves formidable by an accession of new friends they granted and gave away the unappropriated lands without Reserve.

A Representation had been made to Congress by the parties aggrieved of this infraction of their Resolutions and the report of a Committee of Congress thereupon had been under deliberation.

2[d] June 1780. Congress resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on sundry papers respecting the New Hampshire grants and thereupon came to the following Resolutions.

Whereas it is represented to Congress and by authentic evidence laid before them it appears that the People inhabiting the district of Country commonly known by the name of the New Hampshire grants, and claiming to be an independant State, have, notwithstanding the Resolutions of Congress of the 24[th] of September and 2[d] of Oct[r] proceeded as a separate Government to make grants of land and sales of estates by them declared forfeited and confiscated; and have also in divers instances exercised civil and military authority over the persons and effects of sundry Inhabitants within the said district who profess themselves to be Citizens of and to owe allegiance to the State of New York;

Resolved that the acts and proceedings of the people inhabiting the said district and claiming to be an independant State as aforesaid in Contravening the good Intentions of the said Resolutions of the 24th of September and 2d of October last, are highly unwarrantable and subversive of the peace and welfare of the United States. That the People inhabiting the said district and claiming to be an independant State as aforesaid be and they hereby are strictly required to forbear and abstain from all acts of authority civil or military over the Inhabitants of any Town or district who hold themselves to be subjects of and to owe allegiance to any of the States claiming the Jurisdiction of the said Territory in whole or in part untill the decisions and determinations in the Resolutions aforementioned shall be made. And whereas the States of New Hampshire and New York have complied with the said Resolutions of the 24th of Septr and 2d of October last and by their agents and Delegates in Congress declared themselves ready to proceed in supporting their respective rights to the Jurisdiction of the district aforesaid in whole or in part according to their several Claims and in the mode prescribed in the said Resolution; And whereas Congress by their order of the 21st of March last did postpone the consideration of the subject of the said Resolutions, nine States, exclusive of those who were parties to the Question not being represented; and by their order of the 17th of May last have directed that letters be written to the States not represented requiring them immediately to send forward a representation; Resolved that Congress will as soon as nine States exclusive of those which are parties to the Controversy shall be represented proceed to hear and examine into and finally determine the disputes and differences relative to Jurisdiction between the three States of New Hampshire Massachusetts bay and New York respectively or such of them as shall have passed such Laws as are mentioned in the said Resolutions of the 24th of September and 2d of October last on the one

part and the people of the district aforesaid who claim to be a separate Jurisdiction on the other, in the mode prescribed in and by the said Resolutions.

16th Augt 1780. A Commission under a seal in the Instrument called the seal of the State of Vermount authorised Ira Allen and Stephen R Bradly to be their agents.

30th August 1780. A Convention of Committees from several Towns in Cumberland County appoint Luke Knolton Agent in behalf of the Inhabitants of the said County, who are professed subjects of the State of New York to attend the trial before Congress &c.

7th Decr 1780. Pursuant to a vote of a Convention of Representatives from the Towns in the northern parts of the New Hampshire grants on both sides of Connecticut River Peter Olcot and Bezaleel Woodward are empowred jointly and individually to appear as agents for that part of the grants at the hearing proposed by the Resolutions of Congress of the 24th of September to be had before them on the 1st of February following respecting the disputes and differences relative to Jurisdiction between New Hampshire Massachusetts bay and New York, on the one part, and the People on the said New Hampshire grants, on the other, and to act for their Constituents in all matters relative to said grants which shall come under Consideration of Congress.

19th Septr 1780. In order that the Controversy between the States and the People of the grants might not interfere with the Common Course of business it was proposed and agreed by Congress

That when Congress adjourn it be adjourned to 6 o'clock this afternoon. That the order of the day to proceed to hear and examine into and fully determine the disputes and differences relative to Jurisdiction between the three States of New Hampshire Massachusetts bay and New York respectively or such of them as have passed such laws as are mentioned in the

Resolutions of the 24th of September and 2d of Octr last, on the one part, and the People of the district commonly known by the name of the New Hampshire grants, who claim to be a separate Jurisdiction, on the other, be postponed till 6 o'clock.

And on motion of the Delegates of New York it was ordered that the secretary notify Messrs Ira Allen, Stephen R. Bradly, Luke Knolton and Colonel Olcot to attend this afternoon on the hearing of the Question respecting the Jurisdiction of the tract of Country commonly called the New Hampshire grants.

Six o'clock P. M. Congress met according to adjournment & proceeded to hear; and the persons notified attending when the following papers were read.

The Act of the State of New York of 21st October 1779 and the act of the State of New Hampshire of November 1779 both passed pursuant to the Resolutions of September 24th and October 2d.

The Commission to Ira Allen and Stephen Bradly under the Seal in the instrument called the Seal of the State of Vermount and the Credentials of Luke Knolton as agent in behalf of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County and of Peter Olcot and Bezaleel Woodward Agent from the Towns in the northern parts of the New Hampshire grants on both sides of Connecticut River.

The Delegates of New York, as agents for the said State delivered in sundry papers which were read with an intent to prove that the land known by the name of New Hampshire grants on the west side of Connecticut River is within the State of New York; that the State of New Hampshire have acknowledged this; and that the People on the said tract have been represented in the Legislature of New York since the year 1764.

20 Septr 6 oclock P. M. Congress proceeded to the order of the day the parties being present as yesterday; except the Delegate for the State of New Hampshire who was absent thro sickness when the State of

New York by its Delegates proceeded in Stating evidence to prove that the Inhabitants of the tract of Country known by the name of the New Hampshire grants west of Connecticut River or part of the State or Colony of New York were duly represented in and submitted to the Authority Jurisdiction and Government of the Congress and Convention of the said State till late in the year 1777; and that therefore the people inhabiting the said tract of country have no right to a separate and independant Jurisdiction.

26th Sept[r] 1780. 6 o'clock P. M. Congress met but the agent for New Hampshire being thro indisposition unable to attend—

Ordered that the order of the day be postponed till tomorrow and taken up immediately after reading the Journal.

27th Sept[r] 1780. Congress proceeded to the order of the day respecting the Jurisdiction of the Tract of Country commonly called the New Hampshire grants, all the parties being present except Ira Allen and Stephen R. Bradly who being duly notified declined to attend; when the agent for the State of New Hampshire proceeded to State evidence tending to prove that the tract of Country known by the name of the New Hampshire grants was within the State of New Hampshire and that therefore the people inhabiting the said tract have no right to a separate Jurisdiction. The Gentlemen appearing on behalf of Sundry Inhabitants of the said grants having nothing to add and pressing Congress to come to a determination withdrew.

The evidence on which the State of New Hampshire submitted their claim is lodged in the Secretary's office of Congress, viz[t]:

An Extract of Benning Wentworth's Commission as Governor of New Hampshire describing it to extend Westward till it meets other Governments:*

5th Aug[t] 1720. Additional Instructions to Gover-

* No date; not under any seal nor proved except by being signed Joseph Griswol D. S.

nor Belcher relating to settlement of boundaries between New Hampshire and Massachusetts bay;

17th March 1720. Act of Council of New Hampshire directing Richard Hazen to run out the west line from three miles north of Pantucket falls till it meets with his majesty's other Governments.*

Draft of the said Survey.

6th Septr 1744–5. Order in Council about Fort Dummer (to wit)—†

It recites that William Shirley Governor of the Massachusetts bay by his letter to the president of the Council and the Duke of New Castle complained of the province of New Hampshire for neglecting to take *possession of and* provide for fort Dummer built by the Massachusetts Government about 20 years before upon the western frontiers of that province but lately fallen within the limits of New Hampshire by the Settlement of the boundary line between the two provinces; And which fort he represented to be of great consequence to all the Subjects in those parts. And requests that such directions might be given in relation thereto as might prevent it from falling into the hands of the Enemy the Massachusetts Government not thinking themselves obliged to provide for a fort which no longer belongs to them.

On this representation the order was made in privy Council that the Governor of New Hampshire should forthwith move the Assembly to make proper provision for that service and inform them that in case of their refusal, the king would find himself under a necessity of restoring that fort, with a proper district contiguous thereto to the Massachusetts Bay, who cannot with Justice be required to maintain a fort no longer within their boundaries.

15th June 1745. Vote of New Hampshire assembly about the subsistance of fort Dummer.

14th Augt 1752. Copy of an opinion of Sir Dudley

* Copy signed Joseph Pearson D. S.—no Seal.
† Only proved as above.

Rider and William Murray respecting 30 Townships between the Rivers Merrimac and Connecticut granted by the general assembly of the Massachusetts bay in 1735 & 1736 while the appeal from both the Massachusetts bay and New Hampshire were pending, which Townships by the running of the boundary line in 1738 fell within New Hampshire. They were made on condition of settlement within three years, without any obligation to pay Quit rents, &c.

There were also about 60,000 acres situated on the west side of Connecticut River which it is stated were purchased by private persons from the Government of Connecticut, to whom that land had been laid out by the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, as an equivalent for two or three Townships which the Massachusetts Bay purchased from Connecticut Government; and it is asserted in the State of the case that this tract, by the determination of the boundary line in 1738, was become a part of New Hampshire; but the proprietors of it are subject to no Conditions of Improvement and the lands lie waste and uncultivated.

The Question stated for the opinion of Council is—

Whether the Crown can resume the lands granted by the province of the Massachusetts Bay under conditions of Cultivating, those lands being become a part of New Hampshire by the running of the boundary line in 1738 &c.?

And whether in the case of the grants made by the province of the Massachusetts Bay to particular persons without Condition of Cultivation, the Crown could enforce the proprietors of lands to cultivate them, or oblige them to take these lands under new Grants, the same lands being made a part of the province of New Hampshire by the determination of 1738?

Answer. We are clearly of opinion that the Crown may resume the lands granted on condition of settlement within three years where there has been in fact no settlement. With regard to the lands granted to the

Massachusetts Bay without any such express condition, where there has been no settlement, as they appear now to have been no part of that province their grants are in themselves void against the Crown.

1764. Governor Wentworth's proclamation in answer to proclamation of the Governor of New York, asserting its Jurisdiction to the Territory on the west side of Connecticut River.

June 1770. A bill of exception in the case of Peter Quiet ag^{t} Isaiah Carpenter.

N. B. In Ejectment tried at Albany on the demise of John Small.

16th Aug^{t} 1771. A Report of a Commitee of Council of New Hampshire respecting the lands on the west side of Connecticut River.

Several Petitions of some of the Inhabitants of the grants praying to be annexed to New Hampshire, viz. 21st Oct^{r} 1767. Signed Samuel Safford and others; another 11th Oct^{r} 1769 Brakenridge & others to the King; 22^{d} Feb^{ry} 1770. The like Sept^{r} 1770 signed Brakenridge and Robinson.

Petition to the King complaining of New York and the regranting of their lands, praying to be annexed to New Hampshire signed Ben: Spalding & 14 others.

[Note.] Not one of these petitions are proved, but if they had been authentic they would only show what is not denied that there was a party in the grants who preferred the Jurisdiction of New Hampshire to New York. On the other hand we prove that there was a large party who petitioned to remain under New York in opposition to New Hampshire.

If the Controverted district had not been comprehended within the jurisdiction of New York prior to Governor Wentworth's Commission which extended its bounds westward to the other Governments; And if the decision of the Crown in 1764, on the appeal of those two Governments had not determined the western banks of Connecticut River from where it enters the

Massachusetts bay to the Latitude of 45 degrees to be their dividing boundary; it must be admitted that the evidence produced by the Agent of New Hampshire would have been sufficient to refute the most remote claim of the Inhabitants of the grants to an Independant Jurisdiction; for if their district had not appertained to New York it must be clearly a part of New Hampshire.

It has been observed that the third day of the hearing before Congress Mr Ira Allen and Mr Bradley the agents for the party on the grants tho' notified declined to attend.

25th July 1780. Mr Chittenden, the Titular Governor of Vermount, addressed a letter, on the advice of his Council, to the President of Congress.

In this performance the power of Congress to determine the Controversy is absolutely denied; for, says the writer it is utterly incompatible with the rights and prerogatives of an independant State to be under the Controul or arbitrament of any other power; Vermont must therefore (it is threatened) either submit to the unwarrantable decree of Congress, or continue their appeal to heaven and arms. In another paragraph it is asserted that they are not included in the thirteen United States; but conceive themselves to be a separate body; that they would still have in their power other advantages, for they are if necessitated to it, at liberty to offer or accept terms of Cessation of Hostilities with Great Britain without the approbation of any other man or body of men.

If the History of this extraordinary Commotion from its origin had not shown how these Gentlemen have risen in their demands on every point which they have gained; this letter would exhibit an uncommon Spectacle.

They first set out with a Claim of the Soil which they possessed under the New Hampshire Charters; They asserted that the Judges and Juries of New York were not impartial: The Legislature of that State

pledge themselves to secure the possessors against every other title however legal; And every Cause of dispute they Submit to Congress or Judges of their appointment; Their interest being thus secured according to their most sanguine wishes; the ground is changed to grasp at an independant Jurisdiction.

Is it not changed to gratify private ambition? where are we to look for the Slightest proof of Injury or cause for Animosity or distrust? ever since the Rupture with Great Britain what but aid protection and kindness on the part of the State and grateful acknowledgement on the part of the grants, have occurred till the Assumption of their Independance.

Even after this Insult to their authority, aggravated in Pamphlets by the most illiberal aspersions, the State of New York remained passive, contenting itself with a Submission of all Complaints and Controversies to Congress. If the district in Question is not included in any of the United States; If it is not under their General Government; whence is it that the People of the grants took possession in 1775 of Crown Point and Ticonderoga in the name of Congress? whence that they applied for and received their reward for this service out of the Publick Treasury? whence that they sollicited to be employed in the Armies of the United States; that by the recommendation of Congress part of their Inhabitants were formed into a Regiment under warrants granted by the provincial Convention of New York; whence that the body of the People of the grants were represented in and protected by that Convention and at their expence? And that all their affairs were solely conducted under its authority and Jurisdiction? Is the declaration of a part of the people of that district pronounced so lately as 1777 of such mighty force as to subvert the Union and abridge the Superintendance of the general Council of America?

Vermont, Mr. Chittenden says, have denied the authority of Congress to decide with respect to their Claim of Independance.

He stiles their Resolutions, so essential to the common safety and internal Tranquillity, a usurpation and Injustice towards Vermont.

Let their own most serious acts refute this illiberal Charge.

The Resolutions it has been observed for determining the Controversy took place the 24th of Septr 1779; Let us look back to the address presented to Congress the 1st of July preceeding by Colonel Ethan Allen and Mr Jonas Fay agents for the State of Vermont—And here they do not hesitate to declare that they ever had been and still were willing that every part of the conduct of the people they represented, so far as relates to the measures which had been come into for establishing the State of Vermont, should at any convenient time be fully laid before the grand Council of America; Confidently relying that they should have seasonable notice to prepare *and lay in their defence.*

Let us advert to the report of Dr Witherspoon and Colonel Atlee two of the Committee of Congress sent to the Inhabitants of the grants for the express purpose of enquiring into the Causes of their uneasiness: And we shall find from their report, made only a few weeks before the Resolutions took place, that Mr Chittenden (claiming to be Governor of Vermont) was of a very different opinion from that which he pronounces in his letter. I believe, says he, and subscribes it with his name, I may be warranted to say in behalf of the People of this State that they would think themselves happy in submitting to Congress the long controverted differences subsisting between this and the State of New York &c The Gentlemen of the Committee report that this answer was given by Mr. Chittenden after consulting with a number of his Council and members of Assembly. They say that they were treated by the the People with great civility and respect, and were solemnly assured by them all that they did not mean to break the union of the States or to give encouragement to the common enemy; but were heartily willing,

on Condition that time was given them and due notice to represent their Case, to submit themselves finally to abide by the decision of the United States in Congress Assembled.

If then the authority of Congress to interpose had entirely depended on the consent of the people of the disputed district, that Consent was given in a manner as Solemn as the nature of the transaction could possibly admit: by their agents specially appointed to transact their affairs with Congress; by Mr Chittenden whom they style their Governor; by many of the members of his Council and assembly and others of their principal leaders in a personal Conference with the Committee of Congress.

The evidence being thus arranged in support of Our Eastern Boundary—

1st Against the Government of New Hampshire as a State—and

2dly Against the Claimants under it in respect both to the Right of Soil, and independant Jurisdiction:

It remains under the same General head to apply it

3dly In opposition to the Government of the Massachusetts Bay.

And here it is to be observed

1st That the State of New York is Contented to be limited by the 20 mile line from Hudson's River agreed upon by Commissioners from both Governments in 1773; But if that agreement should be judged inconclusive; it is insisted

2dly That Connecticut River is the real and original boundary between the two Governments.

1st We shall state the evidence of the agreement for a boundary line at the distance of 20 miles from Hudson's River.—

8th March 1773. No. [41] Act of the Legislature of New York to appoint Commissaries to settle a line or lines of Jurisdiction between this Colony and the province of the Massachusetts bay.

No. Commission under the great Seal of New

York, appointing Commissaries on the part of this Government.

25th April 1772 No. [42] Act of the Legislature of the Massachusetts bay entitled "an act to appoint "Commissaries to settle a line of Jurisdiction be- "tween this province and the province of New York."

29th April 1773. [No. 43] Commission under the seal of the Massachusetts bay to Commissaries on their part for settling a partition line with the province of New York.

18th May 1773 No. [44] Agreement for settling a line of Jurisdiction between the provinces of New York and the Massachusetts bay "beginning at a place fixed upon by the two Governments of New York and Connecticut in or about the year 1731 for the north west corner of a tract of land commonly called the Oblong, or equivalent land; and running from the said Corner north 21d & 10m East as the magnet needle now points to the north line of the Massachusetts bay.

5th Novr 1773. No. [45] Report of Mr. Nichol & Mr. Bancker appointed on the part of New York to run the line, of their proceedings in concert with Major Hawley and Mr Miller on the part of the Massachusetts bay in running and marking out the line; By which it appears that after part of the Survey was performed obstacles were Started by Major Hawley and the business was suspended.

Note 1st The two acts upon which this agreement is founded are subject to a suspending Clause for the King's approbation.

2d The north west corner or north bounds of the Massachusetts were not fixed; the Massatts Commissrs declaring they had no authority.

3d their Western Claim was mentioned; reprobated by Govr Hutchinson, but left open.

We proceed in the next place under the third point of our first General head.

2dly To State the evidence in opposition to the Gov-

ernment of the Massachusetts; & supposing the above mentioned agreement to be inconclusive: to show

That Connecticut River is the original and real boundary between the two Governments.

And here it will be material, as a basis, to recur to the preoccupancy of this Country by the Dutch, under the authority of the States General.

Whether Hudson who was the discoverer acquired any right; whether he transferred his pretensions to the States General, whether his conveyance was valid; or finally whether the Crown of England was already invested with the Country from the discoveries which had been made for the English by Sebastian Cabot in the reign of King Henry the VIIth are questions which may be material and shall not pass unnoticed; but it is the priority of possession by the Dutch which is at present to be attended to.

The Dutch claimed the Colony of New Netherland as extending from Cape Cod to Cape Cornelius, now Cape Henlopen, westward of Delaware Bay, and as far back into the Country as any of the Rivers within those limits extend.

In 1609 Hudson with whose right they were invested; for he was in the pay and service of their East India Company, first discovered the coast between Martha's Vineyard and the first Virginia Settlement.

In 1610, and the following years, it was again visited by the Dutch:

In 1612 they had a Town and fort on Manhattan now New York Island.

In 1614 the States general granted a patent to some of their subjects with the priviledge of an exclusive trade in this Country.

In 1615 they had another Town and Fort at Aurania now Albany.

In 1623 they made a grant of the Soil to their West India Company; who in the same year erected Fort Nassau on the East side of Delaware bay; and

Fort Good Hope on Connecticut River; 35 miles from its mouth, where Hartford is since built the remains of which may still be seen;

In 1651 they removed the Swedes and thus became possessed of both sides of Delaware.

That the whole of Connecticut River was considered as within their Colony; and all the land on the west side and as far northward as the River St. Lawrence appears both from their Historians and their ancient maps.

Ogilby's America and Map—Edition 1671. 168 Sect. New Nederlands where the Country Southward of the River St. Lawrance is called Nova Belgia Sive Niew Netherlandt, and the river itself Rio St. Lawrence alias *de Groote Rivier van Niew Nederlandt:*

See also Geographia Blaviana Edition 1662 vol. xi. and the map inscribed Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova;

See also Johannis Van Keulen's atlas.

Lake Champlain was anciently called Lake Corlaer from one of the original settlers under the Dutch. The Indians of the five nations entertained such a Veneration for him that they always address the Governors of New York by the title of Brother Corlaer.

From this general Testimony in favor of the rights of the Dutch to New Netherland, we proceed to the records of that Government remaining in the Secretary's Office.

31st March 1639. Dutch Records Lib A p. a Prohibition from the Dutch Government of New Netherland against trading or sailing with any Vessel to their fort good hope without a proper Certificate from the Commissary there residing.

25th Octr 1640. Dutch Records Lib A. p. Order of Council appointing Henry Berson Commissary of fort hope on Connecticut River where Hartford is since built in the room of Gysbert Van Dyk the late Commissary.

6th June 1641. Dutch Records Lib A p. On in-

formation of the Intrusion of the English on fresh water River. Resolutions of the Council of New Netherland to send thither Mr La Montanie with 50 Soldiers and some troops to garrison the house the hope, and repell hostilities.

3^{d} April 1642. Dutch Records Lib A p. Complaints of outrages Committed by the English on lands at fresh River * affirmed to have been purchased, paid for, and possessed by the Dutch, and in 1633 furnished a Log house garrison and ordinance, long before any other Christians had been on the said River &c; And order of Council thereupon.

10th July 1642. Dutch Records Lib. A. p. Propositions (in Latin) made by the Council of New Netherland to Messrs Whiting and Hill Deputies from Hartford for leasing to them the Dutch lands there on an annual rent.

9th Sept^{r} 1648. Dutch Records Lib. B. p. Proposal of the Council of New Netherland for repairing fort good hope.

27th Jan^{ry} 1649. Dutch Records Lib R p. Letter from the Directors of the Dutch West Company in which are enumerated the several descriptions given by their Governor of the Limits of New Netherland viz^{t} from fresh water River on the north to prince Henry's or the South River on the South inclusive. Again from fresh water River on the North to Cape Henlopen on the South. Again from Cape Cod to Cape Henlopen along this Coast; and all the lands Islands streams and rivers between; But Governor Stuyvesant informs them by this letter that the directors Wouter Van Twiller and William Kieft had not determined their Jurisdiction any further than from South River on the South to fresh water River on the North which he judged to be beyond dispute: because the lands Streams and rivers comprehended between both are determined by their forts; but that

* Connecticut River.

in his protest against the English he had claimed something more viz[t] from Cape Malabar by the Dutch called Cape Cod to Cape Henlopen; but he was of opinion if the before mentioned might be possessed in peace, that they might be contented.

16[th] Feby. 1649. Dutch Records Lib B. Another Letter from the directors of the west India Company to the Council of New Netherland, which shows that the fur trade ever since the Dutch settlements had been reserved to their West India Company only: as well as the antiquity of the establishment of the Colony of Renselaerwyck—viz. 15 years after the building of Fort Orange (at Albany) or in 1630.

6[th] June 1653. Dutch Records lib A. Another letter from the directors of the Dutch west India Company to the Council of New Netherland; recommending it to them to build a trading house 18 or 20 miles * above fort Orange to draw the Fur trade thither from Canada which was then interrupted by the war between the Canada Indians and the Mohawks.

19[th] Dec[r] 1656. Dutch Records Lib. A. p. The Directors of the Dutch West India Company in another letter to the Governor and Council of New Netherland, of this date, disapprove of their opinion to meet the Senecas with a trading house about the late Colony of the Lord Nederhorst where they had brought a quantity of Beavers: because the City of Amsterdam Colony on the South River † would be more convenient for those Indians.‡

9[th] March 1659. Dutch Records Lib. A. p. The directors give orders to oppose, if needful, by force, the Usurpations of the English above or behind fort

* A Dutch mile is equal to four English miles; so that the intended trading house would be about 80 miles to the north of Albany. A Clear proof that they considered that Country as a part of New Netherland: and that they had a right to build upon and occupy it at their pleasure.

† Delaware River.

‡ Hence it appears that the Dutch considered the Western Country also to be comprehended within New Netherland; and that they had actually planted a Colony there very antiently; and this is fully confirmed by the act of the directors immediately following.

Orange,* where they intend to settle and cut off the Beaver trade; as well as to prevent those of Maryland from settling on the South River within the Dutch limits.

20th April 1660. Dutch Records Lib. G p 167 to 173. The Dutch Governor Stuyvesandt's letter to the General Court of the Massachusett's Colony. States the title of the Dutch to New Netherland as founded on the first discovery of the North River by Henry Hudson in 1609, at the charge, and then in the service of their East India Company. On his report the merchants of Amsterdam sent another ship to the same River in 1610; who obtained a Commission from the States general after that to navigate that River; and for whose protection they built a fort in 1615 whence an Island near Fort Orange or Albany still retains that name of Castle Island. That New Netherland was granted by the States General to the West India Company who in 1623, two years before King Charles came to the throne, were in actual possession of the North River which they had planted with Colonies; and for the better securing their right built a fort at New Amsterdam in the mouth, and on the upper part another fort called fort Orange. That it was therefore a gross aspersion on the Dutch nation to call them intruders; a name more becoming those that by their Instigation intrude in the Dutch limits, and violently possess the land which they had in indisputable possession 36 or 37 [years] as, on fresh water River the House hope; the North River, and its forts Amsterdam and orange so long since before any Englishman had intruded into those limits. That they without doubt approve of and hold to that general rule accepted by all Christians Qui prior in possessione prior est in jure &c.

24th Decemr 1660. Dutch Records Lib A. The directors in a letter to the Governor and Council of

* That is to the northward or westward of Albany.

New Netherland inform them that the affairs of their boundaries had been particularly committed by the States general to their ambassador at the Court of England. That the Company had used their best endeavours by addresses to the said ambassador that this cause might be brought on the Tapis and finally concluded: adding "We do not content ourselves with the provisional settlement of the limits there made; but we ask redress of the usurpations on our lands, and in our jurisdiction, which have been committed as well on fresh water River, as on long Island; because the Company having been heretofore prejudiced by the said agreement of the Limits, they hope to find more equity and Justice from the present King, in regard of their Just Cause: and consequently to obtain a more favorable settlement of the said boundaries.*

Dutch Records Lib I p 443. Grant from the Governor and Council of New Netherland to Alexander d'Honojossa in behalf of the Burgmasters and Regents of Amsterdam for lands on the South River described to extend from the Sea upwards as far as the River extends: three miles from the Shore on the East side of the River, and on the west side to the English Colony.

17th Septr 1664. Dutch Records Lib Y A representation from the Governor and Council of New Netherland to the West India Company, in which they give a circumstantial account of their distresses from the usurpations of the English; vindicate their own rights and conduct; refute the Claims, and expose the evasions of the English; and particularly manifest the Justice of their title, by prior discovery and occupancy, to the South, north, and fresh water Rivers.

Their Treaties with the Mohawks and Senecas.

25th July 1660. Dutch records Lib L L p Proposals made by the Senecas to the Governor and Council in fort Orange and the answer. The Senecas renew

* Such proofs will be added from Mr. Rysdeck's Collection from the Dutch records as shall be thought material.

the peace with the dutch made some years before at manhattons* and declare that the dutch are the *Chiefs of the whole land* and that they all look upon them in that light.

24th July 1662. Dutch records Lib. Minutes of Council. Letters were read from Govr Endicot of the Massachusetts and Governor Bredout of Nova Scotia of the 17th June, and 30th July Ultimo giving information that the Mohawks, contrary to their Treaty made the last year with the northern Indians, had plundered one of their trading houses and killed some Indians &c. and desiring the assistance of the Dutch Government to obtain satisfaction, and that the peace between the Mohawks and Northern Indians might be renewed. And a Resolution of the Dutch Council to contribute every possible means to that end.

16th March 1663. Dutch Records Lib A. The directors in another letter to the Council of New Netherland taking notice of the rupture between the English and Mohawks, agree with the Council in their opinion to dispose the Mohawks to make the satisfaction demanded from them even at the expence of some Cargoes provided the Mohawks Country be conveyed to the Company for the same to prevent by those means the English and other neighbors from frustrating them in the extensive beaver trade which the dutch nation there enjoyed with the Seneca Indians.

22d March 1674. Dutch records Lib I p 167 &c. Treaty with the Mohawks in which they declare that they had always been one flesh with the dutch: and that they would go to war with them against the french and live and die with them.

Thus far the Evidence with respect to the first discovery and preoccupancy of New Netherland by the Dutch.

Hence it may be safely concluded that the Dutch were vested with all the right to Connecticut River

* The City of New York.

and the adjacent country which Could be derived by the first discovery; by the establishment of fortresses, by purchase of the soil from and Treaties with the natives, and by occupancy and cultivation. Nor did their Colony owe its Rise to the unlicensed intrusion of private adventurers as has been ignorantly pretended. It was founded on and supported by the national authority of which no higher prooff can be given than the instructions to their Ambassador to demand Redress from the Court of England for the encroachments made within their limits at Hartford and New Haven.

The Governors of Nova Scotia and Massachusetts we have seen very antiently did not hesitate to acknowledge the Sovereignty of the dutch government. They in a solemn act applied for its interposition to preserve peace between the Indians in the English Interest and the Mohawks who were dependant on New Netherland and to obtain satisfaction for the depredations which the latter had committed on their trading-house.

The Dutch as appears by a series of letters had formed high expectation of the peaceable enjoyment of their possessions in new netherland on the restoration of King Charles the second. But they were soon undeceived: that Prince had imbibed strong prejudices against the Dutch Nation.

12th March 1663–4. And desirous while he gratified his resentment to make a provision for the duke of York he formed the design to surprize New Netherland, remove the dutch and put the duke in possession. For this purpose an armament was secretly equipped and despatched before any declaration of Hostilities.

"By letters patent under the great seal of England "he granted to the Duke the Country Begining at "St Croix adjoining New Scotland and extending along "the sea Coast to Petuaquin or Pemaquid and up the "River to the furthest head thereof as it runs north-"ward thence to the River Kennebeque and so upwards "by the Shortest Course to the River *Canada north-*

"*ward.* And also Long Island Together also with the "said River called Hudson's River and all the lands "from the west side of Connecticut River to the East "side of Delaware bay."

The Dutch being summoned to surrender the Country

2[d] Sept[r] 1664. Mr Stuyvesant their Governor in answer to the summons asserted the Right of the States General by discovery, their antient possessions, the forts they had erected &c. and refused to submit.

But the Inhabitants being unwilling to hazard an assault and liberal terms of protection being offered them

27[th] August 1664. Articles of Capitulation were agreed upon which secured to the Inhabitants their liberty and property, see the 3d Article.

1667. By the Treaty of Breda the States general ceded the Country to the Crown of England.

1673. During the succeeding war between the two nations the Dutch conquered a great part of New Netherland while the English took from them Surrinam.

1674. By the Treaty of London they again surrendered and finally yielded their Colony to the Crown of England and Surrinam was restored to them.

29[th] June 1674. King Charles the second by further letters patent grants the Colony to the Duke of York under the same description as in the first grant.

1[st] July 1674. The Duke of York by his Commission to his Lieutenant Governor Edmund Andross describes his Colony [as in the] grant.

In subsequent Commiss[ns] both from him and afterwards from the Crown the Colony had no particular description but is called the province of New York and the Territories depending thereon.

It was afterwards considerably circumscribed by assigning its Eastern Territories, Pemaquid &c to the Massachusetts. See the *Assembly's Case* before re-

ferred to p. 5 &c where the Claim of Connecticut is explained.

New York suffered a further diminution by the Duke of York's transfer of that part of it now New Jersey to Barkley & Carteret in

The Colony of Connecticut was established by grant from the Crown in 1662 two years prior to the Duke's patent for New York.

1683 & 1684 and Confirmation 1701. Their boundaries interfering, an amicable agreement under the authority of acts of Legislature of the respective Colonies took place and a partition line was settled at 20 miles distant from Hudson's River.*

No other alteration of the Eastern boundary of this State was ever made till the Congress of Commissaries at Hartford for an adjustment of the Controversy with the Massachusetts bay in 1773 before taken notice of.

The Claim of the Massachusetts bay is derived originally from

3^{d} Nov^{r} & 18th Jan^{y} 1620. No. 1. Letters patent to the Council of Plymouth from 40 to 48 degrees of north Latitude.

It is recited that there are no other subjects of any prince or State &c in possession of any of the said lands &c.

And provided that the said lands were not possessed or Inhabited by any other Christian power or State.

But it comprehended great part of the Territory possessed by the Dutch.

It was therefore a void patent.

19th March 1627 3 ch 1 No. Council of Plymouth's deed to Roswell and others for all lands from three miles northward of any and every part of Merrimack River to three miles Southward of any and every part of Charles's River and of Massachusetts bay, East and West from Sea to Sea.

* See the evidence endorsed "Establishment of the line of partition "between Connecticut and New York."

Within this description also part of New Netherland is included.

4th March 1628–9 King Ch 1t No. Letters patent under the great Seal of England Incorporated those grantees by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay with power of Government and confirmed to them the above lands.

This grant is not only exceptionable as founded on a void patent but contains a proviso that if the lands thereby granted were at the time of the Patent to the Council of Plymouth possessed or Inhabited by any Christian prince or State the grant as to such part should become utterly void.

1684. The Council of Plymouth's deed and the Charter from the Crown were vacated in the high Court of Chancery of England.

7th Octr 1691, No. After the Revolution they obtained a second Charter under the following description viz. "All that part of new England in america "lying and extending from the great River commonly "called memomack or merrimack on the north part, and "from three miles northward of the said River to the "Atlantick or western sea or Ocean on the South "part and all the lands and hereditaments whatsoever "lying within the limits aforesaid extending as far as "the outmost points or promontories of land called "Cape Cod and Cape Malabar north and South and in "Latitude breadth and in length and longitude of and "within the breadth and Compass aforesaid throughout "the main land therefrom the said Atlantic or Western "Ocean, on the East part towards the South sea and "westward as far as the Colonies of Rhode Island, "Connecticut and the narrow gansett Country"

This express limitation, *as far as*, in the grant of the Crown on the suit of the subject will not suffer the Massachusetts Bay to extend further westward than *to* Connecticut and therefore not even to Connecticut River.

If we should suppose that this had not been the

legal Construction and that Massachusetts ought to have had an equal western Extent with Connecticut then it must have been bounded by a twenty mile line from Hudson's River; because that was the reputed boundary of Connecticut agreeably to its establishment with New York so long before as 1683. Nor on that construction could any reason have been assigned for the reference of its Western boundary to Connecticut; but to restrict it to a similar line of partition with that Colony on the Eastern boundary of New York. Besides it can never be conceived that it was the intention of the Crown by that Charter to grant to the Massachusetts bay the soil and Jurisdiction of the best improved and most antient settlement of New York, comprehending the City of Albany which was built and fortified so early as 1615 several years before the Plymouth grant, the manour of Ranselerwick which was a Colony of the Dutch not long after they possessed the Country, and the manor of livingston, which was granted under New York in 1685 & 1686 and Hosick in 1688 * and many other antient Villages and plantations.

Equally absurd would it have been to suppose it the intention of the Crown, under the description of the bounds of that Charter, to grant lands beyond any *imaginary* Western extent of New York; so as, excluding its antient settlements, to comprehend within the Massachusetts two *separate and distant* districts of Country, without any exception of, or notice or instruction to the Government of New York which was then under the King's immediate authority.

But should all these reasons appear inconclusive, there are still cogent arguments in reserve to restrain the claim of the Massachusetts.

1st. We have hitherto presumed that the original

* These grants cover the Country the breadth of the Massachusetts bay and extend from 21 to 28 miles from Hudson's River Eastward. It will be necessary to have at the hearing a correct map of the patents to be proved by an experienced surveyor.

right to Connecticut River and the Country to the westward of it appertained to the Crown of England; but this is a position which is capable of Refutation.

We would not deny that according to the law of nations the first discovery of a Country altho occupied by Heathen entitles the State for whose benefit it is made to a Right in preference to all other nations.

But it must be remarked that different parts of America were discovered by the subjects of different powers, as France, Spain, and England confessedly, and those nations accordingly established separate Dominions on that right.*

The limits of the discoveries between France and England were uncertain and undecided, and the occasion of frequent wars; nor were they ever finally adjusted but by the sword, altho' the subsequent Cessions of the natives gave an equitable Rule.

It is clear therefore that the prince who discovered part of America could not acquire a title to the whole Continent—a demand so extravagant was never conceived. If then France by the discovery of the River St Lawrence acquired no right to the Potomack or Rapahanock; neither could England by the discovery of these Rivers, or of the Massachusetts bay, become entitled to Connecticut Hudson or Delaware Rivers, or any of the Country adjacent; but they still remained open to the enterprize of adventurers, nor in the Eye of law or Reason, will a mere act on paper, granting supposed and unknown Countries, by wild descriptions to the South Sea, and between arbitrary latitudes remote from each other—Countries which had never been seen by a European Eye, make the least alteration.

The question will then be simply, whether did England, or the States General, discover the Country denominated New Netherland? And the evidence is clear that Hudson first discovered the River which passes by his name to this day, and the adjacent Coun-

* There is a separate brief on this important point of the argument referring more particularly to historical facts &c.

try, while he was in the service and pay of the subjects of the united States; and that the subjects of the said States first discovered Connecticut & the Delaware Rivers, and confirmed their discovery by occupancy.

Should this Reasoning appear conclusive, it must follow by necessary Consequence, that no right and of Course no power of granting Connecticut River, or the Country to the Westward of it, could have been vested in the Crown of England untill the Capitulation and surrender by the Dutch 1663–4. The first Charter of the Massachusetts in 1628, or the grant to the Plymouth Company, therefore could not comprehend it. Nor did it pass by the Duke's grant to King Charles in 1663–4.

The conduct of the English Court confirms this reasoning.

If the English Right had been considered as absolute, and the Dutch to have been mere intruders, there would have been no Room for a second grant to the Duke in 1674; but that Government seeing the necessity of the Treaty of Breda to legitimate their title by a Cession of the Country and willing to secure it to the Duke passed the second grant subsequent to the Treaty. There would have been no Reason for it, we say, because that treaty would have operated for the benefit of the King's grantee had the title of the Crown been vested at the time of the first grant.

Secondly, let it be observed, that the grants of the Massachusetts being to subjects, tho' of Jurisdiction as well as property, must be construed like all other grants of the Crown; and as the lands in question have been out of their possession for upwards of 150 years since their first Charter, and near 90 years since their last, they must be barred by the Statute of limitations which prevail throughout the States.

Thirdly, If they claim any title under the first Charter considering the second because it recites the first as a confirmation of their former rights it is to be observed that the lands passed by the deed of the

Council of Plymouth (then vested with the right of soil) to Sir Henry Roswell and his associates by name. That the Corporation erected by the first Charter never obtained a transfer from those grantees; and therefore cannot claim any of the land; and tho this might be deemed too nice and scrupulous an objection in ordinary disputes between neighboring States which ought to be adjusted on enlarged and liberal principles; yet where an obsolete claim is revived after it has long laid dormant, every legal objection is Justifiable and ought to have its proper weight.

We are now to state the evidence under our second General head which was to maintain—

II. *Our Northern boundary*, in opposition to the Government of Massachusetts bay;—and here we may take for granted the following propositions as they are capable of clear and satisfactory prooff.

1st That the Dutch Colony of New Netherland was bounded on the North by the River St. Lawrance beyond the 45th degree of North Latitude, and comprehending the whole of lake Champlain.*

2dly That antiently the Country of the five nations extended still further northward.

3dly That these nations submitted their Country and themselves to the protection and under the Government of the Duke, which submission was from time to time renewed by the Governors of New York and at the Expence of the People; and that those nations were accordingly from the earliest times assisted and protected against their enemies at the Expence of the blood and Treasure of this Government; and this Country claimed and defended as a part thereof against the French.†

4thly That the Crown of England by numberless acts considered and recognized and declared the Country of the five nations to be a part of the Government of New York.

* See the proof of the Dutch Claims and possessions p.

† See proof under the general head of our Western Boundary.

5thly That this was a fact notorious to all the neighboring Governments, from Virginia to Massachusetts, who made all their Complaints and carried on all their Treaties and agreements with the five nations thro the mediation of the Government of New York considering those nations as living within its limits.

7thly That New York has granted under its great Seal and its Citizens possessed and improved a very great part of the northern as well as western Country of the five nations, and exercised Jurisdiction therein without objection or Controul from any State.

8thly That by the King's proclamation * for establishing the limits of Quebec the 45th degree of North Latitude is ascertained as the boundary line of Quebec and New York.

9thly That the Latitude was fixed by the two Governments of New York and Quebec at mere's point on the North end of Lake Champlain. (Minutes of Council of New York 21st Octr 1768. Extracts p. 315.)

10thly. (12th Augt 1768. same minute) That their settlement was confirmed by the Crown, and the lines run from the Station at mere's point to Connecticut River on the East and nearly to the River St Francis on the West by Surveyors authorised by their Governments.

11thly (20th July 1764. original.) That by the division between New York and New Hampshire Connecticut River is declared to be the boundary between those Governments up to the 45th degree of North Latitude.

12thly. That the grant to the Duke of York comprehends "All the land on the west side of Connecticut River." and

13thly. That Connecticut River extends to the northward of the 45th degree of north Latitude.

The Massachusetts claim as it Respects our Northern boundary will depend on a single point of fact

* See the proclamation. 7th Octr 1763.

namely whether her Charter only comprehends the Lands three miles north of the main body of Merrimack river which which in its General course to Pantucket falls, 30 miles from the Seaboard, is west; or whether it also includes the Lands on the branch of that River which flowing from the North for about 50 or 55 miles unites with it at those falls. On the first Construction the present North boundary which Separates the Massachusetts from this State must be confirmed. On the last Construction it will be further Extended the distance above mentioned. And here it must be observed that as New Hampshire forms in part the Eastern boundary of this State; so on its Southern limits it joins the Massachusetts. The first Charter of the Massachusetts is prior in date, and comprehends all the Lands within the space of three English miles on the South of any and every part of Charles river and to the Southward of the Southernmost part of Massachusetts bay and all the Lands within the same distance to the Northward of any and every part of Merrimack River: while New Hampshire partaking of the Inaccuracy which perplexes most of the antient grants for Colonization is extended Southerly to the middle of Merrimack River. Nor was their Error rectified by the Second Charter of the Massachusetts, Subsequent to the Establishment of New Hampshire; for altho it Contains a New description in many respects essentially different from the first yet the Territory which it comprehends is described to extend three Miles northward of the great river Merrimack.

Thus interfering a Controversy arose between the two Colonies which being heard before Commissioners was, on appeal from their Decree, finally decided by the King of Great Britain in his privy Council. This event is too interesting to be neglected; the proceedings which accompanied it will enable us to form a better Judgment of the merits of the Northern claim of the Massachusetts, the Subject which we are considering, than any detached Materials in our power.

It will be seen that the principles which led to the Decision in favor of New Hampshire apply with equal advantage to our own State; for it seems to be unquestionable that the North line of the Massachusetts being fixed on the Seaboard, and in its progress contiguous to New Hampshire, must necessarily proceed in the Same undeviating direction to its ultimate Termination—besides it is hoped that so solemn an adjudication which took place near half a Century ago when facts were better known and proof could be more easily produced; and which hath ever since been acquiesced in by the then contending parties cannot now be shaken: but on the Contrary will be Considered as an authority to confine the Massachusetts to a similar line of partition on her Northerly limits with this State. We shall therefore detail the leading Circumstances which attended that controversy, interspersing Remarks which may further elucidate the subject. To preserve perspicuity, by placing the reasoning and facts in a closer connection, some passages of this brief will be brought into review—it is a repetition which we trust will in so lengthy a production be Justified by its utility—To proceed:

1620 November 3^{d} Grant from the Crown to the Council of Plymouth. King James the first by Letters patent under the great Seal of England in the eighteenth year of his reign granted in fee unto the Council Established at plymouth for the planting of new England and to their Successors and assigns

"All that part of America lying and being in "breadth from forty Degrees of Northerly Latitude "from the Equinoctial Line to the forty eighth degree "of the said Northerly Latitude inclusively; & in "Length of and within all the breadth aforesaid "throughout all the main Lands from Sea to Sea." In this grant is contained the following provisoe or Condition—provided always that the said Lands or any of them by the said Letters patent intended and meant to be granted were not then actually possessed

and inhabited by any other Christian prince or State nor within the bounds limits or territories of the Southern Colonies then before granted by him to be planted by divers of his Majesty's Subjects in the Southern parts.

1627. March 19th their Grant to Sir Henry Roswell and others. The said Council of Plymouth by Indenture under their common Seal granted in fee unto Sir Henry Roswell and five others therein named their heirs and assigns and their Associates:

"All that part of New England in America aforesaid which lies and extends between a great river there commonly called Monomack alias Merrimack and a certain other river there called Charles river being in the Bottom of a certain Bay there called Massachusetts alias Mattachusets alias Massatusets Bay and also all and singular those Lands and Hereditaments whatsoever, lying within the Space of three English miles to the South part of the said Charles river or of any and every part thereof; and also all and singular the Lands and Hereditaments whatsoever lying and being within the space of three english miles to the Southward of the most Southermost part of the said bay called the Massachusets alias Mattachusets alias Massatusets bay; and also all those Lands and Hereditaments whatsoever which lie and be within the Space of three english miles to the Northward of the said River called Monomack alias Merimack and to the Northward of any and every part thereof, and all Lands and Hereditaments whatsoever lying within the Limits aforesaid North and South in Latitude & in Breadth and in Length & Longitude of and within all the breadth aforesaid throughout the main Lands there from the Atlantick and Western Sea and Ocean on the East part to the South Sea on the West part."

1628 March 4th Confirmation thereof and regrant by the Crown being the old Charter to the late Colony of Massachusetts Bay. King Charles the first by Let-

ters patent under the Great seal in the fourth year of his reign reciting the said Indenture which had been made by the Council of Plymouth did grant and confirm unto the said Henry Roswell and the other five Grantees before named and also to their Associates therein named viz. Sir Ralph Saltonstall and nineteen other persons their heirs and assigns—

"All the said part of New England in America "lying and extending between the bounds and Limits "in the said Indenture Expressed and all Lands and "Grounds place and places, Soils, woods, and wood "grounds, Havens, ports, Rivers, waters, Mines, Min- "erals, Jurisdictions, Rights, Royalties, Liberties, Free- "doms, Immunities, priviledges, Franchises, Prehemi- "nences and Hereditaments whatsoever bargained Sold "&c or mentioned to be given granted &c to the said "Sir Henry Roswell &c by the said recited Inden- "ture."

And by further granting clauses in the same Letters patent the said King did (in a more particular manner) grant in fee unto the said Twenty six Grantees their heirs and assigns,

"All that the said part of New England in America "which lies and extends between a great river called "Monemack al[s] Meremack River and a certain other "river there called Charles river being in the bottom "of a certain bay there commonly called Massachusets "alias Mattachusets alias Massatusets Bay; and also "all and Singular those Lands and Hereditaments "whatsoever, lying within the Space of three English "miles on the South part of the said River called "Charles river, or of any or every part thereof, and "also all and Singular the Lands and Hereditaments "whatsoever lying and being within the Space of three "English miles to the Southward of the Southermost "part of the said Bay, called Massachusets al[s] Matta- "chusets alias Massatusets Bay; and also all those "Lands and Hereditaments whatsoever which lie and "be within the space of three English miles to the

"northward of the said river called Monomack alias "Morimack or to the Northward of any and every part "thereof, and all Lands and Hereditaments whatsoever "lying within the limits aforesaid North and South in "Latitude and breadth, and in length and Longitude "of and within the breadth aforesaid throughout the "Main Land there from the Atlantick or Western Sea "and Ocean on the East part to the South Sea on the "west part."

And the said King created the said twenty six grantees and such others as should be made free of the Company a body politick and Corporate by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay.

1629 November 7th The Council of Plymouth grants to Mason of New Hampshire.—The Council of Plymouth by another Indenture under their Common Seal, granted & enfeoffed in fee unto Captain John Mason his heirs and assigns—

All that part of the Main Land in New England lying upon the Sea Coast beginning from the middle part of Morimack river and from thence to proceed northwards along the Sea Coast, to Piscataqua river, "and so forwards up within the said river, and to the "further head thereof and from thence northwestwards "until three score miles be finished from the first En- "trance of Piscataqua river and also from Merrimack "through the said river, to the further head thereof "and so forwards up into the Land westward until "three score miles be finished, and from thence to cross "over Land to the threescore miles end accounted from "Piscataqua river, together with all Islands and Islets "within five Leagues distance of the premises, and "abutting upon the same or any part or parcel thereof."

Which said portion of Lands with the appurtenances, the said Captain Mason therein declared his intention to call by the name of New Hampshire. And the Council of Plymouth covenanted that Mason should hold the premises without any Interruption from them

or from any person or persons claiming under their Estate right title or Interest.

1635 June 7th The Council of Plymouth surrendered their Charter to the Crown.—The great Council of Plymouth by an Instrument under their common seal, reciting the Grant made to them by the Letters patent of the eighteenth of King James the first granted and surrendered to King Charles the first the said letters patent, and all the liberties priviledges and authorities thereby given, and their Estate claim and demand in and to the same.

1635, Trinity Term. Quo Warranto against the Governor &c.—In about Seven years after the first Incorporation of the Old Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Quo Warranto's were brought in the King's Bench against the Governor deputy Governor and every of their assistants of the Corporation of the Massachusetts bay in New England, namely Sir Henry Roswell and the rest of them, and a day was appointed for them to make their appearance. Some of them appeared and disclaimed the Charter, others not appearing were outlawed, and

1637. Easter Term. Judgment to seize, &c.—Judgment was given for the King that the Liberties and Franchises of the said Corporation should be seized into the King's hands, and Mathew Cradock the Governor his body to be taken into Custody for usurping the said Liberties.

1637. May 3d Order in Council to call for their patent and present it to the board.—King Charles the first in Council taking into consideration the patent granted to the Governor of New England did order that the Attorney General should call for it in, and present it to the board, or to the committee for foreign plantations.

After this time tho' the Old Colony of the Massachusetts bay kept possession of Some Lands and Exercised some powers which possibly was owing to the troubles this Kingdom soon afterwards fell into

whereby the Charter was not taken up, nor that distant affair much attended to, yet it is submitted whether they had any Colour of Lawful authority so to do.

1630, April 3^{d} Grant from the Crown to Sir Ferdinando Gorges of the province of Maine.—King Charles I by Letters patent under the great Seal in the 15th year of his reign granted in fee unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges his heirs and assigns :

"All that part purpart and portion of the Now "Land of New England aforesaid beginning at the En- "trance of Piscataqua Harbour and so to pass up the "same into the river of Newichwannack and through "the same unto the furthest head thereof, and from "thence northwestward till 120 miles be finished ; and "from Piscataqua harbour mouth aforesaid northeast- "ward along the Sea Coast to Sagadahocke and up "the river thereof to Keneback river, and through the "same unto the head thereof, and into the Land, north- "westward, until 120 miles be ended, being accounted "from the mouth of Sagadahocke, and from the period "of 120 miles aforesaid to cross over Land to the 120 "miles end formerly reckoned up into the Land from "Piscataqua Harbour thro' Newickwannock river and "also the north half of the Isles of Shoals together "with the Isles of Capawocke and Nautican near Cape "Cod as also all the Islands and Islets lying within five "leagues of the main all along the aforesaid coast be- "tween the aforesaid rivers of Piscataqua and Sagada- "hocke with all the Creeks Harbours and Havens "thereunto belonging."

So that the Old Colony of Massachusetts (while they had Existance) claimed by Grant from the Council of Plymouth, and by Confirmation from the Crown under the Great Seal in breadth from 3 miles south of Charles river to 3 m^{s} north of Merrimack River or to the northward of any and every part thereof and in Length from Sea to Sea.

Captain Mason claimed (by Grant only from the

Council of Plymouth) what he called New Hampshire extending in breadth from the middle of Merrimack river to piscataqua river and in depth back into the Country 60 miles only.

And Sir Ferdinand Gorges claimed the province of Maine by a Grant made by the Crown (after the Surrender from the Council of plymoth) extending in breadth from Piscataqua Harbour and Newichwannock River unto Sagadahocke and Kennebeck River, and in depth back into the Country 120 miles only.

The Breadth of the Old Massachusetts Colony (at the Sea Coast) was about 60 english miles (upon a Straight line of Latitude.)

The Breadth of the province of New Hampshire at the Sea coast on a Streight North line of Latitude is not above 16 or 17 miles, and measuring it a slant as the Sea Coast lies does not then measure above 1[illegible] miles in breadth there.

And the breadth of the Old province of Maine a slant on the Sea Coast was about 86 miles.

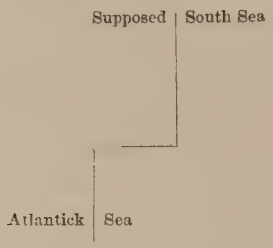
The River is most undoubtedly called Merimack at the mouth of it where it emptied itself into the Sea.

From that mouth the course of the river upwards is a general Western Course for 29 or 30 miles back into the Country; and so far as it goes that general Western Course, a Streight line from Sea to Sea to be 3 miles north of that river is a plain, easy and natural boundary to the Massachusetts Colony, under their Old Charter.

But after the River has gone so far up into the Country upon that General western Course, then one of the many branches which run into it, turns Short away, and (whatever name it is called by) runs about 55 miles upon a General northern Course, sometimes North Easterly, or inclining to the East of the North, quite up to Winnipissickee pond or Lake.

And if this be (all of it) Merrimack river, and that the Old Colony of the Massachusetts, under their Old Charter, were to run their Northern bound from sea to sea by a Crooked Line 3 miles distant from

Merrimack river, and from every or any part thereof, it must have been a line in this manner—



1676 Sept^{r} 6th Ans^{r} of the Governor & Company of the Massachusetts to the Complaint from M^{rs} Gorges & Mason of Usurpations then made upon them by that colony.—The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay presented to King Charles II in Council their answer in writing to Several petitions and Complaints of Messrs Gorges and Mason complaining then of Encroachments made upon their tracts by the people of the Massachusets together with a brief declaration of their the said Governor and Company's right and claim to the Lands in their possession, but pretended to by the said Gorges & Mason. The Massachusets said in their answer, that they settled in the most known parts of their grant and that Mason and Gorges also settled upon their grants as they supposed without the limits of the Massachusets Grant, but that disturbances arose among the Setlers under Mason and Gorges who left and forsook their Setlers, and in that time Ignorance in the Massachusets of the Northerly running of Merrimack River hindered them from claiming the Government; but at length being more fully settled and having obtained a further acquaintance with the Indians possessing the uppermost parts of that river they at the request of the Eastern Inhabitants imployed artists and found that their Northern patent line did extend so far North as to take in all those towns and places which they then possessed and that the Inhabitants thereof being urged with the

Necessity of having some Government namely such several towns in New Hampshire at such respective times as in the said Answer was mentioned.

And they went on in the following words in their Answer.

That our extension of Government to those Eastern parts claimed, is agreeable to our indubitable patent rights. Our patent according to the Express Terms therein contained without any ambiguity or colour of other Interpretation lies between two East and west parallel Lines, drawn from the most southerly part of Charles river, and the most northerly part of Merimack with three miles advantage upon each which upon the observation of Men of approved & undoubted truth upon Oath are found distant one degree and 49 Minutes North Latitude being to extend in full Latitude and breadth from Sea to Sea ut in terminis and therefore cannot be bounded by many Hundreds, or infinite numbers of Lines, as the river Merrimack maketh bends or angles of 200 miles passage from Winnipissiokee Lake to the mouth thereof, which to Imagine, as it is irrational so would it involve us, and any Borderer, into as many inextricable disputes, as are by no means to be admitted by a prince Seeking his Subjects peace &c.

And they insisted that according to the confirmed observations which they had caused to be made, all the Eastern plantations, challenged by their opponents as above were Comprehended within the Massachusets Northerly Line.

1676 Feb^{ry} 7th Reference of the dispute.— King Charles II. referred to the Lords of the Committee for trade & plantations the said Matters in Controversy between the Corporation of the Massachusetts Bay and Mr. Mason & Mr. Gorges, and directed an Examination into the bounds and Limits which the Corporation on the one hand and the said Mason and Gorges on the other pretended by their several Grants and patents to have been assigned unto them; and also directed an Examination into the patent and Charters

insisted on by either side in order to find out and Settle how far the rights of soil or Government did belong to any of them; and in the consideration thereof, the two Lords Chief Justices were appointed to give their assistance.

Special report made thereupon, as to the Government only, and as between the Massachusets & the province of Maine, only:—

After which the Lords of the Committee, and the Lords Chief Justice Ransfort & North Specially reported to the King in Council that the Respondents the Massachusets, did disclaim title to the Lands claimed by the petitioners Mason & Gorges and that as the Lands were in possession of several other persons not before the Lord Chief Justices, they did not think fit to Examine any claims to the said Lands; but in presence of the parties, did examine the Several claims to the Government and the petitioners having waived the pretence of a Grant of Government from the Council of Plymoth (wherein their own council convinced them that no such Jurisdiction could be transferred by any colour of Law) the question was reduced to the province of Maine, whereto the petitioner Gorges made title by the Grant from King Charles I in the 15th year of his reign & it was insisted that the grant of the Government to the Massachusets, by their Grant in the 4th year of King Charles the first 3 miles to the Northward of Merimack river or to the Northward of any and every part thereof, could extend no further than the ownership of the Soil, the Boundaries of which as recited in that patent wholly exclude the province of Maine which lay northward more than three miles and thereupon their Lordships observed that it seemed to them to be very clear, that the Grant of the Government the 4th of Charles I extended no further than the boundaries exprest in the patent and that these boundaries could not be Construed to extend further Northward along the river Merimack than 3 English miles for the North and South bounds of the Lands Granted

so far as the rivers extend were to follow that course of the rivers, which made the breadth of the tract; the words describing the length to comprehend all the Lands from the Atlantick Ocean to the South Seas of and in all the breadth aforesaid, did not warrant the overreaching of the bounds by Imaginary lines or bounds; other Exposition would in their opinion be unreasonable and against the Intent of the Grant; the words of and in all the breadth aforesaid shew that the breadth was not intended an imaginary Line of breadth laid upon the broadest part, but the breadth respecting the Continuance of the Boundaries by Rivers, as far as the rivers go, but when the known boundary of breadth determines it must be carried on by Imaginary Lines to the South Seas; and if the province of Maine lay more northerly than 3 English miles from the River Merrimack the patent of 4th of Charles I gives no right to govern there and thereupon the patent of the 15th of Charles I will be valid.

So that upon the whole, their Lordships were of opinion as to the power of Governments that the Respondents the Massachusets by their patent had such right of Government as was granted them by their patent, within the boundaries of their Lands expressed therein according to such description and Exposition as aforesaid.

And the petitioner Gorges by the patent of 3d April had such right of Government as was Granted by the same patent within the Lands called the province of Maine, according to the boundaries of the same, exprest in the same patent.

1677 July 20th Order in Council confirming it.— The King in Council approved and confirmed the said report and ordered all parties to acquiesce therein.

1684. Trinity Term 36 Ch: II. Judgt in Chancery to Vacate the Charter to the Colony of the Massachusets.— A Judgment was given in the Court of Chancery in England upon a writ of Scire facias brought & presented against the Governor and Com-

pany of the Massachusets Bay in New England, that the s^{d} Letters patent of King Charles I dated the 4th March, in the fourth year of his Reign, and the Enrolement of the same should be cancelled vacated and annihilated and shou'd be brought into the said Court to be cancelled.

And for about Seven years together afterwards the people in the Colony of the Massachusets Bay, had no Charter whatever, but were under the King's Government.

1691. Oct^{r} 7th. New Charter to the province of the Massachusetts.—King William and Queen Mary, by Charter under the great Seal in the 3^{d} year of their reign, gave and granted in fee unto their Subjects the Inhabitants of the Territory of the Massachusetts Bay & their Successors some of those Lands which they had formerly had a grant of (but by other and very different bounds and descriptions now) also several other Exceeding large tracts of Lands (which the Massachusets had never before any title to;) and over some of those Lands which were conveyed by this New Charter the Crown granted to the said Inhabitants one degree of power, and over others of them, the Crown granted another degree of power. The said Charter of King William and Queen Mary recites the Charter granted by King James the first, to the Council of Plymouth, their grant to Sir Henry Roswell and others in the 3^{d} year of King Charles the first and that King's confirmation thereof by his Charter in the 4th year of his reign. It also recites that the said Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay, by Virtue of the said Letters patent, settled a Colony of English in those parts & it likewise recites that the said Judgment in Chancery in the 36th of King Charles the II^{d} for vacating the said last mentioned Letters patent; and that sundry persons had made application to their said Majesties, to incorporate their Subjects in the said Colony, and to grant to them such powers priviledges, and Franchises, as their Majesties sh^{d} think proper and

most conducive to their own interest and Service their Majesties therefore by the said Charter did in the first place will and ordain that the Territories & Colonies commonly called or known by the names of the Colony of the Massachusets Bay, and Colony of the New Plymouth the province of Mayne the Territory called Arcadia or Nova Scotia and the province of Maine be erected united and incorporated; and we do by these presents erect unite and incorporate the same into one real province by the name of Our province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

"And of our Special Grace &c. We do give and "grant unto our good subjects the Inhabitants of our "said province or Territory of the Massachusets bay "and their Successors All that part of New England "in America lying and extend[g] from the great river "commonly called monomack alias Merrimack on the "North part and from three miles northward of the "said river to the Atlantick or Western Sea or Ocean "on the South part and all the Lands and Hereditam[ts] "whatsoever lying within the limits aforesaid, and "extending as far as the outermost points or promon- "tories of land called cape Codd and cape Mallabar "North & South and in Latitude Breadth & in Length "and Longitude of and within all the compass and "breadth aforesaid throughout the main land there "from the said Atlantick or western Sea and Ocean on "the East part towards the South Sea or westward as "far as our Colonies of Rhode Island, Connecticut and "the Narraganset Country.

Also all that part or portion of Main Land begin- "ning at the Entrance of Piscataqua Harbour, and so "to pass up the same into the River of Newickwannack "and through the same into the furthest head thereof "and from thence Northwestward until 120 miles be "finish'[d] & from Piscataqua Harbour mouth aforesaid "Northeastward along the Sea Coast to Sagadahocke "and from the period of 120 Miles aforesaid to Cross "over Land to the 120 Miles before Reckoned up into

"the Lands from Piscataqua Harbor through Newick-
"wannock river; And also one half of the Isles and
"Shoals.

"Together with the Isles of Capawock and Man-
"tucket near Cape Codd aforesaid and also Lands &
"Hereditaments lying and being in the Country and
"Territory commonly called Accada or Nova Scotia.

"And all those Lands and Hereditaments lying &
"being in the Country & Territory of Nova Scotia and
"the said river of Sagadahocke or any part thereof.

"And all Lands grounds places Soils woods and
"Woodgrounds Havens ports Rivers waters and other
"Hereditaments and premises whatsoever lying within
"the said bounds and Limits aforesaid & every part
"and parcel thereof. And also all Islands and Islets
"lying within Ten Leagues directly opposite to the
"Main Land within the said bounds.

"And all mines & minerals whatsoever in the s[d]
"Lands & premises.

"To hold to the said Inhabitants of the said prov-
"ince of the Massachusets Bay and their Successors
"for ever.

"To be held of their Majesties as of the Manor of
"East Greenwich by Fealty only in free & common
"Socage.

Yielding the 5[th] part of Gold & Silver ore & precious Stones—immediately after which Granting part follow these three restrictive clauses or provisoes viz:

"Provided nevertheless and we do for us our heirs
"and Successors grant and ordain that all and every
"such Land Tenements Hereditaments and all other
"Estate which any person or persons or bodies Politick
"or Corporate Towns Villages Colleges or Schools do
"hold & enjoy or ought to hold and enjoy within the
"bounds aforesaid by or under any grant or Estate
"duly made or granted by any General Court formerly
"held or by Virtue of the Letters patent herein before
"recited or by any other lawful right or title whatso-

"ever shall be by such person or persons bodies "Politick and Corporate Towns Villages Colleges or "Schools their respective heirs successors and assigns "for ever hereafter held and enjoyed according to the "purport and intent of w^ch^ respective grant under and "subject nevertheless to the rents and services thereby "reserved or made payable any matter or thing to the "contrary notwithst^g^ and provided also that nothing "herein contained shall extend or be understood or "taken to impeach or prejudice any right title interest "or demand which Samuel Allen of London Merchant "claiming from & under John Mason Esquire deceased "or any other person or persons hath or have or "claimeth to have hold and enjoy of into or out of any "part or parts of the premises Situate within the Limits "above mentioned: but that the said Samuel Allen "and all and every such person and persons may & shall "have hold and enjoy the same in such manner and no "other than as if these presents had not been or made. "It being our further will and pleasure That no Grants "or Conveyances of any Lands Tenements or Heredita- "ments to any Towns, Colleges Schools of Learning or "to any private person or persons shall be judged or "taken to be avoided or prejudiced for or by reason of "any want or defect of form but that the same stand "and remain in force, and be maintained adjudged and "have Effect in the same manner as the same should "or ought before the time of the said recited Judgment "according to the Laws and rules then and there "usually practiced & allowed."

Then the Charter goes on (for six long pages together) directing the numbers and qualifications of the present & future members of the Corporation and granting particular powers of Governm^t^ Jurisdiction Legislature &c in very many Instances. After all which there follows another Clause on the first part whereof the Massachusetts have relyed.

"Provided also that it shall and may be lawful for "the s^d^ Governor and General Assembly to make or

"pass any grant of Lands lying within the bounds of "the Colonies, formerly called the Colonies of the "Massachusets bay, and New plymoth, and province "of Maine in such manner as heretofore they might "have done by Virtue of any former Charter or Letters "patent which grants of lands within the bounds afore- "said we do hereby will and ordain to be and continue "forever of full force and Effect without our further "approbation or consent. And so as nevertheless and "it is our Royal Will and pleasure that no Grant or "grants of any Lands lying or Extending from the "River of Sagadahocke to the Gulph of St Lawrance "and Canada rivers and to the Main Sea Northward "and Eastward to be made and passed by the Gover- "nor and General assembly of our said province be of "any force Validity or Effect until we our heirs and "successors shall have signified our or their approba- "tion of the same."

The people of New Hampshire have for a long time endeavoured at a great expence and by every means in their power to have their bounds Settled.

1731. Oct^{r} 7th The House of Representatives of the province of New Hampshire by a vote of this date, appointed John Rindge Esq^{r} to be the agent of that house in Great Britain to Sollicite the Settling the Boundaries.

1732. Feb^{ry} 28th Mr. Rindge went over and petitioned the King in council to Settle those boundaries in England.

1733 March 29th That petition was referred to the Lords of the Committee of Council who referred the same again (April 16th) to the Lords of trade.

1733 March 14th Pending this petition the Lords of trade sent (1734, Jan^{y} 4th) to the Attorney and Sollicitor Gen^{l} the Charter granted to the Massachusets bay in 1691 and the following question in writing Viz. "from what part of Merimack river the three "miles (from whence the dividing line between the "province of New Hampshire and the province of the

"Massachusets Bay is to begin) ought to be taken "according to the intent of the charter of William and "Mary?

1734. March 19th. The Attorney and Sollicitor General made their report in the following words Viz. "We have been Several times attended by the Council "& agents of both provinces the Council for New "Hampshire offered Several arguments to prove that "the said dividing line ought to be taken from three "miles north of the mouth of Merimack river; the "council for the Massachusets bay would not say "what they insisted on or give any answers to what "had been urged by the Council of the other side but "declared in their opinion that the question which was "proposed to us would not determine the matters in "dispute, and that therefore they thought it unneces- "sary to say any thing upon it—Whether this be so "or not we are not able to judge but as to the ques- "tion which is referred to us we are of opinion that "the dividing line between the province of New "Hampshire and the province of the Massachusets "Bay is to be taken according to the intent of the "Charter of Wm & Mary from three Miles North of "the mouth of Merrimack river where it runs into the "Atlantick Ocean."

At last the King (by consent of the agent for the Massachusets Bay) appointed commissioners to determine these disputes, and the Commission (1737 April 9th) was directed to twenty commissioners therein named, whom or any five or more of whom his Majesty thereby authorized & appointed to be his Commissioners for Settling adjusting and determining the Respective boundaries of the said provinces of the Massachusets and New Hampshire.

1737 Augt 1st The Commissioners met & opened their Commission and on the same day the New Hampshire Committee presented to the Commissioners a claim whereby they did demand and insist.

1st That the Southern boundary of that province

should begin at the end of three miles north from the middle of the Channel of Merimack river where it runs into the Atlantick Ocean and from thence sh^d run on a Strait line west up into the Main Land towards the South Sea until it meets with his Majesty's other Governments.

2^d That the Northern boundary of New Hampshire should begin at the entrance of Piscataqua Harbor and to pass up the same into the river of Newickwannock and through the same into the South east head thereof and from thence North west ward that is North less than a quarter of a point Westerly as far as the British dominion extends.

3^d They insisted that the western half of the Isles of Shoals lay within the province of New Hampshire.

4^th And Lastly they demanded that the Charge attending the Commission and the Execution thereof should be equally borne by each province accord^g to the order of the Council.

Which demand was received and recorded and afterwards proceeded upon by the Commissioners.

Aug^t. 5^th The Massachusets General Court prepared and approved the State of their demands.

Aug^t 8^th The Commissioners met again and then the Committee for the Massachusetts produced and the Commissioners received the Massachusetts State of their claims and demands. Whereby they set forth the Order of Council of 1677 (made upon that bounds of their old charter) and insist on that as conclusive and irrefragable in the present Controversy.

And they claimed & demanded 1^st A Boundary Line on the Southerly Side of New Hampshire beginning at the Sea three english miles north from the black rocks; so called from the Mouth of the river as it emptied itself into the Sea, Sixty years ago, thence running parallel with the river as far Northward as the Crotch or parting of the river thence due North as far as a certain tree commonly known (as they sayed and never offered to prove) for more

than seventy years past by the Name of Indicots Tree Standing three english miles Northward of the said Crotch or parting of Meremack river, and from thence due West to the South Sea.

2d And on the Northerly side of New Hampshire they claimed a boundary Line beginning at the Entrance of Piscataqua Harbour passing up the same to the river Newickwannock through that to the furthest Head thereof and from thence a new northwest Line till 120 miles from the mouth of piscataqua Harbour be finished.

And the Commissioners received and produced on that claim also.

August 11th The Commissioners met. And the New Hampshire committee first tendered their answer to the Massachusets claim and therein offered such reasons & arguments as they thought proper in support of their demands & in answer to the Massachusets claim. And afterwards, on the same day, the Massachusets committee filed their answer also.

Both which answers were received and recorded by the Commissioners.

Notwithstanding the directions given by the preparatory order in Council, and in the commission and in the commissioners own order agreeable thereto yet the Massachusets produced five Massachusets men interested in the dispute and had them sworn, and delivered in long ready prepared depositions directly contrary to the same, then objected to the same themselves, and desired and had leave to examine the selfsame persons to a Sett of Leading Interrogatories, against all which New Hampshire filed Several protests before the Commissioners.

August 26, 27, 29, 30. An account of the pieces of written Evidences offered by the Massachusets.— After the Massachusets Committee had Examined the said five Witnesses they upon the twentieth, 27th, 29th & 30th of August produced to the Commissioners as evidence on their part the New Charter to the Massa-

chusets of 7th Octr 1691 which recites the Charter to the Council of Plymouth that Councils Grant to Sir Henry Roswell and others, the Old Charter to the Massachusets Bay and the Judgment on the Scire facias against the Old Charter; they also produced the said Report and order of Council of 20th July 1677 the grant from the Council of Plymouth to Mr. Mason of New Hampshire dated the 7th November 1629 Several clauses out of the Commissions granted by the Crown in 1691, 1697, 1712, 1716, and 1727 for the Governmt of part only of the province of New Hampshire some authentick copies of the pretended and ex parte affidavits of four persons (made in May 1665) some purchase deeds from Indians, a grant from Governor Shute in 1722 to the Town of Chester the declaration of the Massachusets General Court in 1679 for withdrawing their commissions out of Some particular Towns in New Hampshire, an address from the Massachusets to King Charles II in 1678 and the Charter from King Charles I of the province of Maine to Sir Fernando Gorges in 1639.

And the New Hampshire Committee objected Generally in writing to all such Evidence as related to the time of the Massachusets old Charter which they insisted could not operate in this Case nor had any relation to the New Charter having been transacted under the Old Charter before that was Vacated and annihilated.

The New Hampshire Committee produced as Evidence the Clause of Governor Belcher's Commission in 1729 (which was the only one that Contained the Grant of the Government of the whole province of New Hampshire) in which there were no bounds mentioned at all for that province, and the Massachusets Declaration of their right and claim in 1676 in answer to Gorges and Mason's petition and the duplicate of the Order in Council of the 9th February 1736 and a Copy of the Attorney and Sollicitor Generals reports of 19th March 1734 where one of the divid-

ing lines in question ought to begin, according to the Intent of the New Charter w^{ch} copy was attested to be a true Copy of the original report under the great Seal of the Lords Commissioners for trade and plantations. That report the Commissioners received and read & it is mentioned in their Minutes that it had been entered also but (two days afterwards) the Commissioners put the question whether that report should be made part of the Record and were equally divided thereon.

The New Hampshire Committee also produced a proceeding in ejectment between Carlton and Adams in the Courts in the Massachusets bay from June 1733 to May 1734 (during the time the petition for the present Commission depended before his Majesty's Council) whereby the Massachusets had even then taken upon them to exercise Jurisdiction, not three miles only, but as the New Hampshire committee insisted 7 or 10 miles beyond Merimack river and also produced an order of the Governor and council of New Hampshire of 10th April 1726 which had prohibited persons from Settling Lands at a place called Pennicook.

And after the respective committees declared they had no further Evidence to offer the Commissioners adjourned from the 30th to the 31st of August.

August 31st New Hampshire reply. — The New Hampshire committee presented to the commissioners their reply containing many observations and arguments on the Several Matters that had been offered.

Massachusets reply.—And the Massachusets committee presented to the commissioners their reply also wherein amongst other Matters they allow and confess that the lower part of Merimack river is the principal part of it.

September 2^{d}. Commissioners Determination.—The Commissioners met and pronounced their Judgment (which was afterwards drawn up in these words).

Province of New Hampshire Septem^{r} 2^{d} 1737.

At a Court of Commissioners appointed by his

Majesties Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain to Settle adjust and determine the respective Boundaries of the province of Massachusets Bay and New Hampshire in New England then and there held in pursuance of his Majesties aforesaid Commission; the Court took under consideration the Evidences pleas and allegations offered and made by each party, referring to the Controversy depending between them and upon Mature advisement on the whole a doubt arose in point of Law and the Court thereupon came to the following resolution Viz.

1st. [As to the Southern boundary of New Hampshire specially.]—That if the Charter of King William and Queen Mary dated october the 7th in the third year of their reign grants to the province of the Massachusetts Bay all the Lands which were granted by the Charter of King Charles I dated March the 4th in the 4th year of his reign to the late Colony of the Massachusetts bay lying on the Northward of the Merimack river then the Court adjudged and determined, that a line shall run parallel with the said river beginning at the Southerly side of the black Rocks so called at Low water Mark and from thence to run to the Crotch or parting of the said River where the Rivers Pemigewasset and Winnessiesekoe meet, and from thence due north three english miles, and from thence due West towards the South sea until it meets with his Majesties other Governments which shall be the boundary or dividing Line between the said provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire on that side.—But if otherwise—Then the Court adjudged and determined that a line on the Southerly side of New Hampshire beginning at the distance of three English Miles North from the Southerly side of the black Rocks aforesaid at Low water mark and from thence running due west up into the main land, towards the South Sea until it meets his Majesties other Governments shall be the boundary Line between the said provinces on the side aforesaid.

Which point in doubt with the Court as aforesaid they humbly Submit to the wise Consideration of his most sacred Majesty in his privy Council to be determined according to his royal will and pleasure.

2^{d} [As to the Northern boundaries.]—And as to the Northern boundary between the provinces the court resolved & determined that the dividing Line shall pass up through the mouth of Piscataqua Harbour and up the Middle of the river into the river Newichwannock (part of which is now called Salmon Fall) and through the middle of the Same to the furthest head thereof and from thence North two degrees Westerly untill 120 Miles be finished from the Mouth of piscataqua Harbour aforesaid, or until it meets with his Majesty's other Governments.

3^{d} [As to the Isles of Shoals.]—And that the dividing line shall part the Isles of Shoals and run through the Middle of the Harbour between the Islands to the Sea on the Southerly side, and that the southwesterly part of the said Islands shall be in, and be accounted part of the province of New Hampshire and that the Northerly east part thereof shall lie in and be accounted part of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, and be held and enjoyed by the said provinces respectively in the same manner as they now do, and have heretofore held and enjoyed the same.

4th [As to the Charges.]—And the Court do further adjudge that the Costs and charges arising by taking out the commission, and also of the Commissioners and their Officers Viz. the two Clerks, Surveyor and waiter for their travelling Expences & attendance in the Execution of the same, be equally borne by the said provinces.

After pronouncing which Judgment the Commissioners informed the Committee that they should adjourn to Friday the fourteenth of Oct^{r} at ten in the morning (being six Weeks) and ordered that copies of the Judgment should be sent to the respective publick

offices in the said provinces and also notice of the Courts said adjournment in order to receive any Exception or appeal which either or both parties might have to the said Judgment.

As to the New Hampshire assembly the Governor over both provinces prorogued them (only) that very morning of the 2^{d} of September on which the commissioners were to pronounce and did pronounce their Judgment before ever the New Hampshire assembly could possibly hear what the Judgment was, much less see a copy of it, or consider it, to the 13th of October then next the day immediately preceeding that on the morning whereof or never their appeal was to be presented to the Commissioners.

When the 13th of October came the New Hampshire assembly met and endeavoured to consider some few of the papers.

On the 14th of October the New Hampshire Representatives met at 8 in the morning, and in the best manner they could under their Situation prepared and passed their Vote of Exceptions to the Commissioners Judgment. They sent up Several times that day to the council (the other house of Legislature in New Hampshire) after the time the Council had been adjourned to to Know if the Council was sitting. And again it drawing near sun Setting another Messuage was sent to Know if there was not a council, but the Secretary sent for answer that there was no council that he Knew of and that the Governor was not known to be in the province.

Whereupon the house of Representatives of New Hampshire hastened away the committee with a Vote of Exceptions of the Representatives only to be delivered to the commissioners.

Six of the Commissioners met. Oct 14th. Massachusets appeal entered before the commissioners—the same as that which was afterwards presented to his Majesty.—

And the Massachusetts committee presented their

appeal, consented to and concurred by the whole General court Governor council and assembly and conceived in the form of a petition to his Majesty in Council. By which they declared that they appealed from the first special Clause of the commissioners Judgment w^ch^ related to the Southern boundaries.

1. Because the present charter says that the Colony of the Massachusets Bay is incorporated with New Plymouth &c into one province by the name of Massachusets Bay not excepting the least part of it.

2. Because the present charter impowers the Governor and General Assembly to grant all Lands in the late Colony of Massachusets Bay and declares that such grants shall be Valid, and therefore grants to the Massachusets, all the Land to the Northward of Marimack river, as well as Elsewhere that was in the late colony of the Massachusets.

3. Because the New Hampshire agents in the State of their demands had acknowledged (as the Massachusets said) that New Hampshire lies without the late Colony of the Massachusets and that the late Colony of the Massachusets is incorporated into the present province of the Massachusets and therefore no doubt can be made whether the line of New Hampshire should include any part of the said colony, on a Supposition that any part of it were not granted by the present charter.

4^th^ That the said line ought not to run west into the main land, because a west line crosses Merimack river about 30 miles from the mouth and excludes the said river where it is determined to be Merimack river by the Judgment of the commissioners for about 40 Miles out of the Massachusets Whereas Merimack river and three Miles Northward (they said) was in the Massachusets, by express words in both the old and new Charters, not excepting or excluding any part of it.

5^th^ They objected to the Commissioners determination as it directed a Line to be run due west from 3 Miles North of the Crotch till it meets with his majes-

tys other Governments whereas (they said) that dividing line could proceed no further than 60 Miles; for that the province of New Hampshire never went further neither by the Council of Plymouths grant to Mason nor by his Majesties Commissions to his several Governors of New Hampshire which commissions bounded that province (as they said) only from three Miles Northward of Merimack to the province of Maine; So that the protracting that west line secured to be at present the Massachusets extending towards the South sea or westward as far as Connecticut.

6th They also objected to the Northern boundary being directed to run North two degrees westerly, and insisted that it should have been Northwestward which they said was a well known and certain coast the same as towards the Northwest.

7th They also objected to that lines being directed to proceed till 120 miles from the mouth of Piscataqua Harbour be finished, or till it meet with his Majesties other Governments, whereas they said it should have been only until the 120 miles be finished without mentioning his Majesties other governments, because the province of Maine extends no further than 120 miles and New Hampshire on that side was bounded by the province of Maine and all the Commissions the several Governors of that province wherein any bounds were mentioned.

Therefore by their said appeal they prayed that such parts of the said Commissioners determination be disallowed.

The New Hampshire appeal tendered &c.—At the same time the New Hampshire Committee produced to the Commissioners the Vote of their house of Representatives containing the exceptions &c and appeal from the Commissioners Judgment which appeal was then entered.

But the Massachusets agents objected that it was only a Vote of one part of the Legislature which did not represent the whole province whereas by his Majes-

ties Commission the appeal ought to come from the whole Legislature which was the province.

October 18th The Commissioners met again, and having duly considered the vote of Exceptions made by the New Hampshire Assembly, agreed & determined that the same should be received and made part of their records.

By the said Vote of Exceptions the house of Representatives of New Hampshire took notice of the Governors proroguing the General Court whereby that province had been Stript of the benefit of Appealing from such part of the Judgment as they might think unreasonable & prejudicial but that the King might not think that house Satisfied with all parts of that Judgment they Voted that the province of the New Hampshire thought themselves aggrieved thereby in the following particulars.

With regard to the Southern Boundary.

1st For that the Judgment said, beginning at the Southerly side of the black rocks at low water Mark when those rocks were about a Mile from the Mouth of the river Merimack and near three quarters of a Mile North from where it empties itself into the Atlantick Sea or ocean.

2. 3. They objected to a parallel line with the river even in case a Crooked line should be run, which they were humbly of Opinion by no means ought to be admitted.

And said that they objected against the running a crooked line parallel to the river it being founded in the Old charter which had been long since Vacated.

Yet in such case it ought to begin three miles to the North of the Mouth of the river Merimack at low water mark which empties itself into the Atlantick Sea or Ocean.

And in that manner to run no further than the river hath a Western Coast, and not to run parallel to the river where it runs north and south at three miles distance from the river, and far beyond where they

apprehended it was formerly called Merimack & more particularly because the Massachusets Bay now hold under the Charter of William and Mary which never intended a crooked line.

And as to the Northern boundary.

4. They objected to that part of the Judgment which directed the line to run through the Mouth of Piscataqua Harbour & up the middle of the river, because Mr Gorges's patent, under which the Massachusets claim does not convey any right to the river and the Jurisdiction thereof had always been in possession of New Hampshire and never claimed by the Massachusets; and New Hampshire in order to preserve and safeguard to the same had always had a Castle and maintained a Garrison there.

October 18th Massachusets filed a written protest.—The Massachusets committee filed a protest before the Commissioners against the New Hampshire appeal from the assembly only and said that the whole General Court had then been several days sitting, which was literally true, but that was after the time appointed for receiving the appeal was over (not before).

Then the Commissioners having directed Mr. George Mitchell their Surveyor to prepare a plan or draft of the River and boundary Lines referred to and mentioned in their Judgment, he performed the same and the black part of the plan of those Rivers is a true Copy of the same only in a smaller scale.

In which plan (now that it is finished) there appears to be a palpable mistake to the prejudice of New Hampshire for the Commissioners had directed a Line to be run (if the determination of their doubt went in one manner) due West; whereas the prickt line marked upon the plan for due west really is west and by north being a full point of the Compass to the Northward of the west as appears plainly on the face of the plan when neither of the parties had demanded, nor had the Commissioners directed any such line as that; but that is a meer mistake in the Officer, and no Errors in the

Commissioners Judgment which expressly directed that line to be due west.

And then the Commissioners adjourned to the 1st of August 1738 in order to receive the royal pleasure.

1737 Febry 5th The New Hampshire petition of appeal presented.—The house of Representatives for New Hampshire by their agent presented their petition of Appeal to the King in council complaining as well of the said Judgment and the behaviour of the common Governor of both provinces towards New Hampshire and praying Relief in the same and it was referred to committee of privy council for plantation affairs. [Febr 6th]

1738 July 18th The Massachusets appeal was lodged in the council office and not before and referred also July 20th to the said Committee and immediately New Hampshire entered their appearance thereto in the council office, July 26th.

Though the Massachusets appeal delivered in to the commissioners was signed by the Governor himself by the Secretary by order of the Council, and by the Speaker in the name of the Assembly yet the present petition presented to the King (and in the whole of the Massachusets part referred to their Lordships) is signed by the Governor only.

So that it was observed that the council and assembly of the Massachusets bay had either dropt and deserted the appeal which they intended to make otherwise had some intention by means of their wilful omission to avail themselves by a further delay in bringing in another petition of appeal.

1738 Octr 9th–12th Another contrivance here to delay any hearing & to prevent New Hampshire being heard at all, by a special petition from the Massachusets to his Majesty.—A further petition was lodged in the Council Office and on the 12th of the same October 1738 was referred to the Lords, being a petition from the Massachusets agents of a most extraordinary nature, one part thereof containing an objec-

tion to the regularity of the New Hampshire appeal, as it came only from the house of representatives and the other parts thereof being an additional and Supplemental appeal (three months after their own former appeal presented to his Majesty and referred) from several other interlocutory parts of the Commissioners proceedings, complaining that the commissioners during the course of their proceedings had refused some plan which the Massachusets said they had offered to them; alledging also, that the province of New Hampshire had delivered no appeal or exception to the com missioners nor had authorized any person to attend the Commissioners Suggesting that therefore the Commissioners should not have received any appeal from the New Hampshire house of Representatives and that the Massachusets had protested against the Commissioners receiving such appeal, and praying to have the benefit of that and all other their protests below; the Massachusets agents also complained that the New Hampshire petition of appeal contained Several matters of personal complaint against the Governor for his behaviour which were no part of the Record of the Commissioners (and w^{ch} had been inserted in the New Hampshire petition of appeal barely to shew by what means it became impossible for any other part of the Legislature of New Hampshire to appeal save the house of Representatives only) and the said Massachusets petition prayed "That the petition of appeal from "New Hampshire might be rejected and Dismissed."

Oct^{r} 26. New Hampshire applied to have that pet^{n} brot on.—New Hampshire finding this new petition flung in their way (instead of an appearance being entered to their appeal) did at the very first Committee afterwards move the Lords that such petition might be immediately heard, and accordingly it was so ordered. Nov^{r} 2.

That petition was heard by Council, and the Lords made a report thereon to which it was confirmed, and that petition from the Massachusets agents dismissed

but without prejudice to their being permitted to make their objections against the Regularity of the New Hampshire appeal when the same should come on to be heard before the Committee.

Another Step was Necessarily taken by New Hampshire to bring on their Separate Complaint against the Governor before the appeal came on to be heard. — There having been presented (at the same time and along with the New Hampshire original appeal) a Separate petition of Complaint from the house of Representatives of New Hampshire, against the common Governor of both provinces, for his behaviour towards New Hampshire in the affair of the said Commission, the house of Representatives were obliged to prosecute their Complaint in order to get it heard before the appeal came on, and after waiting above nine Months for the Governors answer thereto and Sending three Several times Successively to America before the Governor would authenticate their papers which were Necessary to Support that complaint they applied for a day for hearing.

1739. Nov^{r} 21. The Report on that Complaint. —The Complaint came on to be heard before their Lordships who made a report thereon that the Governor had acted with great partiality by proroguing the Assembly of New Hampshire from the 6th of July 1737 to the 4th of August following (being three days beyond the time appointed for opening the Commission) in disobedience to his Majesty's order in Council w^{ch} had been transmitted to him by the Lords of Trade, and w^{ch} was proved to have been delivered to him in due time and also by further proroguing the said Assembly from the 2^{d} of September 1737 to the 13 of October whereby the province of New Hampshire were deprived of the time intended by his Majesty's said order in Council to be allowed them to Consider of the Commissioners determination and if they found themselves aggrieved thereby to prepare a proper and regular appeal therefrom in order to a

final determination of the matters in dispute and thereby to frustrate the Intention of his Majestys Commission.

Dec^{r} 27th Confirmed by Order in Council.—The last mentioned report was confirmed in privy council. And on the part of New Hampshire it was insisted that the commissioners Judgment sh^{d} be Varied as hereafter mentioned; for the following Reasons. As to the matter Stated Specially by the Commissioners as their doubt in point of Law—whether the New Charter granted to the Massachusets all the Lands which were granted by the Old Charter lying to the Northward of Merimack River.

1st The Old Charter Granted the Lands from 3 Miles North of Merimack River and also from 3 Miles North of any and every part thereof.

Some parts of that river (as it is not only admitted but insisted upon by the Massachusets) extend above fifty five miles more Northward than the other main parts of that great river do. But the New Charter grants only three Miles North of the great river leaving out the words any and every part thereof, and distinguishing from what part of the River the 3 Miles were to be measured.

2^{d} Admitting it were possible that three Miles from the Great river or from the great part of the river,

Yet it is confessed and proved by the Massachusets themselves that the grant of New Hampshire to captain Mason was a tract beginning in the Middle of Merimack River and Extending thence Northwards and that Grant of New Hampshire was Subsequent to the Old Charter while the Old charter was in force.

But in the New Charter there is an Express saving out of the grant, of Allen's right as claiming under Mason.

Besides there is a general Saving or Exception out of the New Charter to the right of all persons within the bounds aforesaid.

And without this Exception or provisoe to restrain what was in General Granted by the New Charter to the province of the Massachusets, the Massachusets would cover all Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, all of which colonies lay between Merimack, on the North part, and the Atlantick Ocean on the South part, and all which Colonies had been granted away by the Crown in 1662, 1663 & 1664 long after the Massachusets first forfeiture of their Liberties and Franchises but under this General provisoe Rhode Island Connecticut New York and New Jersey are Effectually Excepted and indeed so is New Hampshire also in the general words though New Hampshire does not Stand in Need of that General Exception, because there is a particular and express exception relating to New Hampshire.

As to the Southern Boundary of New Hampshire the first question in the Natural order is where that boundary line shall begin. New Hampshire insisted that three Miles should be taken North from the middle of the Channel of the River, where it runs into the Atlantick Ocean, and the Massachusets, by their demand before the Commissioners, insisted it should begin at the Sea, but three miles north from the black Rocks (where as they groundlessly pretended but never proved) the river had emptied itself 60 years ago. The Attorney and Sollicitor General after Considering the Massachusets New Charter and being attended with Council on both sides seven or eight Several times, had reported that according to the intention of that new Charter (which recited their *New* Charter also) the line ought to begin three Miles North of the mouth of the river, beginning at the Southerly side of the Black Rocks, at Low Water Mark which is indeed four Miles North of every part whatever of the Mouth of the River as appears by inspection of the Commissioners plan; for the Black Rocks lay deep in a bay, considerably within the rivers mouth, and a mile or more North of every part whatsoever of the mouth of

the river wherefore considering the single point either under the Massachusets Old Charter, or under their New one under neither of their Charters were they to go more than three Miles to the Northward of that river, whereas measuring three Miles from the Black Rocks, in the Elbow or Bay up within the side of the River, it really gives to the Massachusets four Miles North of the Mouth of the River, and what puts this point out of all Question is the plain Expressions in the Massachusets New Charter; the very first boundary wherein directs, that the Northern Limits of the province of the Massachusets shall extend from the great river Meremack, on the North part, (and from three Miles Northward of the said River) towards the Atlantick Sea or Ocean, on the south part. And the subsequent descriptions in their new Charter Grant them all the Lands, extending throughout the main Lands there, from the Atlantick or Western Sea and Ocean on the East part towards the South Sea, or Westward as far as the Colonies of Rhode Island Connecticut and the Naraganset Country.

2^{d} How & in what manner that line when begun shall run & be continued whether one Straight continued west line or a line running all manner of different courses.— The next matter in order is how and in what manner the Line shall run, when the place of beginning is fixed. New Hampshire all along insisted that it should run on a Straight line, west, up into the Main Land, toward the South Sea until it meets with his Majesties other Governments. The Massachusets thus far agreed thereto, that they demanded that by far the greatest of that line, should run due west to the South Sea; but then before such time as they begin that due west course they insist to follow the river (not only in its western course, but also in its Northern Course) with a parallel Line, which must of consequence be in some parts three Miles North, and in the other parts three miles east and even in many places three miles South East of the River; then to

run three miles further North of the North end of the River, and then to begin their said due Western Course to run on afterwards towards the South Sea. It might suffice possibly, to have recourse only to the first words of their new Charter, and to view the Commissioners plan for the Several Courses of the River to confute this Very Strange demand of the Massachusets for the Continent is Esteemed to be at Least 3000 Miles over (in that part) from the Atlantick Ocean on the East part to the South Sea on the west part, and the descriptions in their new Charter just mentioned direct their Northern bounds to extend (from three Miles North of Merimack) from the Atlantick Ocean towards the South Sea and as no particular line or course is described it must of Necessity be a Straight line, otherwise if the Grantees in such a Grant were at Liberty to take any line whatsoever that they could invent, through such a vast depth of Continent and main Land, they might take a Slanting line or a curved line of any Sort, expand and diverge the Boundaries and include just as much Land as ever they thought proper, which surely cannot be contended for.

A Line to run in the manner which the Massachusets contend first near 30 Miles west up from the Sea Coast into the Country, then 55 Miles North within the Heart of the Country, and then again west to the South Sea, would take in for the whole depth of the Continent in America and for 55 Miles in breadth, what had never been granted to them and would require some one Expression or other in the charter (but which there is not) to ground such an extraordinary demand upon.

This line would not only cut off near two thirds of Mr. Masons grant for New Hampshire whereby his tract was to extend 60 Miles deep into the Country (which Grant the Massachusets themselves gave in Evidence) and which tract they would cut off at 26 miles deep (instead of 60) and leave to him about one third and that of the Narrowest part of his province

also Altho Mr Masons Grant expressly excepted and saved in the Massachusets new charter but besides the Injury thereby to be done to Mr Masons grant His Majesty would Suffer infinite prejudice thereby: for the Lands on the back of Mr Masons Grant (which goes but 60 miles deep) and also all those on the back of the province of Maine (which goes 120 miles only deep into that Country) whether they are, or are not, properly a part of his Majesties province of New Hampshire, or called by the Name of New Hampshire or not (which is a very immaterial circumstance) are most undoubtedly the property and Inheritance of his Majesty and have never been granted out by the Crown to any person whatsoever since the great council of plymouth surrendered back their Charter to King Charles the I.

For just as far as Massachusets can break into new Hampshire just so far they encroach upon the Crown Lands, the whole depth of Country backwards behind Mr Masons Grant through all the Vast Continent of Main Land.

If a Strait line is to be run, the Southern boundary is determined only to correct the Surveyors mistake.—In case their Lordships should be of opinion that a Straight line was to run in that part the dispute on that southern boundary would be thereby determined and New Hampshire only have then to pray that the Surveyors Mistake in laying down a west and by north line (which nobody ever insisted upon nor did the Commissioners direct it) instead of a west line (which both parties insisted on and which the commissioners had, in case the construction went one way directed) may be set right by their Lordships report, and by his Majesties Judgment.

Objection.—That the South boundary of New Hampshire should be a crooked line drawn parallel with the River.

Answer.—It was deemed inconceivable that the Massachusets New Territory should have two distinct and

different degrees of Width, as for Instance the first degree of Width for near thirty miles deep into the Country to be of any particular width whatever and then afterwards behind the narrower tract the Residue of their tract to be 55 miles wider. Yet this as absurd as it appears was absolutely contended for, by claiming a crooked line to run parallel to the river and by calling the whole river by the name of Merimack. Again it was insisted that throughout the whole New Charter it is impossible to find out any Eastern boundary for any part of the Massachusets New province, but the Atlantick Ocean Singly and solely, but if the Massachusets pretentions had any colour in them there must have been two very different eastern boundaries for that province for one part of the Massachusets must have been described to be bounded (as it is) to the Atlantick Ocean on the east, and then the upper part of the province (where they would have it to grow much wider) must have been bounded to the East with the Land in the Heart & Middle of the province of New Hampshire but nothing like that is to be found in the Charter.

Nor is this all the new Charter (subject to the Exceptions therein afterwards contained) does most undoubtedly grant to the Massachusets 3 miles advantage beyond the great river Merimack; But how it is 3 miles north of that great River but in order to give the Massachusets what they contended for, and to allow them a Crooked line, parallel with what they call the River Merrimack there are the difficulties to be encountered the River near 200 from its mouth must still be called the great river.

2 When that's got over then the Massachusets must not only have three miles north of it (which is all that the charter mentioned) but they must also have 3 Miles North East of the River 3 Miles East of the river nay 3 Miles South east of the river in many places and if the word north be not expounded so as to mean all those different, nay contradictory and opposite points,

the Massachusets cannot have that crooked line parallel with the River which they contend for.

Besides all which New Hampshire insisted before the Commissioners and the fact was so notorious upon the spot, that the Massachusets never contradicted it that it is absolutely impossible that a line can be run 3 Miles North of the river and parallel with it (even in the most favourable parts of the river in General where it runs in a General Western course) and that tract appears plain to demonstration upon the plan of the River as returned but much more so upon the Spot, the plan being in a very small scale, for the river (even in these parts) has many narrow meanders and bends or bites which shoot out into Irregular angles, so that New Hampshire most humbly relys on it that it is utterly and absolutely impossible in art and nature both to run a line in all places parallel to the River to be in every part three Miles distant from the River and to be in no part more than 3 Miles distant from the river (without any regard at all to its being North or not North of the River, only with regard to its being a parallel and equidistant Line) even up by that part of the river where Generally it bears a Western Course and it was Submitted that the Crown has not expressed nor could intend in its Charter, such a line for the boundary of a province as could not possibly be drawn, but on the Contrary, a plain Strait Line, which is practicable, and Natural, and must always be intended, unless some other or different line is clearly Exprest.

But the last objection Strong as it is was the least of the objections to a crooked parallel line, to be run in such manner as the Massachusets contend for it; that last objection being confined only to the great and first part of the river from the Sea up about 30 Miles, while the river generally runs a Western course but after that when what is pretended to be called Merrimack turns off, and does itself run a General Northern Course, then in these parts besides all the objections thereto, hereinbefore mentioned, it seemed quite

incomprehensible how the Massachusets could form a notion of a North boundary, by a parallel line, to run all along parallel with the river, and at three Miles distant from the river, and to the North of the river, when the river itself is a line that runs there Generally North. The Massachusets to Solve that difficulty would then have it be 3 miles North east or East or South East from time to time as occasion requires in all that length; But besides that there are no such words in the Charter, nor any thing like it but quite otherwise such a parallel line there would cut off Mr Mason's Grant w^{ch} was given in Evidence by the Massachusets themselves, & which was to extend 60 Miles deep into the Country and which grant was particularly excepted out of the New Charter to the Massachusets even if it had been within their bounds a great way below the middle of it and leave him only about one third in depth of his tract and that in the narrowest part also of his tracts nearest to the Sea for then, at the depth of 26 miles only in the Country the Massachusets would break in upon his tract and take away not only the back part and greatly above half of what was granted to him but also which is of far more Consequence than all that Vast tract or Territory which lies behind Mr Masons Grant.

3^{d} How far this line shall extend in Length.—The only thing that remained with Regard to the Southern boundary of New Hampshire was the Massachusets appeal from that part of the Commissioners Judgment where they directed the Southern boundary line (however it shou'd run) to extend west towards the South Sea till it meets with his Majestys other Governments. Whereas the Massachusets insisted it should run no further than 60 miles which they say is the Extent of New Hampshire. In their own demands filed before the Commissioners on the 8th of August 1737 they themselves expressly demand that that line should run quite to the South Sea; in their ans^{r} filed before the Commissioners on the 11th of August they limited

nothing of 60 Miles but Speak of that line as to run west towards the South Sea. The New Hampshire demands filed before the Commissioners the 1st day of the same August insisted that it should run westward to the South Sea, or until it meet with his Majesties other Governments, agreeable to the words of the Massachusets Charter and his Majestys Commission directed the Commissioners to determine the respective bounds of both provinces; and although the Massachusets pretend to make it a very immaterial question whether New Hampshire extends so far yet they will readily admit & it is most certainly true that the Massachusets does extend (taken within its proper and due Limits) westward until it meets with his Majestys other Governments so that it is humbly hoped the Commissioners determination (as to the Extent of the Southern boundary Line) was very right. As to the Northern boundary the Commissioners Judgment directs the dividing line to pass up the Middle of Piscataqua river and through the Middle of Newickwannock River but if reference be had to the Grant from the course of the province of Maine made to Sir Ferdinando Gorges it will appear that no part of the Rivers were granted to him but only main land between the rivers of Piscataqua and Sagadahocke, consequently if he did make conveyance of the Massachusets (which has been pretended tho' not proved) he could not convey to the Old Colony of the Massachusets any part of either of those rivers which he himself had no title to and upon looking into the New Charter to the province of the Massachusets, where the Lands which made the province of Maine, are granted to them, it will appear that the said Land is again granted, in the same terms, as a portion of main Land between the said Rivers. The Massachusets never possessed or claimed the River itself or any part of it either under their Old or New Charter, nor in their demand filed before the Commissioners did they demand half or any part of Rivers; So that it is humbly hoped this part of the Commissioners Judgmt

which in consequence adjudges half of the rivers to the Massachusets without any demand by or any title in the Massachusets will be reversed.

2[d] As to the Course which the line is to run there, when Newickwannock river determines.—The next matter in order is the Massachusets appeal from that part of the Commissioners Judgment which directs what course the line for the Northern boundary shall run from the furthest head of Newickwannock after that river is at an end as to which the original grant of the province of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1639 directs that line to Run North westward the New Charter in 1691, directs the Self Same Course in the very same words. New Hampshire, by their demand before the Commissioners, therefore insisted that that Line should run Northwestward (as all persons understand that term) that is to say North less than a quarter of a point westward, but the Massachusets demanded by their claim that it should be a line due Northwest & insisted before the Commissioners that that was the same as Northwestward for which the Commissioners thought there was no Colour and therefore have adjudged that that line should run North two degrees Westerly which is known and esteemed to be properly Northwestward and New Hampshire submitted thereto having assigned a reason to the Commissioners which was not Contradicted and which fortified that natural Exposition of the Term Northwestward, for that a line due North west or South east from Piscataqua Harbours mouth would run out so as to include and give New Hampshire the whole of the Isles of Shoals. Whereas that province is entitled only to the half of those Isles, and accordingly but half of those Isles were adjudged to each respective province. Wherefore it is humbly hoped this part of the Commissioners Judgment is right and shall be confirmed.

3[d] How far the Line shall Extend.—The last point appealed from by the Massachusets is, for that the Commissioners Judgment directs, that the last men-

tioned line shall run and extend too far that it ought to go to the end of 120 Miles. . . . . .

As to which the original grant in 1639 of the province of Maine directs that boundary to extend until 120 miles be finished from Piscataqua Harbour. The New Charter to the Massachusets in 1691 directs the self same words. New Hampshire by their demands before the Commissioners claimed that that line should run as far as the British dominions extends; the Massachusets by their demand insists that their line should run till One hundred and twenty mile be finished. And the Commissioners have directed that it shall run 120 Miles or until it meets with his Majesties other Governments. And as it is by no means certain that they can run so far as 120 Miles on that particular course before they meet with the French Settlements in that place that cautious manner of expression used by the Commissioners (and which rather restrains than enlarges the distance that the Massachusets themselves demanded) can, it is hoped, be of no ill Consequence, and even if it did run further than 120 Miles, it would be useful to prevent the Massachusets encroaching upon the Crown Lands thereof there being no English Settlements in those parts at present to prevent them.

As to the division of the Isles of Shoals and the equal bearing the charges of the Commission and Execution thereof there is no appeal made by either party; wherefore it was the rather hoped that the Massachusets would have paid this Moiety of the Money laid out for them in London near three years ago for suing out the Commission here, but they still refuse to pay it.

And now upon the whole merits referred to, and in Judgment before their Lordships the province of New Hampshire most humbly prays:

That their Lordships will be pleased to report:

That all the Lands lying to the Northward of Merrimack river which were granted by the Charter of

King Charles I to the late Colony of Massachusets Bay and not granted to the present province of the Massachusets Bay by the Charter of King William and Queen Mary.

And that for the Southern Boundary of New Hampshire a dividing line shall begin at 3 English Miles North from low water mark of the Southern point of the Northern Cape or Entrance at the Very Mouth of Merrimack River next to the Atlantick Sea or Ocean and may run directly up into the Country upon a course of west and be North (as the Surveyor by Mistake has laid down the same contrary to both parties claims and the Commissioners determination) but west without any Variation, and that such a line may be run and extended so far towards the South Sea until it meets with his Majesties other Governments in manner as the red line for that purpose is begun to be drawn in the printed Copy of the commissioners plan (that plan not allowing room enough to continue the whole length of such line.)

And that for the other Boundary of New Hampshire, the dividing line shall begin at the entrance of Piscataqua Harbour and to pass up the same into the River of Newickwannock & through the same to the farthest head thereof, and from thence North two degrees westerly till 120 Miles be finished from the mouth of Piscataqua Harbour aforesaid; or until it meets with his Majesties other Governments; in manner as the other red line for that purpose is begun to be drawn, on the printed Copy of the Commissioners plan (which plan as sent over does not admit of making out the whole length of either of those lines) but not to grant any part of either of those rivers to the Massachusets. And that as to the Isles of Shoals and the Division thereof the Commissioners Judgment may be Affirmed.

The King and privy Council by their final decree determined that the Line or boundary of the Massachusets should begin three miles North of the Mouth

of Merimack river and that a parallel line to Merimack river should be continued from thence as far as the Flexure of Pantucket falls, and from a Station three miles north of the Flexure or falls the line should be run west ten degrees North by compass till it meets our other Governments.

Benning Wentworth Esq^{r} being now appointed to the Commander by the Kings commission.

New Hampshire was from this time separately and distinctly governed: soon afterwards a Line was run pursuant to the said decree for the North boundary of Massachusets and carried down to 20 Miles distance from Hudsons river, by this line the grants and possessions of that State have been limited to this day; New York & New Hampshire having planted and occupied to its full extent without Interruption. New Hampshire proceeded a Step further, they considered all the grants of Massachusets, prior to the above definitive Sentence, and Northward of the line which it establishes, as null and Void, and regranted the Lands to others; nor altho' near 50 years have now elapsed since the decree was passed hath any opposition to their proceedings been made by the Massachusets.

It must be admitted that New York has not been treated with the same passivity, for while her contest was depending before Congress with New Hampshire and the Vermontiers; and the Delegates of Massachusets, in common with the other Members, acted as Judges, their Legislature were pleased to make a proposition that if Congress wou'd declare Vermont an Independant State, they would relinquish in favour of those people all their claim to the Northward of the Line which they then held.

Having thus dispatched the first and Second General heads: we proceed

III. To State the Evidence in Support *of our western boundary in Opposition to the Government of the Massachusets Bay.*

That the Dutch at a very early day enjoyed the whole trade of the Country of the five nations appears from their building the Town of Aurania now Albany in 1614, their antient treaties with those nations, and the protection and assistance they gave them against the french and Northern Indians with whom they were constantly at war.

These were transactions prior to the Plymouth grant in 1622, a Claim therefore by right of discovery and possession was justly founded against the Crown of England in favor of the States General; and it is provided for both in the recital and exception of that grant.

Albany itself is the Country of the six nations and was conveyed by them to the Dutch. Schenectady to the west is further into their Country, and within 14 Miles of one of their principal Castles; and this Town was built and lands about it purchased from the Mohawks and Settled in the year.

It lies on the Mohawks river at about 16 miles from its Mouth and where, on account of its falls below, the river just becomes navigable. The limits of the Country of the five nations upon which the extent of the Jurisdiction of New York depends it is necessary to explain.

Without travelling into their most antient rights; it will suffice for our purpose that the Country as far North as the River St. Lawrence, and to the Westward on both sides Lakes Ontario and Erie belonged to the five nations. This will be proved by antient Maps and history; the only evidence of which such a fact is capable.

Geographia Blaviana XI vol.—In the map inscribed Nova belgia et anglia nova published by Blaeu 1662; Lake Champlain is called Lacus Irocoensis and country on the East side of the Lake Irocoisia.

Van Keulen's Atlas.—In Johannis Van Keulen's Atlas published at Amsterdam in 1720, the River St. Lawrance is called Rio des Iroquois ou De St. Law-

rance; and the Country on the South of that River and west of Lake Champlain Iroquois and the Lake itself La Champlain ou mere des Iroquois.

Ogilby in his America says one of the great lakes is called the Lake of Iroquois which together with a River, Sorell, of the same name falls into the River of Canada; he adds that the French having in early times sided with the *Algonquins* against the *Iroquois* have been so hated by them ever since that none of them durst ever since appear in any part of that Lake. (Ogilby p. 166.)

Cold. His. 5 nations p 21 & 24.) The five nations formerly lived where montreal now stands.

Bellin's Maps 1774.—To prove the extent of the Country of the five nations westward it is to be observed. That the antient Country of the Hurons is laid down by Bellin * on the north side of lake Erie, by which we are ascertained of the Extent of the Territory to which the five nations were entitled by the conquest of that people. The right of the Confederates to the South side of that Lake is established by their destruction of the Cat Indians to whom it originally belonged. The land on both sides of Lake Ontario is admitted to be theirs by this Geographer who writes on the north "Les Iroquois du Nord;" and on the South side "Pais des Iroquois."

Hennepin, La Hontan, De Lisle.—Other French Geographers concur with Bellin in extending the right of the five nations to the lands on the north side of Lake Ontario.

Hennepin besides what appears from his Map speaking of that Lake has these words "There are likewise "on the north side these Iroquois Villages Tejajaher, "Henle and Ganneousse every one of which are laid down in Bellin, and other french and English maps.

* See his Map published in 1744; his Edition in 1745 has alterations in favor of the French Claims; For which he made an apology to Governor Shirley in Paris—"We in France mu-t follow the Commands of the Monarch."

See the English maps particularly Mitchels and that published since the late war.

We shall now State the evidence of our Jurisdiction over the Country of the five nations upon the best and most equitable of all titles: their own free surrender and Concession for the advantage of protection against their Enemies. We shall show that they have been constantly aided and supported at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of the people of this State. That the other Governments, tho' called upon, have contributed but little to those wars to which we were exposed chiefly on account of the attempts of the French Court to obtain the Dominions of these nations and their Country. That it was always considered by the Crown as being within the Jurisdiction of New York; as well as by the neighbouring Governments.

That Treaties were almost annually held and presents made to those nations at the Expence of the State, to preserve their Fidelity and defeat the Intrigues of the French; That the Governor was always particularly paid out of the public Treasury for his Services in those Treaties, and that they were all founded upon and a Renewal of the antient Covenant Chain or Union originally made with the Dutch and Confirmed under the Duke of York's Government.

25th Septr 1664. Book A 1664 & 1665. No. 1. p 41, 42, 43.—One of the first Acts of the English Government here upon the Surrender was a Treaty between *Nicholls* the Duke's first Governor and the Mohawks and Senecas whereby they are granted the protection of this Government &c.

The Governor engaging "not to assist their Ene-"mies; to make peace for them with the Indians down "the River; to grant them a free trade and to treat them "kindly as formerly; and if they should be beaten by "their Enemies (they then being at war) to receive "and accommodate them."

16 April 1675, p 34. Minute of Council to encourage the Mohawks in their Loyalty; to prohibit the

French from molesting them; and to remove the Jesuits and French from among them or take security for their good behaviour.

10th April 1676, p. 90 & 91. Minute of Council proposal and answer—a Conference between them and Commissioners of Connecticut, in which the exclusive Jurisdiction of this Government over the five nations is fully asserted.

11th Octr 1676, p 128. Minutes of Council of New York a conference to the same purpose with Governor Treat; this Government affirming that the Maquais are our Indians and so to be acknowledged and they are not to treat with any other Government.

2d April 1677. Minutes of Council that the Governor go to Albany and meet the Maquais and notice to Massachusetts and Connecticut to be given thereof.

The Treaties with the five nations and their submission to this Government were further Confirmed by Col Dongan the Duke's Governor.

[30th April, 1677.] A Commission from the Governor of Maryland admitting that the Senaces were the Duke's Subjects. Liber E No 18 p 28.

9th Octr 1683. Minutes of Council of New York. A Treaty with the Mohawks. The Governors Speech Claims their Country as belonging to the Duke's Government.

12th Octr 1683. Minutes of Council of New York. Their answer acknowledging that they are subjects of his Royal Highness.

24th June 1684. Minutes of Council of New York. Governor Dongan's answer to the Governor of Canada affirming that the five nations are under this Government reaching as far as the River Canada as will be patent at their submitting themselves to his royal Highness; yet notwithstanding the French came upon, and on his side, the great Lakes; a thing which will scarcely be believed in England; insisting that they desist from it in future &c.

30th Augt 1686. Minutes of Council. A further

Treaty with the five nations Confirming their submission. That they are not to make war or peace without the Governor of New York's Consent; nor to go into Canada nor trade with the French.

1st Septr 1686. Treaty continued.

7th Septr 1687. Minutes of Council. Provisions for the protection and security of the five nations against the French and their Indians.

9th Septr 1687 & 11th Septr 1687.—Minutes of Council of New York for removing and supporting the old men women and Children of those nations into the interior Country, at the Expence of the Government, that they might not be destroyed by their Enemies.

30th Apri 1688. Minute of Council Expence laid before them of Indian presents &c.

6th May 1688 & 7th May 1688. Minute of Council Governor to go to Albany and put men in Indian Castles.*

20th Augt 1691, p 48. Minutes of Council a Salary of £50 to Dirck Wessells for managing our affairs with the five nations.

3d Septr 1691, p. 51. Minute of Council. Government of Virginia Treat with the five nations for their Friendship thro' the Government of New York.

5th Octr 1691. p 57. Minute of Council provision of Corn for the Indians at Schackhook at the Expence of the Government.

11th Jany. 1691 p 66. 67. Minute of Council. Battle between the five nations and French at Corlairs Lake (Lake Champlain) loss of a considerable number of our best Mohawks. great consternation among *our* Indians; And grant of a Supply to them recommending it to them to confirm the peace with the Government of Virginia &c.

19th March 1691. p 78. 79 Minute of Council the

* These transactions passed while France & England were at peace; for war was not proclaimed till May 1689.—In 1688 Montreal was invaded by the 5 nations: Fort Frontenac was abandoned by the french; and the five nations entered and demolished it.

loss of several of our Onondages in battle with the French; danger of the Frontiers and measures thereon.

12th Augt 1692. p 114. Minute of Council Lieutenant Governor Nicholson (of Virginia) desires that our Indians who hunt or travel to the southward of Virginia may have passes under a publick Seal. Order thereon.

The same day p 115. Minutes of Council. A Treaty set on foot by this Government to make peace between *our* five nations & the Tattaras Indians; "as "it will contribute to his majestys Interest in this "Government; Our Senecas being diverted in their "Efforts against Canada by that war."

17th Sept. 1692. p 129. 130. Minute of Council. Shawanees offer to make peace with this Government; are referred to our five nations; and if they agree to it are promised protection.

10th Octr 1692. p 134. Minutes Council of New York—Governor reports his Journey to Albany and that he had confirmed a peace between the five nations and far Indians which would be greatly for the King's Interest in this province.

15th Febry 1692 p. 171 Minute of Council. French and their Indians in possession of two of our Indian Castles. Governor had embarked with 200 men; 150 were to follow; and the neighboring States called upon for assistance.

11th Octr 1692. General Entries p 57, 58. Queen Mary's Instructions to the neighboring Colonies requiring assistance for New York, which she considers as the Frontier of the rest against the enemy.

28th July 1693 p 1 & part 2, 31st July, Ibid. Minutes of Council. Governor of Canada sends a belt and letter to Onondaga: highly resented by this Government, and remonstrances upon it to the five nations.

3d Augt 1693 p 2 & 3. The Clause marked. Minutes of Council, and for payment of large Sums for the Governor's Services and presents to five nations and rebuilding the Mohawk's fort.

17th Augt 1693 p 4 & 5—Clause marked. Minutes of Council warrants for presents to the Indians &c.

4th Septr 1693 p 11. Minutes of Council. Envoy to five nations being returned, they promise to make no peace with Canada, but to refer the Governor of Canada to the Governor of New York "whom they ac- "knowledge their master, as the French Governor is "master of his Indians."

19th Septr 1693. p 14. Minutes of Council. warrant to defray the Expence of an Expedition to Albany 14th May 1692. Intelligence of the motions of the French. Governor to repair to Albany.

20th Septr 1693. p 15. Minutes of Council. Connecticut refuses assistance.

25th Septr 1693. p 16, 17, 19, 20. Minutes of Council. Massachusetts refuses assistance. Money borrowed on the personal security of Council.

6th Octr 1693. p 26. Warrant for Governor's Expences to Albany &c.

11th Decr 1693. p 36. Minutes of Council. Intelligence of an other belt and letter from Frontenac to the five nations for peace. Major Schyler sent to prevent the negociation and they refer it to the Governor.

5th Febv 1693–4 p 52, 53. Minutes of Council. French prepare for an Invasion; 500 militia drawn out to oppose them; Governor laments that the people are harassed and drawn from their business &c.

To this period the Frontiers and five nations were defended at the Expence of New York with very inconsiderable contributions of money from the neighboring Colonies, or the Crown.

12th June 1694 Four Independent Companies were ordered from England to this Government, it being considered as the Barrier for all the English Colonies against the power of Canada.

15th Augt 1694. Propositions of the 6 nations at a grand Treaty in presence of Commissioners from *neighboring* States.

This is a most important Treaty. The right of Treating with the five nations exclusively being fully maintained against the neighboring Colonies.

The Governor affirms that it had been the constant practice to deliver *all presents in the name of the Crown* and to preserve peace for all the Colonies without distinction.

The five nations lament their sufferings and losses by the war, Give a History of their first Treaties with Christians (the Dutch) and since that time with the Governors who had been here from England—and relate that afterwards the neighboring Colonies put their hands into the Chain. That since that time they the five nations had suffered much by the war with the French "Our Brother Cayonguirager's" (a Swift arrow, alluding to the speed with which he had come to their assistance) "hands and arms are tired & stiff "with holding fast the Chain *alone*, while the rest of "our neighbours sit still and smoke. The grease is "melted from our flesh and drops upon our neighbours "who are grown fat and live at ease while we become "lean; they flourish, we decrease."

20th Augt 1694 p 85, 86, 87 Minutes of Council —Governor of New York maintains his right to direct Treaties with the 5 nations—Rejects Massachusetts' request to treat on their own account &c.

9th Septr 1694, p. 92, Minutes of Council. French attempt to rebuild Cadracqui. Governor of New York meditates an opposition by force; it is found impracticable; and the neighbouring Governments called on for assistance.

13th March 1694–5 p 120, 121. Minutes of Council, 5 nations call for assistance to prevent the French from settling Cadracqui; it is granted.

14th March 1694–5 Minute of Council providing for that expedition—Council raise money on their own security.

8th April 1695 & 13th April 1695 p 125, 126, 127, Minutes of Council—Five nations renew their engage-

ments, acknowledge the protection of this Government and receive presents.

16th April 1695. p 128, 129, Minutes of Council. The distresses of the Inhabitants on account of their being detached.

18th June 1695. P. M. Minutes of Council, Invasion threatned.

11th July 1695. p. 143, 144, Minutes of Council. No assistance expected—Governor of Massachusetts says that by their Charter he cannot oblige any of the Militia to *march out of the Province* without consent of the Assembly. They refuse and say they have enough to do to defend *their own Frontiers.*

p 145. Minutes of Council. The Governor of New York applies for presents to the Indians

15th July 1695. p. 146. Minutes of Council. Propositions of the five nations and of the Schackook Indians, whereby they desire our assistance in building a fort.

15th Augt 1695. Minutes of Council. Expedition of the Governor to the five nations. Presents granted &c.

18th Augt 1695. p 153, 154. Minutes of Council. Militia march to the assistance of the five nations to prevent the French from building Cadracqui.

29th Augt 1695, p 157, Minutes of Council. French gain possession of Cadracqui, 5 nations demand our assistance, Resolved to support them to the utmost of our ability. New England refuses assistance.

24th Septr. 1695, p 159. Minutes of Council on the same subject.

1st Novr 1695. Minutes of Council. 5 nations renew their application for assistance.

9th July 1696 p 200. Minute of Council. Great preparations in Canada to reduce the five nations. 400 of our Militia march to Onondaga to defend them.

20th July 1696, p 202, 203. Minutes of Council. Maryland desire they may be no more be applied to for assistance.

31st July 1696 p 205. Minutes of Council. The

Enemy on their march the 5 nations call for assistance, no money in the Treasury—raised on the private security of the Council.

18th Augt 1696. at the foot p 207, 208, 209, 210, Minute of Council. Report of the Governor's expedition to the assistance of the five nations. Mohawks and Oneidas fly to Albany; are received and supported at the Expence of this Government; measures for the other nations.

p 212 = between these marks = Minutes of same day. Provisions for Indians of the five nations.

5th Novr 1696 p 224. Minutes of Council rewards to those who pursued the French on their retreat from the Country of the five nations.

20th Decr 1697. p 25. Minutes of Council. Peace. Measures to perswade the Indians of this province to bury the Hatchet.

15th Augt 1698. p 50 Minutes of Council. Lord Bellamont's treaty with the five nations.

60. His dispute with Count Frontenac about the right of Jurisdiction over those nations.

17th Augt 1698, p 62, 63. Minute of Council. Conferrence with deputies of 5 nations and assurance of protection.

6th Octr 1698, p 67. Minutes of Council. Warrants for defraying the Expence of the Governor's treaty with the Indians; presents to them, Envoys to Canada, Expences, and Rewards.

7th Octr 1698. p 69 = between these marks = Minutes of Council. Warrants for payment of Envoy to Canada on behalf of the five nations and his attendants.

14th Octr 1698 p 73 = at this mark = A further warrant.

7th Novr 1698. p 75 Minutes of Council provision for Indians.

31st May 1699. p 117 Minutes of Council—the like.

31st July 1700 p 160 Minutes of Council. Proceedings to prevent the French Emissaries from treating with five nations at Onondaga.

7th Augt 1700 p 163. Minute of Council. Expences on an Interview at Onondaga paid.

13th Septr 1700 p 165. Minute of Council. Propositions to the five nations &c. and Government's answer approved. p 165, 166 Robert Livingston's Commission of 27th Janry 1695–6 under the King's sign manual appointing him *Secretary or agent of our Government of New York to the Indians;* with a Salary of £100 Sterling payable *out of the Revenue of our province of New York.*

5th Novr 1700 p 180. 181. 182. Minutes of Council. Warrants drawn out of the £500 raised by virtue of an act of Assembly for better securing the five nations of Indians in their fidelity to his Majesty.

27th June 1701 p 263. Minute of Council order to Collectors to pay the Expences of the Treaty with the Indians in July.

2d Augt 1701. 268, 269. Minutes of Council. Envoys sent to Onondaga to prevent Treaty with the French who had sent Emissaries for that purpose; and giving an account of the Governors Treaty at Albany in July last.

Note. July 1701 the Indians by a Treaty at Albany finally surrendered their beaver hunting Country to the protection of Government &c.

It may be urged that this Treaty which put the lands of the six nations under the protection of the Crown of England ought not to operate for the exclusive benefit of New York. For this reason it is thought necessary to shew that it was obtained thro' the influence and expence of the People for a long series of years; and that *at last* by their Commissaries Envoys &c and at the publick charge the surrender was effected, the Governor himself being paid by the People for his Expences, and thanked for his trouble and care by their representatives.

To pursue this subject minutely would make the proofs too voluminous; we shall therefore be more sparing of evidence and only carry on the thread to Shew

that the deed of 1726 from those nations, which includes the Country which they inhabit altho' it is expressed in the name of the King equally operates on the same principles, for the use of New York in point of Jurisdiction.

16th Septr 1701, p 68, 69 Minute of Council. General Assembly return thanks to the Lieutenant Governor for his care and prudence in his successful Treaty with the five nations.

15th Octr 1701. p. 281. Minute of Council. Sachems at Onondaga acquaint the Government that the Waganhaes—with whom they were at war had sued for peace.

27th Octr 1701 p 282, 283, 284 Minute of Council. Payment of the Envoys sent to Onondaga &c in June last.

20th Novr 1701 p 288. Minutes of Council, order to pay Lieutenant Governor's Expences for holding a Treaty at Albany with the Indians and presents to them.

26th Jany 1701 p 300. Minute of Council for paying hire of Sloop which carried the Lieutenant Governor to Albany to meet the 5 nations in July last.

Ibid. And Expences of Envoys to Onondaga by order of Lord Bellamount.

6 July 1708 Minutes of Council. Complaint from Onondaga that the French are about building two forts at the passes of their Chief hunting places viz. Showokwe and Oghnogagra, and a request that they may be prevented by having a garrison established by us.

7th Septr 1708 Robert Livingston restored to his Commission as Secretary or agent *for the Government of New York* to the Indians our *Subjects* in those parts. Salary payable out of *our Revenue of our province* of New York.

15th Septr 1708. Warrant for £50 for the Salary of [the] Interpreter.

27th Octr 1708. Minutes of Council Warrant to pay Colonel Schyler for holding a Treaty with the five

nations at Albany. Another minute that Governor was paid for his services in Going to Albany &c.

1st Novr 1708. Minutes of Council. Warrants to pay Colonel Schyler for services &c among the five nations at Onondaga, building forts in their Country &c.

19th April 1708 Minutes of Council. Government notified to send an Envoy to be present at a Treaty between 5 nations and Waganhaes at Onondaga.

26th April 1709. Minutes of Council. Instructions No. 100 No 101. Instructions to Lord Lovelace which show that the trade of the five nations was intended by the Crown for the benefit of New York, and that their Country was within its Government.

19th May 1709 Minutes of Council. The concurrence of the Assembly to a letter to the Commissioner of Indian affairs and 5 nations required and given.

5 July 1710 Minute of Council. Report of the Commissioners sent to conduct the Treaty between the 5 nations and Waganhaes, pray for their Expence.

20 July 1710 Minute of Council. Mohawks consent that the surveyor General shall survey Schoharie.

29th March 1711. Minutes of Council. Government interpose in their war with the Waganhaes.

24th April 1711. Minutes of Council. Indians give notice of Emissaries from Canada and desire the presence of Colonel Schuyler; order and instructions for his going to expel them &c.

22d Novr 1711. Minutes of Council. The Governments of New England apply to this Government to engage the five nations in a war against Canada.

15th June 1713. Minutes of Council. The 5 nations prohibited from receiving any Tuscaroros who are at war with Canada or to commit Hostilities agt the Flatheads who are in amity with Virginia.

19th June 1713 Minutes of Council. Measures thereupon and provision for expences out of the Treasury.

6th Augt 1714. Minutes of Council. A Treaty to

be held by the Governor, and act passed to defray his Expence and presents &c *

28th June 1716. Minute of Council. £300 advanced to the Commissioner for Indian affairs the last year.

24th June 1717. Minutes of Council—proceedings of the Governor at a Treaty with the 5 nations in this month.

16th Sept^{r} 1717. Minutes of Council. Warrants to pay Expence of the Governors Treaty &c.

17th June 1718. Minutes of Council. Warrants for presents and to the Governor &c. for treating with the 5 nations.

23^{d} Aug^{t} 1718. Minute of Council. Indians apprehensive of being attacked desire assistance. Governor requested to go to meet them at Albany.

10th June 1719 Minutes of Council. Pensylvania complains that the 5 nations war upon Southern Indians in alliance with them. They are forbid by this Government.

13th June 1719. Minutes of Council No 34, 48, 49. Warrants for Indian presents, Treaties &c.

24th June 1719. Minutes of Council. Indians apply for assistance—a famine among them.

9th July 1719—French attempt to possess Niagara —proceedings to prevent it.

9th June 1720. Minute of Council. (The first page of the minutes of this day, and the last answer on the 6th and the 7th and 8th compleat.) Five nations complain of the building of niagara and submit it to this Government to redress them & promise never again to treat with the Government of Canada but thro' New York.

28 July 1720 Minutes of Council. Presents to the Indians and provision for the Expence of a Treaty with them.

* The Assembly 21 June 1715 provided £400 for presents & £150 for the Governor's going to Albany pr annum for 5 years. Journal Assembly 1 vol. p. 375.

19 Sept^{r} 1721. 20th Sept^{r} 1721 p 175, 176, 178, 179, 180. the five Clauses marked. Complaint of five nations by Massachusetts. Presents for them from Connecticut. Resolved that no Treaty can be made with *our* Indians but thro' this Government.

9th Oct^{r} 1721. Minute of Council. Representation to the Massachusetts bay to the same purpose.

13th Aug^{t} 1722. p 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, Minutes of Council. Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania apply for leave to treat with the five nations, under the authority of New York, confessing them to belong thereto.

28 Aug^{t} 1722 345, 346. Minutes of Council. Eight agents on the part of this Government sent to reside at Onondaga to manage the 5 nations. And provided for at the Expence of the People.

23^{d} June 1725 Minutes of Council. Warrants for presents and the Governors services among the five nations No 415, 430, 431.

23^{d} Sep^{t} 1725 Minutes of Council. Warrants for the like services No 449, 451 and the two following articles.

27th Oct^{r} 1725 Minutes of Council. Warrant to Interpreter.

2^{d} Nov^{r} 1725. Minutes of Council. Smiths & Tools sent to Onondaga and likewise [to the Senecas.]

17th March 1725–6 Minutes of Council. Warrant for Interpreter's Salary No 480.

24th June 1726. Minutes of Council. Warrant for Indian presents and the Governor for holding a treaty &c No 485, 498, 499.

27th Oct^{r} 1726. Part of the 3^{d} and the whole of the 4th page of the proceedings of this day. Minutes of Council. Further warrants for services in the Indians Country.

3^{d} Nov^{r} 1726. Minute of Council. Governor laid before the Council a deed he had obtained from the Senaces Cayugas and Onondagos for all that Country to be protected for them &c.

14 Sept 1726. Entries of deeds begun 1723 ending 1735, p 125.— The said Indian deed was ordered to be recorded and lodged with the Secretary for Indian affairs.

11th Novr 1726 Minutes of Council. Passed an act for regulating and securing the Indian trade to the Westward of Albany.

24th Novr 1726. Minutes of Council. Warrant for Indian Interpreter's Salary No 517.

2d March 1726–7 Minute of Council. Fort to be built at the mouth of the Onondaga River & £300 given by the late act of assembly be applied to build it, &c.*

13th April 1727. Minutes of Council. Massachusetts applies to the Governor and Commissioners at Albany to make peace for them with the Indians. Further expences of building the fort &c.

27th April 1727. Minutes of Council. Further proceedings and expences.

6th May 1727. Minutes of Council. Indians uneasy at building the fort; Right of the Government insisted on &c.

15th June 1727, Minute of Council. Indian present and Governor's Expences &c provided for to treat. Warrant No 546 & 562. and Indians consent to build the Fort.

31 July 1727 Minute of Council. Governor of Canada summoned the Garrison to desist. The Right of this Government insisted on and Resolution to maintain the possession to the Utmost of our power. (The whole minute of this day.)

10th August 1727. Minute of Council. Indians & others to be hired to stay at Oswego a year to raise provisions for the Garrison; to be paid by the assembly. (The last Clause of the proceedings of this day.)

14th Septr 1727. Minutes of Council. The 6 na-

* By the minute of next day it appears that the petitioners were then already settled above the falls.

tions agree to defend the House at Oswego; and warn all the Indians in Canada to attempt nothing against it

1st Novr 1727 Minutes of Council. Presents and Charges for the 5 nations.

11th Novr 1727. Minutes of Council.

21st June 1728. Minutes of Council. Warrant for Indian presents; Governor's voyage; Interpreter's Salary, No 617, 631, 632.

15th Febv 1728. The like.

29th Febv 1727–8. Book of warrants of survey Indian purchasers & others. Entries begun 1721. p 87, 88 Commission under the King's sign manual to Philip Livingston to be secretary or *agent* "for the Government of New York" to the Indians our subjects in those parts: Salary £100 Stg. payable "out of the Revenue of our Province of New York."

12th June 1729 Minutes of Council. Warrants for presents and to the Governor for Indian affairs No 21, 31, 32.

It would be endless to State all the evidence which remains on the records, of presents to the five nations, and rewards & Expences to the Governor and others, for managing the affairs of this Government with those nations; we shall therefore adduce but a few more instances, and at distant periods, to show that the same expensive measures were continued on our part, and the same submission on theirs.

27th March 1744 & 11th May 1744. Minute of Council. Warrant to Indian Interpreter. No 520. Minutes of Council. Warrants for Indian presents and Reward to the Governor for holding a Treaty. No 527 & 528.

14th June 1744. The Caption, and then 9th 10, 11 and part of the 12 pages of the proceedings of this day. Minute of Council. Renewal of the Covenant Chain and submission of the 5 nations to Governor Clinton.

13th Septr 1744. Minutes of Council. Warrants for

Commissioners Indian affairs and Interpreter. No 549 No 550.

5 March 1744 p 10. Minute of Council. Warrant for Interpreter. No 588.

6 June 1745. Minutes of Council. The like. No 599.

14 June 1745. Minutes of Council. Warrant for the Governor, voyage to Albany to treat with 5 nations No 605.

6 July 1745. Minutes of Council. Warrants for victualing Oswego and for the service of People who resided in the Seneca's Country No 607, 608, 609.

3^{d} Sept^{r} 1745. p 42. Minute of Council. Warrant for presents to the five nations No 610.

6th & 7th Oct^{r} 1745 p 46, 47. Minutes of Council. Conference between the Governor and Council and Commissioners from the Massachusetts bay Connecticut and Pensylvania on the speech to be made to the five nations and substance thereof.

Ibid. p. 56, 57, 58. Minutes of Council. Answer of the six nations Senecas absent to the Governor and Commissioners &c. They declare that they will take up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians, whenever the Governor of New York orders them to do it.

24th May 1751. p 418. Minute of Council. Assembly of Pensylvania decline having any thing to do with a Treaty with the five nations but ask permission to give them a present which is consented to, on Condition the message is first communicated to this Government.

This evidence will we conceive be abundantly sufficient to prove the points for which it is intended, namely, the extent of the Country of the five nations; and their submission to the Government of this State, originally by Treaties with the Dutch, Confirmed by others with the Duke's Governors, and corroborated, in the most Solemn and formal manner, under the King's Governors. That those nations have been aided and

protected by the Arms and Treasures of the People, and that to their exertions it was solely owing that the Country of the five nations did not become an appendage to Canada, and lastly that these treaties and submissions were the ground and foundation upon which the Country of the five nations was ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht with France in 1713.

If the printed Votes of Assembly should be given in evidence the direct participation of the People in all the Treaties &c with the five nations will be more fully manifested and there are notes of reference on the file No 2 to the Journals.

Lastly it may be necessary under each of the respective heads to shew that our actual Settlement of the Country and exercise of Acts of Jurisdiction correspond with our Claim.

Renselaerwyck was of itself an antient Dutch Colony, extending on the East and west side of Hudson's River 24 miles, and to the north beyond the north bounds of the Massachusetts bay. It comprehends the greatest part of Pownal Town pretended to be granted under New Hampshire.

At the time of the Dutch surrender it was of so much consideration that its privileges were particularly secured.

18th Oct^{r} 1664. A Book of Entries No. 1 p. 50, 51. Confirmation by Governor Nichols (the Duke's first Governor) of M^{r} Jeremiah Van Renselaer's authority and Priviledges in Renselaerwyck.

N. B. by immediate orders from the Crown of England.

Letters patent passed the great Seal of New York to confirm it to the Renselaer family.

1685 & 1686. The mannor of Livingston adjoining the South bounds of Renselaerwyck was granted extending about 21 miles from Hudson's river.

2 June 1688. Hosick was granted which extends 28 miles in some part from Hudson's River having the

breadth of 2 miles on each side of Hosick Creek and in length from the bounds of Schaackook to a place called *Nachawickquak.*

Granted to Maria Van Remelair and others.

31 May 1687. The lands about the halfmoon were granted to Anthony Van Schaack.

29 Oct^{r} 1708. Saraghtoga was granted extending in breadth 6 miles on each side of Hudson's River and 22 miles in length.

25 Nov^{r} 1745. p. 65. Minutes of Council. This Settlement was completely destroyed by the French and Indians the 24th Nov^{r} 1745; and most of the Inhabitants killed or taken prisoners.

On the approach of the Rupture with France in 1753 it was again abandoned.

21st Sept^{r} 1759, original procl. Crown point being reduced the Inhabitants were invited to return and promised security by Proclamation of this date.

It was again ruined and abandoned on the Irruption by the British Army under Burgoine.

Laws of New York 1696 p A grant passed the great seal to Godfrey Dellius for a tract extending from Saraghtoga 20 miles beyond Crown point, which was vacated as too extravagant a favor to an Individual.

13th Oct^{r} 1708. Westonhook was granted in like manner, extending 28 miles from Hudson's River and lying on the rear of the manor of Livingston and Renselaerwyck.

Besides there are numberless small grants to the northward of Albany on the East side of the River many of which were settled very antiently.

The Country to the Westward is also covered with antient grants beyond Fort Schuyler.

[If we are obliged to give evidence of the grant and settlement of the Country by production of Copies of the patents it would multiply prooff beyond measure. will it not answer to get a good map of the grants and prove the extent of settlement by two or three witnesses ?]

The Mohawks Castles and Villages are surrounded by English plantations; Oswego which has so long been established is in the heart of the Country of the five nations.

A Civil Magistrate for many years resided in that district and was paid a Salary out of the Treasury.

In a Purchase was made for the use of this Colony of lands called *Tirondiquat*, midway between Oswego and Niagara.

Civil processes from the Supreme Court have been executed at Niagara, which was considered as subject to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court & within the County of Albany.

If it should be asked how it has happened that the Massachusetts bay has extended her possessions so far to the westward of Connecticut River? The answer formerly given by the Government of New York "that it was by violence and encroachment" is the true answer.

1726. Some years since the Massachusetts bay attempted to make a settlement of what they call Housitoneck Tract on the Easternmost bound of Hosick patent, for which they were arrested under the authority of this Government.

About this time their Assembly granted much of the controverted land perhaps (says Douglass one of their Historians) "in good policy and foresight to se-"cure the property by possession." This fact Douglass mentions in his summary 1 vol p 417.

2[d] March 1726–7. A communication of the Massachusetts concerning our Eastern boundary.

13 April 1727. New York Patentees restrained from further settlements near the line of division.

30[th] Sept[r] 1727. Governor Burnet tells the New York Assembly that he has made an agreement with the Massachusetts to abstain from Settlements on both sides till the division line be ascertained. Nevertheless that Government proceeded to make good their grants by erecting a fort at Housetonac, which

covered their Intrusion; and took possession of the Eastern parts of Renselaerwyck. A sharp contention arose between the Proprietors under this, and the Claimants under that, Government; and several people lost their lives in executing the Civil process under our authority. Various Complaints were made to this Government which produced attempts to settle the boundary by Commissioners, finally terminating in the agreement at Hartford in 1773 before mentioned.*

This Evidence is conceived to be sufficient to maintain the Jurisdiction of New York on the Eastern, Northern, and Western boundaries. The arguments which it suggests are we trust conclusive, and give us room to hope for a favorable determination of the federal court on every one of the points for which we contend.

* The file No. 2 contains the Petitions & Depositions which were laid before this Government by the New York Proprietors, and the proclamations issued for their protection; such as may be thought material can be selected at the hearing.

II.

OLD NEW YORK AND TRINITY CHURCH.

OLD NEW YORK AND TRINITY CHURCH.

TAKEN out of *Trinity Church* in *New York*, between *Wednesday* the 25th *August* and *Sunday* the 30th Instant 1730, a new Common Prayer Book, cornered and clasped with Silver marked *L. R.* and in the Book written *Wm. Ricketts*. Whoever has taken the aforesaid Book, are desired to return it again, and no Questions shall be asked; and whoever shall discover the said Silver or Book and give Notice thereof to said *William Ricketts*, or to the Printer hereof, they shall be well rewarded for their Pains.—*The New York Gazette, September* 21. 1730.

WHEREAS it is industriously reported about this Province That the Reverend Mr. *William Vesey* has offered to leave the Matters in Difference between him his Nephew *Joseph Penniman* and myself, to the Arbitration of honest Men, and that I refused to do so.

I now take the Liberty to inform all Persons: That I have both by word of Mouth and in Writing, sundry Times offered to the said Mr. *Vesey*, to leave all things in Dispute to the final Determination of any Merchant or Merchants in this City, and did propose for my self, to give good Security for the Performing all Things so determined, on Condition that they would do a like.

This being so fair and *Christian*-like a Proposal, I thought I might have good Reason to believe Mr. *Vesey* would not have rejected it; but to my great Surprize, he has, and said, *He would never leave Things to Arbitration again.*

However, I now publish to the World, That I am still ready and willing to leave all Controversies and Disputes between us to Arbitration, and give Security as aforesaid. Witness my Hand at *New York*, this second day of March, 1730,–1. WILLIAM CHANNING.—*The New York Gazette, March* 22. 1730.

New York November 15. In the Month of August last the Small Pox began to spread in this City, and for some Weeks was very favourable, and few died of this Distemper, but as soon as we observed the Burials to increase, which was from the 23d of August, in our Gazette, No 305. we began to incert weekly, the Number both of Whites and Blacks that were buried in this City, by which Account we find, that from the 23d of August to this Instant, which is two Months and 3 weeks, there was buried in the several burying Places of this City, as follows, *viz.*

Church of England	229,
Dutch Church	212,
French Church	15,
Lutheran Church	1,
Presbyterians	16,
Quakers	2,
Baptists	1,
Jews	2,
Whites in all	478,
Blacks in all	71,
Whites and blacks, In all	549.

[34 of the English Church died from this date till the Small Pox ceased Nov 27. 1732.]—*The New York Gazette, November* 15. 1731.

New York, September 18. On Saturday last some Workmen being at Work in the Belfry of *Trinity Church* in this City, one of them fell from thence to the Ground, by which most of his bones were broken,

but is yet alive.—*Boston Weekly News Letter, September* 28. 1732.

New York, September 25. The Man who fell out of the Belfry of *Trinity Church* in this City, died on Thursday last.—*The New York Gazette September* 25. 1732.

To be Sold at publick Vendue on *Fryday*, the first of *February*, the House and Ground of *Edward Buckingham* in *King street, New York*, next to the House of the *Rev. Dr.* Vesey.—*The New York Journal, January* 14. 1733.

His Honour the Lieut. Governour having by his Proclamation of the 31*st.* of *March* last, directed and enjoyned, that Thursday the 21*st* Instant, should be solemnly observed thro'-out this Province, as a Publick Day of Rejoycing & Thanksgiving for his most sacred Majesty's happy Deliverance from the Dangers of the Sea he met with, in his Passage from *Holland* to *England*, and of his safe Arrival there; and having also directed and enjoyned that Divine Service should be performed in the Forenoon, in all Churches and Chappels within this Province, the same was accordingly observed, and in a particular manner in the City, by all the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Congregations therein; and at the *English Church* in this City, after divine Service performed, the Reverend Mr. *Charlton* preached a Sermon on the following Text, *Psal.* 144. v. 15, *Happy is the People that is in such a Case; yea, Happy is that People whose God is the Lord.* His Honour, after divine Service ended, returning to the Fort, he was attended with the Principal Magistrates and Gentlemen of the City, where the Royal and Provincial Healths were drank, under the Discharge of the Cannon from the Fort (His Majesty's Regular Troops being the whole time under Arms) and the Evening was concluded with Illuminations,

and the other usual Demonstrations of Joy.—*The New York Gazette, April* 25. 1737.

On *Monday* the 19*th* of this Instant *May*, departed this Life, in the 47th year of her Age, the Lady of the honourable *George Clarke*, Esq; His Majestys Lieutenant Governor of this Province: She was the eldest Daughter of the late honourable *Edward Hyde*, Esq; who descended from one of the most ancient Families in *England:* They were originally of the Principality of *Wales*, but settled at *Hyde* in *Cheshire* about one hundred years before *William* the Conquorer came into *England*, which has ever since been the Seat of the Family. The two Noble Families of the *Clarendons* and *Rochesters* are descended from that of the *Hydes*, as was the late Queens, *Mary* and *Anne* from the *Clarendons.* As for the Character of Mrs. *Clarke*, It may truly be said, that few or none equalled her; She was a most Affectionate, and (if I may be allowed the Expression) Dutiful Wife, a Tender and Indulgent Parent, a Kind Mistress, and a sincere Friend; She was Charitable to all that were objects of it, without exception, and ever delighted in doing good Offices: She was a fine graceful Person, and a most agreeable Companion, and of that Sweetness and Calmness of Temper, that nothing could ruffle it, or draw a hard Expression from her: She never fail'd attending on the Publick Worship of her Maker, when her Health would permit; and perhaps, few more punctual in the Duties of the Closet; and indeed, she dyed with that Calmness, Serenity and Resignation, that show'd her truly *Christian.* Her Loss is not only greatly lamented by her own Family, and those who had the honour of being allyed to her, but as well by all who ever had the pleasure of conversing with her, as the many who have felt her Bounty. On *Thursday* Evening she was Interred in a Vault in *Trinity Church*, with the Remains of her Mother, and the late Lady *Cornbury*, in the most handsom and decent Manner; her Pall being supported by

part of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and some of the Members of the General Assembly, and attended by all the Ministers, and most of the Principal Inhabitants of the City. (Minute Guns being fired from the Fort, and sundry Vessels in the Harbour, during the Solemnity.) And as it was a Pleasure to Her in her Life, to feed the Hungry, so on the Day of her Funeral a Loaf of Bread was given to every Poor Person that would receive it.—*The New York Gazette, May* 26. 1740.

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, (*Price* 8*d.*)

A Guide to Vestrymen: Or, an Essay, endeavouring to Shew the Duty and Power of the Vestrymen of the City and County of *New York*. Collected from diverse Acts of Assembly of the Colony of *New York* and Customs of the said City: Interspersed with some Considerations and Reflections, proper for such who may hereafter be chosen to the said Office, and intended chiefly for their Use.

Published by Order of the Corporation.

Prov. xxix. 7. *The Righteous considereth the Cause of the Poor; but the Wicked regardeth not to know it.* —*The New York Gazette, Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, December* 6. 1747.

New York, November 2. On Sunday Evening last departed this Life in the Sixty Fourth Year of his Age, and Yesterday was very decently inter'd in his Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard, the Honourable John Moore, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for this Province: He was sent here very young from *Philadelphia*, where his Parents lived in good Repute, and served his Apprentiship with Mr. *Stephen De Lancey*, deceased, one of the most eminent Merchants here, who afterwards took him into Partnership with him he acquired and always justly sustained the Reputation of an honest fair Dealer.

The many honourable Offices and Stations, both Civil and Military from Time to Time confer'd on Col. *Moore*, were so many publick Testimonies of the great Esteem and good Opinion the Government here, as well as the Inhabitants of this City, conceived of his Integrity and Merit; all which Offices he discharged with the utmost Fidelity. He was remarkably distinguished for a steady Temper of Mind, a sincere an unaffected Piety towards God, universal Benevolence, Hospitality and Charity to Men, and a truly publick Spirit; having left a general good Character behind him, a disconsolate Lady, and a large orderly Family of promising Children, whose vertuous Education encourages us to hope, that they all inherit and will imitate their Parent's Vertues.—*The New York Gazette, Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, November* 6. 1749.

New York, December 18. On Tuesday Evening last, the Reverend Mr. Barclay, Rector of *Trinity Church*, in this City, was married to Miss Rutgers, Daughter of the late Capt. *Anthony Rutgers;* and the next Evening his Assistant the Reverend Mr. Auchmuty, was married to Mrs. Tucker, Widow of the late Capt. Tucker: both Ladies of great Merit and valuable Accomplishments.—*The New York Gazette, Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, December* 18. 1749.

Mr. Parker,

Your inserting the following occasional Lines in your next Paper, will oblige your constant Reader,

Philogamos.

INspiring *Phœbus!* warm my friendly Mind,
With all that's good, that's just, sublime or kind:
And all ye sacred Nine! afford me Aid,
While with the Man, I sing the lovely Maid,
A Pair so match'd: If Bliss can be compleat
On Earth; 'tis here, and only here 'tis meet.

Jove thought, when first he formed the charming Fair,
The Charge too great for any Mortal Care:
'Till B[arc]lay's Fame found Favour in his Eyes,
And prov'd his Merit worthy of the Prize.
All Heav'n approv'd, and not one Voice deny'd,
When the God said, *Let her be* B[arc]lay's *Bride.*
—*The New York Gazette, Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, December* 25. 1749.

Mr. Parker,

Please to insert the following Lines in your next, and you'll oblige your constant Reader.

SINCE *B[arc]lay's* Praise, the Poet has proclaim'd,
To sound A[uchmu]ty's, sure I can't be blam'd.
If Wit and Beauty, with good Nature join'd,
The matrimonial Bands can stronger bind,
A[uchmu]ty's Choice, must be by all approv'd,
Since all three joined in the Fair he lov'd.
May Heaven's Blessings on them here descend,
And Health and Wealth continue to the End.
—*New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, January* 1. 1749–50.

New York, February 26. Friday morning last about 4 o'Clock, a violent Fire broke out in the new Free-School-House, Kept by Mr. *Joseph Hildreth*, Clerk of *Trinity Church* in this City; which got to such a Height before it was discovered, as to render it impossible to save it from being entirely destroyed;—and tho' it stood at a considerable Distance from the Church, yet the Flames ascended so high, and carried with them such Abundance of live Coals, as to put the Church in imminent Danger, particularly the Steeple; which was set on Fire five several Times, almost at the Top, what little Wind there was setting directly on it; notwithstanding which, *by the good Providence of God*, and the Diligence and Activity of a few Persons within who broke Holes through, it was happily ex-

tinguished, and preserved:—There was scarce any Thing saved out of the House, from the Fury of the Fire; and we are assured, besides a great deal of Furniture and other Things, the Records of the Church are entirely consumed. The whole Loss sustain'd, is supposed to be near *Two Thousand Pounds* Value.—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, February* 26, 1750.

Mr. Parker,

"*Your inserting the following Lines on the Loss of the* Charity School, *which was destroyed by Fire, on Friday the* 23 *of* February *last, will oblige several of your Readers, particularly Your humble Servant,*

——— W.

COME, see this Edefice in Ruin lye,
Which lately charmed each Spectator's Eye;
See, and lament the well proportion'd Frame,
Consum'd by a relentless cruel Flame.
On the bold Structure when it first was rais'd,
Each kind Contributor with Pleasure gaz'd;
They gaz'd, and wish'd it might remain in Peace
To ages; and the Christian Flock increase.
Mourn, Mourn, ye Orphans, its untimely Fate,
See, and lament the Shortness of its Date;
Founded for you, in Charity design'd
T' improve your Parts, and cultivate your Mind.
But let our just Concern for that give Way
To grateful Thoughts, which we are bound to pay;
God's House remains, let that our Thanks excite,
With Gratitude this Miracle recite.
The Flame fierce flying touch'd the hallow'd Spire,
The Flames attack'd it, and the Winds conspire
To set the Church, the House of GOD, on Fire.
But now, GOD's interposing Power we spy,
To save his Temple he himself draws nigh:
Nought but a Power Divine, in such a Case,
Could give the Means employ'd the least Success.

They too deserve our Thanks and great Regard,
Who gloriously such mighty Dangers dar'd
On, may they live to serve and bless the LORD,
And with his faithful Church his Love record.
Let's go with Joy into his House of Prayer,
And sing with one Consent his Praises there.
—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, March* 5, 1750.

Mr. Parker,

I desire you'll print the Affidavit herewith sent, in your next *Gazette*, that those who have either inadvertently or maliciously, aspers'd my Character, at a Time when I had lost my ALL, by the merciless Flames, and when it would have become them much better, to have assisted me and my poor Family, with their Charity; may judge whether the Calumny proceeded from the Envy some Persons in this Town had to my person, or the Station I was in. And I hereby beg all those who have been so ill natured, as to cast a Blemish on my Reputation, and thereby added to my Affliction, if they can prove any of those gross Immoralities wherewith they have charged me, to do it as publickly and speedily as they can; otherwise let them take Shame to themselves, and endeavour to repair the great Loss I have sustained by Means of their False Aspersions.

JOSEPH HILDRETH.

City of New York } *ss.* JAMES NAPEIR, of the said City, of full Age, maketh Oath, That for some Years past; he thinks upwards of four Years; he has usually employed Mr. *Joseph Hildreth* of this City, Schoolmaster, to cast up Weigh-Notes, and settle his Accounts; and that on *Thursday* last, he, the said *Hildreth*, was the best Part of the Afternoon at the Deponent's House, a writing for him: That towards the Evening, said *Hildreth*, said, he would go home, and return again; which he did: And

then Capt. *Griffith*, the Deponent, Capt. *Brown*, and said Mr. *Hildreth*, went to Mr. *Waters's* upon the Dock, near the *White-Hall* Slip, in order to execute and deliver some Writings to send by Capt. *Brown* to *Coracoa;* which they did; and Mr. *Hildreth* wrote a Letter there for them, and put up all the Writings, and delivered them to said Capt. *Brown;* and between nine and ten of the Clock, the Deponent and Mr. *Hildreth*, returned to his, the Deponent's House; and then Mr. *Hildreth* went to writing again for the Deponent, and wrote to near or about Twelve a Clock: And then the Deponent and his Wife, told Mr. *Hildreth*, that as it was so late, and as his Wife and Family were out of Town, he had better stay and lodge there that Night; which he accordingly did; and the Deponent lighted him to Bed between twelve and one of the Clock that Night, it being the same Night on which the School-House where the said *Hildreth* lived, was burnt. And when the People came, and Knocked at the Deponent's Door, and said, there was Fire, the Deponent and Mr. *Hildreth*, both got up, and went together to the Fire of the School-House. And the Deponent saith, That while they were at *Waters's* as aforesaid, there was not any Gaming in their Company; and that he never saw or heard, that the said Mr. *Hildreth* did game, or that he was addicted to Liquor; but on the Contrary, he believes him to be a very sober, diligent Man, he having been much with him during the Time aforesaid; and further saith not.

JAMES NAPEIR.

Sworn this 1*st Day of March* 1749–50, *before me*
EDWARD HOLLAND, *Mayor.*

—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, March* 5, 1750.

By his EXCELLENCY'S *Permission:* At the Theatre in *Nassau Street*, To morrow Evening will be presented For the Benefit of the CHARITY SCHOOL in this

City, *A* Tragedy, *called* The *ORPHAN:* Or, the *Unhappy-Marriage.* Wrote by the ingenious Mr. Otway.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre in *Nassau Street*, and of the Printer hereof; Pitt, 5*s.* *Gallery* 3*s.*

To begin precisely at half an Hour after 6 *o' Clock, and no Person to be admitted behind the Scenes.* —*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, March* 26. 1750.

New-York, September 24. On Friday Morning last, after a lingering Indisposition, departed this Life in the Seventy Third Year of his Age, and on Saturday Evening was very honourably and decently inter'd in *Trinity Church*, Mr. Robert Watts, of this City; where he has lived and been a considerable Merchant for many Years, and always justly sustained the Character of an honest Man, and a punctual fair Trader: He was a Gentleman of exceeding good Sense, solid Judgement, and of a steady Temper of Mind; exemplary in his Life and Conversation, and remarkable for his unaffected Piety, and great Charity; and may truly be said to have been one of the main Props to Religion and good Manners, in this Part of the World; He was a sincere constant Friend, an agreeable chearful Companion, and condescending to all, which gained him the Love and Esteem of all good Men; Thus, *mark the perfect Man, and behold the Upright, for the End of that Man is Peace.—The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, September* 24, 1750.

Notice is hereby Given, That there will be Sold at publick Vendue, on *Tuesday*, the 22d. Day of this Inst. *January*, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon

The House and Ground now in the Occupation of the Widow *Welch*, between the Houses of Mrs. *Sharpas*, and Mr. *Harrison*, on the East side of the *Broadway.*

Notice *is hereby also Given*, That a Committee of

the Vestry of *Trinity Church*, will meet every *Friday*, at 2 o'Clock, in the Afternoon, at the House of *William Cook*, near the City Hall, to treat with such Workmen, Carpenters and Masons, as will undertake the building and finishing the Galleries and Pews, and other inside Work of *St. Georges Chappel.*—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, January* 14. 1750–1.

New-York, May 6. Last Week as some Workmen were digging down the Bank of the *North River*, just back of the *English Church*, in order to build a Still House, a Stone Wall was discovered between four and five Feet thick, near eight Feet under Ground, and is suppos'd to have been the Breast-Work of a Battery, tho' we can't learn that the oldest Men living amongst us, know any Thing of such a Battery being there, which affords some Matter of Speculation to the Curious here.—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, May* 6. 1751.

New York, June 3. Yesterday being the Day appointed by Authority for entering into Mourning in this Province for the Death of his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, the same was observed here with a becoming Reverence and Decency. Sermons suitable to the Occasion were preached both at *Trinity Church*, and in the *Presbyterian* Meeting; and their respective Pulpits hung in Mourning.—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, June* 3. 1751.

To be sold, a new House and Lot of Ground, No. 38, on the *Church Farm*, containing in Breadth Twenty five Feet, and in Length one Hundred Feet, English Measure, in the Possession of *George Young*. Enquire of *Cumming* and *Johnston*, at their Store opposite the *Meal Market.*—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, September* 30. 1751.

By his Excellency the Honourable GEORGE CLINTON, *Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of* New York, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Vice Admiral of the same, and Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Order in Council, the Twenty-fourth Day of *April* last, hath been lately transmitted to me, importing, That his Majesty having been pleased to create his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE *Prince of Wales;* it was thereon Ordered, That in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and all other Parts of publick Service, as well in the Occasional Offices, as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following Form and Order should be observed, *viz*

Their Royal Highnesses GEORGE *Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family.*

And that I should cause the same to be forthwith published in the several Parish Churches, and other Places of Divine Worship within this Province, and take Care that Obedience be paid thereto accordingly.

I do therefore, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council of this Province, hereby in his Majesty's Name, strictly charge, require and command, all and every of the respective Rectors, Pastors, Vicars, Curates and all other Ministers of the Gospel within this Province of *New York;* That in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and all other Parts of the publick Service, as well in the Occasional Offices, as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for; they do punctually observe and follow the aforementioned Form and Order; and that they do also forthwith publish this

Proclamation in their several Parish Churches, and other Places of Divine Worship.

GIVEN *under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at* Fort George, *in the City of* New York, *the Twenty-fifth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

G. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's Command,
Gw. Banyar, Dep. Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, October* 28. 1751.

TO BE LETT, That part of the CHURCH'S FARM, (commonly called the *King's Farm*) which lies to the Northward of the Stockadoes, either entire or in Parcels. Any Person or Persons that are inclinable to hire the same, may apply to Col. JOSEPH ROBINSON.—*The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, February* 17, 1752.

Good Pasture for Cattle or Horses, to be had of CORNELIUS VAN DEN BERGH, at the *King's Farm*, in *New York.—The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, April* 27. 1752.

New York, July 6. Last Wednesday, being the Day appointed for the Consecration of *St. George's* Chapel, lately erected in this City, the Rector, Assistant, Church Wardens and Vestry of *Trinity Church*, assembled at the Vestry Room, in the Charity School House; where they were met by some of the Town and neighbouring Clergy, and other Gentlemen of Distinction; from whence (attended by fifty two Charity Scholars) they went in Procession as far as the City

Hall, when they were joined by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council. They all proceeded with great Regularity and Decorum, to the Chapel, where divine Service was perform'd, and the Rev. Mr. *Barckley* preach'd an excellent Sermon, adapted to the Occasion from *Lev.* xxvi. 2. *Reverence my Sanctuary: I am the Lord.—The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, July* 6, 1752.

Mr. Parker,

The following Account of the Opening of St. George's Chapel, was sent to the Press, last Saturday a Week, to be inserted, at the Request of many of your Readers in your Gazette; but to their great Surprize, when the Paper came out, on Monday following, they found the Account they had sent, strangely perverted, curtail'd and maimed; you are therefore desired to insert in your next verbatim.

"Last *Wednesday* (being the Day appointed) was "open'ed *St. George's Chapel*, upon which Occasion, "the Rector, Assistant, Church-Wardens, and Vestry, "of *Trinity Church*, assembled in the *Vestry Room*, in "the *Charity School House*, where they were met by "some of the Town and neighbouring Clergy, and "other Gentlemen of Distinction, from whence they "set out in regular Form and Order, attended by the "*Charity Scholars*, 40 *Boys and* 12 *Girls*, who walk'd "before in Pairs, with their School-Master at the Head "of them; and at the *City Hall*, were join'd by the "Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council. "After which, they all proceeded to the *Chapel*, where "Divine Service was perform'd, with the utmost De- "cency and Propriety. The whole Ceremony concluded "with an excellent Sermon, preach'd by the Rev. Mr. "Henry Barclay, Rector of *Trinity Church*, suitable "to the Occasion from these Words, *Lev.* xxvi. 2.— "*Reverence my Sanctuary: I am the Lord.*"

(*The Printer of this Paper happen'd to be out of*

Town all the Time of composing and printing last Week's Gazette; *but as the* Paragraph *came both then, and at this Time without any Name; and the Person left to the Care of his Business, Knowing how fatally the Printer had been mistaken (according to the present Notion of the* Connoissiurs *of the* Liberty *of the* Press) *in Printing Things wrote by Authors incog. he applied to some Gentlemen whom he thought the Printer's Friends, for their Advice upon it; and as both he and they looked on all Articles unsign'd, as to be supposed to come from the Printer they took the Liberty to alter it in such Manner as they thought most grammatical, and to give the least Offence: The Printer begs therefore once more, that those Gentlemen who write Articles of any Kind, relating to* Church or State, *would be pleased to put their Names to them; that so the poor Printer may not bear the blame: He is indeed apprehensive that all considerate* Lovers *of their* Country, will look upon his Resolution, as one small Step towards abridging the long *lov'd and dear bought* Liberty *of Englishmen. And had he now Time, he would make a further Apology for it; but as that is wanting, must defer it for another Opportunity; only he assures them, that if he had been at home, he should not have offer'd to alter the above Article; and believes it was not done with any Design to prejudice it.)—The New York Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy July* 13. 1752.

To be sold at publick vendue, on *Wednesday* the 20th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premisses; A convenient house, 25 feet front and lot 100 deep, No. 38, on the *Church land*, at present possessed by *George Young.—The New York Mercury, June* 11. 1753.

New York October 15. To the great and inexpressible Grief of all the Inhabitants, his Excellency Sir Danvers Osborn, Baronet, after frequent Com-

plaints of Indisposition, died suddenly, on Friday last, and the next Day his Remains were decently interred in a Vault prepared for the Purpose in the Chancel of *Trinity Church*, and attended by his Majesty's Council, and the principal Officers and Gentlemen of this City.—*The New York Gazette or the Weekly Post Boy, October* 15. 1753.—*The New York Mercury, October* 15, 1753.

To the Honourable James DeLancey, *Esq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over* his *Majesty's Province of* New York, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America.

The humble ADDRESS of sundry of the Clergy, in Behalf of themselves, and the rest of their Brethren within this Province, of the established National Church.

May it please your Honour,

As we are now to pay our Duty to your Honour, we humbly beg Leave to introduce our Address with a very hearty Condolence on the sudden and surprizing Decease of his late Excellency Sir Danvers Osborn, Baronet; on Account of which, all Eyes have been filled with Tears, and every Face with Sadness, and we doubt not but it hath given your Honour a deep and sensible Grief; in which also the Clergy feel a very tender Sympathy, as their Hopes were raised of seeing the Interest of true Religion much promoted among us, from the Example and Influence of a Governor of such an amiable Character. All the Alleviation of our Concern, on this unhappy Occasion, is, from beholding that worthy Person succeeded in the Administration, by a Gentleman of your Honour's establish'd Character, whose Skill and Abilities for directing the public Affairs, as well as Integrity and Benevolence, and Attachment to our excellent Constitution, both in Church and State, are well known to us all.

We therefore most sincerely congratulate your

Honour upon your Accession to the chief Seat of Government, in which the all-wise Disposal demands our particular Notice, and makes us humbly hope your Honour's good Dispositions will prompt you on all Occasions, to promote the Interest of true Religion and Vertue: And we on our Parts shall ever make it our faithful Endeavour to render your Honour's Administration easy to yourself, and happy to the People over whom you are plac'd, by inculcating on the Minds of our Congregations, the Duties of Loyalty and Submission to our most gracious Sovereign (whom God long preserve) and Obedience to your Honour as his Representative. And it shall always be our earnest Prayer to almighty God, that he will give you a long Series of Health, and all Manner of Happiness in this Life, and a glorious Reward of all your faithful Services in the Life to come.

We are (may it please your Honour)
Your Honour's most dutiful
and obedient Servants,
HENRY BARCLAY
in Behalf of the Rest.

To which his Honour was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I From my Heart sympathize with you in the deep and sensible Grief which we all feel, on the sudden and surprizing Decease of his late Excellency Sir DANVERS OSBORN, Baronet.

I thank you for this your affectionate Address. You shall always find me dispos'd to promote the Interest of true Religion and Virtue.

As to yourselves in particular, your inculcating on the Minds of your several Congregations the Duties of Loyalty and Submission, cannot fail to render your Services acceptable to our most gracious Sovereign, as it will be very agreeable to me.

The Duty of my Station requires me to shew you

all the Countenance, and give you all the Protection in my Power, and I will chearfully comply with it on all Occasions.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, October* 22. 1753.

New York, October 22. Wednesday last died at *New Brunswick, New Jersey*, after a very lingering Illness, HENRY COSBY, Esq; Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Centaur*, now on this Station. His Remains were next Day brought to this City, and decently interred in the Chancel of *Trinity Church*.—*The New York Gazette or the Weekly Post Boy, October* 22. 1753.

New-York, December 31. On Thursday last, at a *Grand Lodge* of the *Antient and Worshipful Fraternity* of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, a Commission from the Honourable JOHN PROBY, Baron of *Carysfort*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, GRAND MASTER of *England*, appointing GEORGE HARRISON, Esq; to be *Provincial Grand Master*, was solemnly published, we hear, to the universal Satisfaction of all the Brethren present. After which, it being the Festival of *St. John* the Evangelist, the Brethren went in Procession, to attend Divine Service at *Trinity Church*. The Order in which they proceeded, was as follows. First walked the SWORD BEARER, carrying a drawn Sword; then four STEWARDS, with white Maces; followed by the TREASURER and SECRETARY, who bore each a crimson Damask Cushion, on which lay a gilt Bible, and the Book of Constitutions; after these the GRAND WARDEN, and WARDENS: Then came the GRAND MASTER himself, bearing a Trunchion, and other Badges of his Office, followed by the Rest of the Brother hood, according to their respective Ranks, MASTERS, FELLOW-CRAFTS, and PRENTICES, to about the Number of Fifty; all cloathed with their Jewels, Aprons, white Gloves, and Stockings. The whole Ceremony was concluded with the utmost Decorum, under a Discharge of Guns from

some Vessels in the Harbour, and made a genteel Appearance. We hear, they afterwards confer'd a generous Donation of *Fifteen Pounds* from the publick Stock of the Society, to be expended in Cloathing the poor Children, belonging to our Charity School; and made a handsome private Contribution for the Relief of indigent Prisoners. In the Evening, by the particular Request of the Brethren, a Comedy called, *The Conscious Lovers*, was presented at the *Theatre* in *Nassau Street*, to a very crouded Audience. Several Pieces of vocal Musick, in Praise of the Fraternity, was performed, between the Acts. An Epilogue, suitable to the Occasion, was pronounced by Mrs. *Hallam*, with all the Graces of Gesture, and Propriety of Elocution; and met with a universal and loud Applause.

Quere. Whether the Performance of publick and private Acts of Beneficence, such as *feeding the Hungry*, and *cloathing the Naked*, be most correspondent to the Genius of *Christianity;* or, to the Institutions of the *Prince of Darkness?—The New York Mercury, Monday, December* 31. 1753.

May 31, 1754.

Advertisement.

To such Parents as have now (or expect to have) Children prepared to be educated in the College of New York.

I. AS the Gentlemen who are appointed by the Assembly, to be Trustees of the intended Seminary or College of *New York*, have thought fit to appoint me to take the Charge of it, and have concluded to set up a Course of Tuition in the learned Languages, and in the liberal Arts and Sciences: They have judged it advisable, that I should publish this *Advertisement*, to inform such as have Children ready for a College Education, that it is proposed to begin Tuition upon the first Day of *July* next, at the *Vestry Room* in the new

School House, adjoining to *Trinity Church* in *New York*, which the Gentlemen of the Vestry are so good as to favour them with the Use of in the Interim, till a convenient Place may be built.

II. The lowest Qualifications they have judged requisite, in order to Admission into the said College, are as follows, *viz.* That they be able to read well, and write a good legible Hand; and that they be well versed in the Five first Rules in *Arithmetic*, *i*, *e.* as far as *Division* and *Reduction;* and as to *Latin* and *Greek*, That they have a good Knowledge in the *Grammars*, and be able to make grammatical *Latin*, and both in construing and parsing, to give a good Account of two or three of the first select Orations of *Tully*, and of the first Books of *Virgil's Æneid*, and some of the first Chapters of the *Gospel* of St. *John*, in *Greek*. In these Books therefore they may expect to be examined; but higher Qualifications must hereafter be expected: and if there be any of the higher Classes in any College, or under private Instruction, that incline to come hither, they may expect Admission to proportionably higher Classes here.

III. And that People may be the better satisfied in sending their Children for Education to this College, it is to be understood, that as to Religion, there is no Intention to impose on the Scholars, the peculiar Tenets of any particular Sect of Christians; but to inculcate upon their tender minds, the great Principles of Christianity and Morality, in which true Christians of each Denomination are generally agreed. And as to the daily Worship in the College Morning and Evening, it is proposed that it should, ordinarily, consist of such a Collection of Lessons, Prayers and Praises of the Liturgy of the Church, as are for the most Part, taken out of the Holy Scriptures, and such as are agreed on by the Trustees, to be in the best Manner expressive of our common Christianity; and as to any peculiar Tenets, every one is left to judge freely for himself, and to be required only to attend constantly at such

Places of Worship, on the Lord's Day, as their Parents or Guardians shall think fit to order or permit.

IV. The chief Thing that is aimed at in this College is, to teach and engage the Children to *know God in Jesus Christ*, and to love and serve him, in all *Sobriety*, *Godliness* and *Righteousness* of Life, with *a perfect Heart, and a willing Mind;* and to train them up in all virtuous Habits, and all such useful Knowledge as may render them creditable to their Families and Friends, Ornaments to their Country, and useful to the public Weal in their Generations. To which good Purposes, it is earnestly desired, that their Parents, Guardians and Masters, would train them up from their Cradles under strict Government, and in all Seriousness, Virtue and Industry, that they may be qualified to make orderly and tractable members of this Society;—and, above all, that in order hereunto, they be very careful themselves, to set them good Examples of true Piety and Virtue in their own Conduct. For as Examples have a very powerful Influence over young Minds, and especially those of their Parents, in vain are they solicitous for a good Education for their Children, if they themselves set before them Examples of Impiety and Profaneness, or of any sort of Vice whatsoever.

V. And, *lastly*, a serious, *virtuous*, and industrious Course of Life, being first provided for, it is further the Design of this College, to instruct and perfect the Youth in the learned Languages, and in the Arts of *reasoning* exactly, of *writing* correctly, and *speaking* eloquently; and in the Arts of *numbering* and *measuring;* of *Surveying* and *Navigation*, of *Geography* and *History*, of *Husbandry*, *Commerce* and *Government*, and in the Knowledge of *all Nature* in the *Heavens* above us, and in the *Air*, *Water* and *Earth* around us, and the various kinds of *Meteors*, *Stones*, *Mines* and *Minerals*, *Plants* and *Animals*, and of every Thing *useful* for the Comfort, the Convenience and Elegance of Life, in the chief *Manufactures* relat-

ing to any of these Things: And finally, to lead them from the Study of Nature to the Knowledge of themselves, and of the God of Nature, and their Duty to him, themselves, and one another, and every Thing that can contribute to their true Happiness, both here and hereafter.

Thus much, *Gentlemen*, it was thought proper to advertise you of, concerning the Nature and Design of this College: And I pray God, it may be attended with all the Success you can wish, for the best Good of the rising Generations; to which, (while I continue here) I shall willingly contribute my Endeavours to the Utmost of my Power,

Who am, Gentlemen,
Your real Friend,
And most humble Servant.
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

N. B. The Charge of the Tuition is established by the Trustees to be only 25s. for each Quarter.—*The New York Gazette: or the Weekly Post Boy June* 3. 1754.

This is to acquaint all whom it may concern, that I shall attend at the vestry room, in the school-house, near the *English-Church* on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, every Week, between the hours of *nine* and *twelve*, to examine such as offer themselves to be admitted into the college. S. JOHNSON.

The New York Mercury, Monday, July 1, 1754.

New York, July 22. Yesterday the Congregations of *Trinity* Church and *St. George's Chapel* in this City, were each favoured with a Sermon from the Rev. Mr. RICHARD PETERS, of *Philadelphia;* that in the Morning from the first Epistle of Timothy first Chapter and 19th Verse; *Holding Faith and a good Conscience;* And that in the Afternoon, from the second Chapter of St. Luke, and 52d Verse; *And*

Jesus increased in Wisdom and Stature, and in Favour with God and Man. His Audiences were great, and the Sermons universally approved of.—*The New York Gazette: or, the Weekly Post-Boy, July* 22, 1754.

New-York, October 21. We hear, that two Charity Sermons are to be preached in order to raise a Sum of Money, sufficient to cloath the poor Children belonging to the Charity School, in this City. The first by the Rev'd. Mr. *Barclay*, at *Trinity Church*, on the next Sunday in the Forenoon: The other by the Rev'd. Mr. *Auchmuty*, at *St. George's Chapel*, on the Sunday following, in the Morning.

N. B. As the Charity School in this City, receives poor Children of every Persuasion amongst us; so it is to be hoped, that every Catholic, benevolent, and well disposed Christian will generously contribute to the Relief and Comfort of a Set of poor helpless Children, (many of them Orphans) who without the Kind Charity proposed, must inevitably be greatly exposed to Cold and Nakedness, this ensuing Winter.—*The New York Gazette: or, the Weekly Post Boy, October* 21. 1754.

New York, October 28. Saturday Morning an excellent Sermon was preach'd at *Trinity Church*, by the Revd. Mr. Barclay, from *Prov.* xix. 17. for the Benefit of the poor Scholars belonging to the Charity School in this City. The Scholars to the Number of 56, were present, and after Sermon sung an Hymn suitable to the Occasion.—We hear that next Sunday Morning there is to be another Charity Sermon preache'd at *St. George's Chapel*, by the Revd. Mr. Auchmuty, for the same Purpose. As the Poor Children belonging to the Charity School, are now almost destitute of Covering, 'tis hoped that every charitable well-dispos'd Christian, will gladly contribute to their Relief, as they cannot employ their Charity in a Way more acceptable to their blessed Saviour, than by

cloathing his poor naked Members.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, October* 28, 1754.

New York, November 4. Yesterday Morning an excellent Charity Sermon was preach'd at *St. George's Chapel*, by the Rev'd Mr. Auchmuty, to a very crowded Auditory, when a very handsome Collection was made for the Poor Scholars of *Trinity Church* School—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 4 1754.

To be Lett, For a term of years, in lots of 25 feet each, with half the depth of the land behind each front, from street to street, for yard room, and a garden. The person who hires, to build an house pursuant to the articles allowed by *Trinity Church*, to the tenants on said church farm. Any person inclining to hire any lot or lots on the premisses, commonly called the *Vineyard*, adjacent to *Spring Garden*, may apply to Col. *Thomas Dongan*, on *Staten Island;* or Mr. *John Charleton*, at Dr. *Farquhar's*, in *New-York*, and agree upon the terms.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, March* 24. 1755.

To Be Sold. Choice *Newbern Turpintine;* by *Thomas Vatar*, at the Still House, behind the *Old English Church;* or at his Dwelling House near Alderman *Van Courtlandt's.—The New York Gazette: or, the Weekly Post-Boy May* 5, 1755.

New York, November 24. Sunday next a Charity Sermon will be preached at *Trinity Church:* and another will be preached at *St. George's Chappel* the Sunday following, both for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 24, 1755.

New York, October 25. Last Friday departed this Life, in the 59th Year of his Age, Paul Richard, Esq; an eminent Merchant of this City, and one of our

Representatives in General Assembly; He was a Gentleman of an amiable Character in private Life, and in the public Offices which he bore, of great Integrity and Merit.

In Affairs of Commerce he was remarkable for his Skill, Application and Punctuality, and thence generally applied to in mercantile Controversies for his Advice or Decision: He had the Mayoralty of this City for five Years; and for fourteen was a Member of the General Assembly; and in both discharged his Duty with the greatest Fidelity and Applause. In short, he was too well known to require any Eulogium in this Paper; since his Country, the City, the Merchant, the Tradesman, the Labourer, the Widow, the Stranger, and the Orphan, all join in one general Voice, declaiming,

"That he walked uprightly, and worked Righteous-"ness, and spake the Truth in his Heart.

"That he backbited not with his Tongue, nor did "Evil, nor took reproach against his Neighbour.

"In whose Eyes a vile Person was contemned, but "he honoured the Industrious, and those that feared "the Lord.

"If he swore to his own Hurt, he changed not, nor "took Reward against the Innocent.

"And therefore his Reward was PEACE."

His Remains were decently interred Yesterday Evening, in *Trinity-Church*, in this City.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, October* 25, 1756.

New York, November 15. Wednesday Morning last, the Honourable EDWARD HOLLAND, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council, and Mayor of this City, departed this Life; His Remains were decently interred the next Evening, in *Trinity Church*, in this City.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 15, 1756.

New York, January 3. On Sunday next in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will be preached at *Trinity Church*, by the Reverend Mr. BARCLAY; and

on the Sunday following, in the Afternoon, a Charity-Sermon will also be preached at *St. Georges Chappel*, at both which a Collection will be made towards cloathing the Charity-Scholars.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, January* 3. 1757.

New York, January 31. On Thursday the 27th. Instant departed this Life, in the 62d Year of her Age, and on Saturday was decently interr'd in *Trinity Church Yard*, Mrs. Elizabeth Thodey, Relict of Mr. *Michael Thodey*, late of this City, Merchant.—*The New York Mercury, Monday January* 31. 1757.

New York, January 9. On Sunday next in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon, will be preached at *Trinity Church;* and on the Sunday following, another at *St. George's Chapel*, for the Benefit of the Children belonging to the Charity-School, in this City. —*The New York Mercury, Monday January* 9. 1758.

New York, May 1. Sunday the 24th ultimo, at Night, Mr. Jasper Farmer, of this City, Merchant, departed this Life, after a short Illness, in the 51st Year of his Age. His Remains were decently interred the Tuesday following, in *Trinity Church*. He was a Gentleman remarkable for a noble Spirit of Patriotism. No Fatigues, Difficulties, or Dangers, when his Country's good required it, could in the least discourage him. The various Instances he has given of his uncommon Loyalty, are too numerous, and too deeply impressed on the Minds of all those that knew him, to require a present Recapitulation. His Honesty in Trade, his affable, humane and generous Disposition, procured him not only the good Will and Affection of his intimate Acquaintance; but likewise of all such as had the least Knowledge of his Character; which nothing could more sufficiently evince, than the universal Sorrow and Dejection, displayed by the Inhabitants of this City, on the News of his Death. The second

Independent Artillery Company, belonging to our Militia, which he himself raised, and had the Command of, testified their high Respect towards him, by a voluntary Appearance under Arms at his Funeral; marching before his Corpse to the Grave, and performing the military Ceremonies with unusual Solemnity.—*The New York Mercury, Monday May* 1. 1758.

New York, November 20. Sunday next in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will be preached in *Trinity Church*, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City; and on the Sunday following another at St. Georges Chappel, for the like laudable Purpose.

N. B. A Hymn suitable for the Occasion will be sung after the Sermon, by the Children.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 20. 1758.

New York, November 27. Yesterday the Revd. Mr. Barclay preached an excellent Charity Sermon at *Trinity Church*, when a generous Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City. A Hymn was sung by the Children, to the Satisfaction of the Congregation. Next Sunday Morning another will be preached at *St. George's Chappel*, by the Reverend Mr. Auchmuty, for the same Purpose.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 27. 1758.

New York, February 12. The 26th of January last, died at her House in this City Mrs. Anne Margaret Clarkson, Relict of Mr. David Clarkson, formerly an eminent Merchant of this Place. The Tuesday following her Remains were decently interr'd in the Family Vault, in *Trinity Church;* She was a Lady of exemplary Piety, and was possessed of every Virtue that could endear her in the Esteem of the World; Her Death is justly lamented by all her Acquaintance. —*The New York Mercury, Monday February* 12, 1759.

Stole, on Saturday Night, out of the House of Jo-

seph Deane, in *New English Church Street* [Beekman St] in this City a Silver Watch.—*The New York Mercury, Monday March* 19. 1759.

New York March 26. On Friday the 16th Instant, departed this Life, in the 76th Year of his Age, Collonel *Joseph Robinson*, of this City, Merchant, a Gentleman of unblemished Reputation, whose Memory will always be honoured by all that have had the Pleasure of being acquainted with him; and particularly by the Members of *Trinity Church*, to whom he was a most faithful and industrious Steward, in receiving and disbursing the Revenues of that Church, and in prudently distributing the Alms of the Congregation. He was chosen Church warden in Easter Week, in the Year 1724, and was annually elected to the same Office till 1756, when he insisted on being excused upon Account of his Age and Infirmities. The Relations of a Father, a Husband, a Friend, and a Master, he discharged in a most tender, affectionate, faithful, and indulgent Manner. His Remains were decently deposited in his own Vault, in *Trinity Church Yard*, on Monday Evening last.—*Weyman's New York Gazette, Monday March* 26. 1759.

New York, July 23. The Eight Instant departed this Life, after a short Indisposition, Mr. John Walters, having compleated the Seventy second Year of his Age; A Gentleman truly eminent for many laudable Qualifications, a judicious and ready supporter of honesty in Distress, affable and Courteous to all such as had the Honour of his Acquaintance; he bore several honourable Posts in Government, and might many more if he had accepted thereof. His Remains was interred with the usual Solemnity in his Vault, at *Trinity Church.*

Thursday last departed this Life also, *William Kemp*, Esq; who for Six Years last past had been his Majesty's Attorney General for this Province: His Re-

mains were decently interred in *Trinity Church* Saturday last.

The 10th. Instant departed this Life likewise, in this City, *Peter Wraxwall*, Esq, Secretary of Indian Affairs, and lately Capt. of one of the Independent Companies posted in this Province: The Thursday following his Remains were decently interred in *Trinity Church Yard.—The New York Mercury, Monday, July* 23. 1759.

New York, October 15. On Friday last the Cannon on Fort George were fired on the Success of his Majesty's Arms at the Battle of Quebeck the 13th of September last, between General Wolfe and Mons. Montcalm, and in Consequence thereof, of the Surrender of that Capital. At the same Time his Majesty's, and all the loyal Healths were drank. The Shipping in the Harbour continued firing most of the Afternoon, Colours displayed, and at Night the City was illuminated very extraordinary: Besides two large Bonfires erected on the Commons, the one by the City, the other ('tis said) by the Company of Hatters.

And Yesterday two excellent Thanksgiving Sermons were delivered on the happy Occasion, by the Reverends Barclay and Auchmuty; the former's from the *xixth Chapter of Exodus, 3d. 4th. and 5th Verses*; and the latters from the *CLth Psalm, 6th Verse.—The New York Gazette, Monday October* 15. 1759.

New York October 29. On Sunday the 21st Instant in the Evening, Departed this Life, after a short Illness, Mr. *Garrit Van Horn Fisher*, Merchant, in the 28th Year of his Age, and on Tuesday following was decently inter'd in *Trinity Church Yard.—The New York Gazette, Monday October* 29. 1759.

New York, December 10. On Sunday Morning next, a Charity Sermon will be preached at *Trinity-Church*;

after which a Collection will be made for the Benefit of the poor Children belonging to the Charity School, in this City; and on the Sunday Morning following, another will be preached at *St. George's—Chappel*, for the same laudable Purpose.

N. B. An Hymn suitable to the Occasion will be sung by the Children.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, December* 10. 1759.

New York, July 28. On Monday last departed this Life, after a long and painful Illness, Mrs. Mary Horsmanden, of this City, late Wife of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; and formerly the Wife of the Reverend Mr. *Wm Vesey*, Rector of *Trinity Church* within this City, and on the Wednesday following was decently interred in the Family Vault—Many and valuable were her good Qualities, as well moral as religious; as a Christian, she entertained just and exalted Sentiments of the Truths and Grace of the Gospel, and acquiesced in the divine Administration and Government with a becoming Reverence and Submission. Hence she was religious, pious, benevolent and exemplary in her Life and Manners; patient and resigned to the last tho' much afflicted, breathing after Immortality and entirely weaned from every mortal Attachment. As a Friend she was Constant, sincere, open, candid and impartial; as a Wife affectionate, discreet, obliging and complaisant, and in her whole Deportment affable, agreeable amiable and courteous. At length, the Lamp of Life being quite exhausted, she obtained that Release from her bodily Infirmities, which she most ardently prayed for, and 'tis hoped now enjoys that Felicity, which is the End and Aim of every true Christian. —*The New York Mercury, Monday July* 28. 1760.

New-York, August 4. Wednesday last died at his Seat in the Bowery, near this City, the Honourable James De Lancey, Esq; our Lieutenant Governor, in the 57th. Year of his Age. This unexpected Event,

for he was in perfect Health the Evening before, threw the whole City into the deepest Sorrow and Amazement. A Pain in the Breast awaked him at Three, continued without Intermission till about nine in the Morning, when before he apprehended the Necessity of a Physician, seized with a Fit, he suddenly expired.

He was descended of an honourable Family in this City, and had his Education at Cambridge, under the Tuition of Mr. Herring, afterwards the celebrated Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Here he laid the solid Foundation of his future Importance.

His early Accomplishments soon after his return, introduced him into His Majesty's Council, and the second Seat in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

In the Year 1733, he took the first Seat on the Bench; and having for twenty Years discharged that important Trust with the greatest Applause, his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the Honours of that dignified Station in which he died.

To do ample Justice to his eminent Character in so contracted a Compass, and on so sudden and alarming Occasion, is what the World will hardly expect, or his distinguished Accomplishments, indeed, permit. He enjoyed a quick Conception, a deep Penetration, a clear Judgement, and a retentive Memory. These natural Talents heightened and improved by his Attainments in Literature, and an intimate Acquaintance with Mankind, made him an agreeable and instructive Companion to those who were honoured with his Conversation; and qualified him to fill the most important Offices with uncommon Dignity and Lustre.

His Genius provident, active, fertile in Expedients, and capable of averting or improving the most unexpected Occurrences joined to a perfect Knowledge and Esteem of our happy Constitution, and a zealous Attachment to his Majesty's illustrious House, rendered him a most able and faithful Counsellor to the Crown; and to the Rights and Liberties of the People, a cordial and unshaken Friend.

In the Chief Seat of Justice, he was for Capacity and Integrity equalled by few,—excelled by none.—Patient in hearing, ready in distinguishing, and in his Decisions sound and impartial.—He gave such universal Satisfaction that even the vanquished confessed the Justice of the Sentence. To form him in short, a shining Ornament of the Law, Nature and his own Industry had united their utmost Efforts.

His Promotion to the Government at a Season the most momentous to the Colonies, was signally advancive of his Majesty's Service, and the public Emolument. And by the Confidence the People reposed in his superior Abilities, they were induced to exert themselves in the Common Cause, with the greatest Vigour and Alacrity.

Next Day, at three Quarters past Six, P. M. his Majesty's Ship the Winchester, of 50 Guns, John Hale, Esq; Commander, now in the North-River, fired a Gun for the Funeral to move, which was done from his Honour's Seat in the Bowery Lane. At the same Instant Minute Guns began firing from Copsy Battery, and continued to 57, the Number of his Age. The Battery was followed by the Winchester, and she by the General Wall Packet, each firing the same Number with the Battery. The Order of the Procession from His Honour's Seat to Trinity Church, was as follows, *viz.*

1. The Clerks of Trinity-Church and St. George's Chappel in an open Chaise.
2. The Rector of Trinity-Church in a Chaise.
3. The Clergy of the several Protestant Denominations in this City, Two by Two, in Chaises.
4. An Open Hearse bearing the Body in a Coffin covered with black Velvet, richly adorned with gilt Escutcheons and Furniture. The Hearse was drawn by a beautiful Pair of white Horses belonging to his Honour, in mourning, and were drove by his own Coachman.

5. His Majesty's Council in mourning Coaches, being Pall Bearers.
6. Relations in mourning Coaches.
7. Members of the Assembly in Coaches.
8. The Magistrates, Two by Two, in Coaches and Chaises.
9. All the Gentlemen of the Law in this City, Two by Two, in Coaches and Chaises.

The extent of the Procession was more than half a Mile: They moved in a very regular Manner, and with a slow Pace until they came opposite the House of Mr. Edward Willet, in the Broadway, where the Hearse stopped. The Corpse were then taken off and put on Men's Shoulders: The Members of his Majesty's Council then came out of their Coaches and supported the Pall. The Rest of the Gentlemen alighted from their Carriages likewise, and followed Two by Two, according to their Affinity and Rank. In this order they proceeded into Trinity Church, which was beautifully illuminated. The Corpse were then taken from the Men's Shoulders, and placed on a stand before the Desk, where the Revd. Mr. Barclay performed the funeral Service, at the Conclusion of which the Body was removed a few Yards to the middle Isle, where it was interred. The whole was conducted with the greatest Decorum and Solemnity.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, August* 4, 1760.

WANTED immediately, a sober Woman, of a fair Character and Qualifications, necessary to keep a School, for the instruction of Thirty Negro Children, in reading, sewing, &c. Such a person by applying to any one of the Clergy of the Church of England, in this City may be informed of the Terms, which are advantageous.

N. B. The intended School will be chiefly Supported by a Charitable Society of worthy and well disposed Christians in England: It is therefore hop'd

that such Persons as have a Regard for the Souls of their poor Young Slaves, especially those born in their House, will be ready to assist in forwarding and promoting this laudable Undertaking.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, August.* 4. 1760.

THIS is to inform the Public, that a Free School is opened near the New Dutch Church, for the instruction of 30 Negro Children, from 5 years old and upwards, in Reading, and in the Principles of Christianity, and likewise sewing and Knitting; which School is intirely under the Inspection and Care of the Clergy of the Church of England in this City: Those Persons therefore that have the present Usefulness, and future Welfare of their young Slaves at Heart, (especially those born in their Houses) are desired to apply to any one of the Clergy, who will immediately send them to the aforesaid School, and see that they be faithfully instructed.

N. B. All that is required of their Masters or Mistresses, is, that they find them in Wood for the Winter. Proper Books will be provided for them gratis.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, September* 15. 1760.

New-York, October 27. Last Week a remarkable Tryal, which has been in the Law near 20 Years, came on in the Supreme Court here, between *The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York of the Church of England, as by Law Established*, and the Family of the *Browers*, who sued for 62 Acres of the King's Farm; when the Jury, after being out about 20 Minutes, gave their Verdict in favour of the *Defendants.*—*The New York Mercury, Monday, Oct.r* 27. 1760.

To be Sold,

ELEVEN Years to come, in a Lease of two Lots of Ground on Trinity-Church Farm, fronting the upper Part of Broad Way, near the Alms House; upon

which are erected two well finished Tenements, two Stories high; having four Rooms on the lower Floor, and two upon the Upper, and six Fire Places, with a good Cellar under the Whole; Likewise another small Tenement on the lower End of the Lots, fronting Murray Street. The two Tenements fronting Broad-Way, may be occupied in one, for a publick House, being very convenient for that Purpose, and as pleasantly situated as any in the City. Whoever inclines to purchase the Whole, or either of the Tenements singly, may apply to JOHN DOWERS, living on the Premisses, at the Sign of *King George the IIId*, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and give an indisputable Title.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, January* 4, 1762.

New-York April 12. Wednesday Morning last departed this Life in the 17th. Year of her Age, and next Evening was decently interred in the Family-Vault, in Trinity Church Yard; Mrs. Margaret McEvers, Wife of Mr. Charles McEvers, of this City, Merchant, and Daughter of Simon Johnson, Esq; our Recorder; a Lady greatly lamented.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, April* 12, 1762.

By Permission of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

For the BENEFIT *of the*

Charity School.

By a Company of COMEDIANS.

At the *New Theatre in Chapel-Street*, this Day, being the 26th Inſtant, will be preſented, a Comedy, call'd, The

COMMITTEE:

OR,

The Faithful *IRISHMAN.*

The Part of *TEAGUE*, to be perform'd by

Mr. *H A L L A M*,

And the Part of *RUTH*, to be perform'd by

Mrs. *DOUGLASS*,

To which will be added a FARCE, *call'd*

A WONDER,

An HONEST *Yorkſhireman!*

The Part of *GAYLOVE*, to be perform'd by

Mr. *QUELCH*,

And the Part of *ARBELLA*, by Mrs. Morris.

TICKETS, without which no Perſons can be admitted, to be had of H. GAINE, Printer, Bookſeller, and Stationer at his Printing-Office, at the *Bible & Crown* in *Hanover-Square*.

†‡† The Ladies and Gentlemen, who chuſe to have Boxes reſerved for them, are deſired to ſend to Mr. Douglaſs.

—*The New York Mercury, Monday, April* 26, 1762.

New-York, May 3. On Monday last the Committee was Acted at the Theatre, in this City, for the Benefit of the *Charity School*, by which a handsome Sum was rais'd, and delivered by Mr. Douglass to the Church Wardens for that Purpose.

This is the second Play the Company have given this Season to public Uses; which, with their unblameable Conduct during their Residence here, and the Entertainment the Town has receiv'd from their Performances, has greatly increas'd the Number of their Friends, and considerably Obviated many Objections hitherto made against Theatrical Representations in this City.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, May* 3, 1762.

New York, July 12. Last Wednesday between 3 and 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, came up a violent Gust of Wind and Rain, accompanied with uncommon Thunder and Lightning, during which the Steeple of Trinity Church in this City, was struck with the Lightning and took Fire, but by the timely and usual Vigilance of the Inhabitants happily extinguished, with little Damage. The Steeple was under Repair, and one of the Gentlemen who had the Care of it, being below, was (together with two of his Lads)

struck down but received no Hurt, otherwise than remaining feeble for a short space.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, July* 12, 1762.

To all Lovers of DIVINE HARMONY.

WHEREAS it is a custom in protestant congregations in Europe, on times of rejoicing, as well on annual as particular days of thanksgiving, to sing the *Te Deum*. Therefore, *by particular Desire*, a subscription is open'd for the encouragement of so laudable a practice in this city. Proposals as follows: Every lady, gentleman, &c. to subscribe whatever they please, for which subscription money, WILLIAM TUCKEY, has obligated himself, to teach a sufficient number of Persons to perform the *Te Deum* either with or without an organ, or other Instruments; and that it shall be as good a piece of musick, as any of the common *Te Deums* sung in any cathedral church in England.

Performers to pay nothing for instruction, (unless it be their pleasure) but it is expected that they will (as they are to be inhabitants of the city) be kind enough to join the choir on any particular occasion; especially at the opening of the new organ, which is expected soon.

Public subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Weyman, Mr. Holt, and the printer of this paper, which monies are to be left in the persons hands who receive it, till there is a rehearsal of the piece before the subscribers, of which rehearsal they shall have notice.

Mr. TUCKEY

Desires all persons from lads of ten years old, &c. as well as other persons of good repute, that has good voices, and are willing to join the company, to be speedy in their application, and give in their names to Mr. Hildreth, clerk of Trinity Church, or Mr. Silby, clerk of St. George's Chappel; as he will begin immediately to instruct the performers, and receive all qualify'd till there are 50 voices in the chorus.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, September* 13, 1762.

New York, November 29. Yesterday an excellent Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Revd. Dr. Barclay, to a numerous Audience, from 1 *Tim.* v. 17, 18, *and* 19, and a generous Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City. On Sunday next in the Morning another Sermon will be preached at St. George's Chappel, by the Revd. Mr. Auchmuty, for the like laudable Purpose; and an Anthem suitable to the Occasion will be sung after Sermon.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 29, 1762.

A house to be sold or let, at the upper end of Wall Street near the Old English Church.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, December* 20. 1762.

TO be Sold by the Church-Wardens, the Organ in Trinity Church.—The instrument is large, consisting of 26 Stops, 10 in the Great Organ, 10 in the Choir Organ, and 6 in the Swell, three Sets of Keys; with a Frontispiece of gilt Pipes, and otherwise neatly adorned. It may be inspected; will be sold cheap, and the Purchaser may remove it immediately, (another being expected from England next Spring) but if not disposed of, is, on the Arrival of the new Organ, intended to be shipt to England.—*The New York Gazette, Monday, January* 3, 1763.

New York, January 10. On Thursday last, died the Honourable Benjamin Prat, Esq; Chief Justice of this Province, and one of his Majesty's Council. He was the next Night decently enterred in Trinity Church. In this Gentleman the Profession have lost a worthy Counsellor; and the Publick a valuable friend.—*The New York Gazette, Monday, January* 10, 1763.

To be Let. *By the Church-Wardens of Trinity Church*, Two Hundred Lots of Ground, joining the Stoccadoes, and along the North-River, for the Term

Twenty-one, Forty-two, or Sixty-three Years.—*The New-York Gazette, Monday, March* 21, 1763.

To be Sold at public Vendue, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, on Tuesday the 19th Day of April, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Term of 18 Years from the 25th of March last, subject to a Ground Rent of 40 Shillings per Year: Said House stands on *Church Ground*, fronting the College Garden.—*The New York Gazette, Monday, April* 11. 1763.

New York, August 15. Thursday last being the Day appointed by Authority for a general Thanksgiving throughout this Province, the following Texts were made use of, by the Gentlemen Clergy of the several Denominations in this City; which we have been assured, were extremely well adapted to the Purport of the Day, and handled on all Sides, with great Propriety. *Viz.*

At Trinity Church, by Dr. *Barclay*, from Psalm 178, Verses 28. 29.

At St. George's Chapel, by Mr. *Auchmuty*, from Psalm 27, Verses 6, 7.

At the Presbyterian, by Mr. *Bostwick*, from Ecclesiastes 7, Verse 14.

At the Baptist, by Mr. *Gano*, from Mathew 5, Verse 9.

At the Moravian [or rather *Unitus Fratrum*, the Name conferr'd on and given to the Brethren, by the Parliament, when they obtain'd the Act in their Favour] by Mr. *Yarrell*, from Psalm 29. latter part of Verse 11.—*The Lord will bless his People with Peace.*

At the Old Dutch Church, by Mr. *Ritsmagh*, from Psalm 72, Verse 3.

At the New Dutch Church, by Mr. *De Ronda*, from Psalm 46, Verse 7 to the End.

At the French, by Mr. Carle, from 1 Kings, Chap. 8. Verse 53.

At the Sinagouge, by Mr. *Joseph Jesuron Pinto*, from Zechariah, Chap. 2. Verse 10.

After the different Congregations had broke up, and his Honour the Governor had returned to the Fort, His Majesty's, and other Healths, were drank under the Discharge of the Cannon.—*The New York Gazette, Monday, August* 15. 1763.

New York, November 21. On Sunday next a Charity Sermon is to be preached at Trinity Church, and a Collection will be made for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City: And on Sunday following another will be preached at St. George's Chapel, for the like laudable Purpose.

N. B.—An Hymn suitable to the Occasion will be sung by the Children.—*The New York Gazette, Monday, November* 21. 1763.

New-York, December 5. A very large Collection, for the Use of the Charity Children of Trinity School, was made on the preaching of the two Charity Sermons on Sunday the 28th of November past, and Yesterday; the former by Mr. Auchmuty, and the latter by Dr. Barclay.—*The New York Gazette, Monday, December* 5. 1763.

New-York, May 14. We are told that the Foundation of the Third English Church which is about erecting in this City, is to be laid this day. The Church is to be 112 by 72 feet.—*The New York Gazette, Monday, May* 14. 1764.

New-York, August 27. Last Monday Morning, between three and four o'Clock, departed this Life, in the 53d Year of his Age, the Revd. Mr. Henry Barclay, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church in this City; and on the Tuesday following, his Remains, attended by the Clergy of the several Denominations, the Gentlemen, and Chief Inhabitants of the City, preceded by

the Charity Scholars, who sung a Psalm, suitable to the melancholy Occasion, during the Procession, were carried into Trinity Church, where an excellent Funeral Sermon, from *Rev. xiv.* 13, was preached, by the Revd. Mr. *Auchmuty*, to a prodigious large Audience, who were extremely affected with the pathetic and moving Manner in which they were addressed. The Service being over, the Corpse was deposited in his Family Vault, in the Church Yard.

He was a Gentleman eminently distinguished for many amiable Qualities, and excellent Endowments of Mind;—and each shone with peculiar Lustre:—The good Husband, the tender Parent, the kind Master, the liberal Benefactor, were all inherently united in him; which, by long Improvement, spread its Kind Influence on all around him.—In every Duty of his Function, he was regular and uniform, actuated by a Principle of Religion and Virtue, which he constantly studied and practised, with exemplary Goodness, and unaffected Sanctity—Substantial Piety and Devotion, animated by warm Zeal, for the Spirit of true Christianity, preserved him from the folly of Enthusiasm on the one Side, and the Danger of Superstition on the other:—He walked in all the Ways of Virtue and Holiness, without that Noise, peculiar to those, who have only the Form, without the Power of doing it.—During his Ministry, he was continually engaged in the Business of it, and with unwearied Diligence he performed every Duty, with Chearfulness and Alacrity, till, by Degrees, his Health began to be impaired, by too great Care and Assiduity, in the Service of his Congregation, which, at last, put a final Period to his Life.—He submitted to Death with such a Resignation and Fortitude of Mind, with such a Calmness and Serenity of Temper, as bespeaks the genuine Characteristic of a Good Christian,—universal Charity and Benevolence, were his constant Pleasure and Delight: Those Virtues accompanied such a gentleness of Manners, and Mildness of Disposition; joined with such a

sweetness of Converse, and Complacency of Temper; that it were difficult to say which of all his Graces appeared the brightest in him: In fine, he was made by Nature, to be beloved, and, intitled, by Virtue, to be reverenced.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, August* 27, 1764.

New-York, September 3. At a Meeting of the Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, on Tuesday last, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Auchmuty, was unanimously elected Rector of said Church, in the Room of Dr. Barclay, deceased; and on Saturday following was legally inducted.

On Sunday an excellent Sermon was preached on the Occasion from *St. Luke xiv.* 23. in the Forenoon in Trinity Church, and in the Afternoon in St. George's Chapel, by the Revd. Dr. *William Smith*, Provost of the College of Philadelphia.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, September* 3, 1764.

New-York September 10. The Rev. Mr. *Charles Inglis*, a Missionary from the Society, for the Propagation of the Gospel, is chosen as an Assistant to the Rev. Mr. *Auchmuty.*—*The New York Mercury, Monday, September* 10. 1764.

New-York, November 26. A Charity Sermon is to be preached on Sunday next, in the forenoon, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Auchmuty. And on the Sunday following, another will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, at St. George's Chapel; at each of which, a collection will be made for the benefit of the Charity School in this City. A proper hymn to be sung at Trinity Church, and an anthem at the Chapel; to be join'd in the chorus's by the charity scholars.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 26, 1764.

New-York, November 28. On Sunday next a Charity Sermon will be preach'd by the Reverend Mr. *Ogil-*

vie, at Trinity Church, for the Benefit of the poor Children, and an Anthem, as usual, will be sung.—*The New York Gazette or the Weekly Post-Boy, Thursday, November* 28. 1765.

New-York, December 5. We are credibly informed that there were married, last Sunday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. *Auchmuty*, a very respectable Couple, that had been published at three different Times in Trinity Church. A laudable Example, and worthy to be followed. If this decent, and for many Reasons, proper Method of Publication was once generally to take place, we should hear no more of clandestine Marriages, and save the Expence of Licences, no inconsiderable Sum these hard and distressing Times.

On Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, where a handsome Collection was made for the poor Children of the Charity-School; and next Sunday Forenoon, a Sermon for the like laudable Design will be preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. *Auchmuty*.—A Hymn will be sung by the Children.—*The New York Gazette or the Weekly Post-Boy, Thursday, Dec.* 5. 1765.

New-York, December 12. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon, was preached in St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. *Auchmuty*, and a handsome Collection made for the Benefit of the Charity Children in this City.—*The New York Gazette; or the Weekly Post-Boy, Thursday, Dec.* 12. 1765.

To-Morrow, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. John Williams, near Mr. Lispenard's; A Lease from Trinity-Church, for Old John's Land, for 12 Years to come.—*The New York Gazette; or, the Weekly Post Boy, Thursday March* 13. 1766.

New-York, May 22. Yesterday was held a Con-

vention of the Church of England Ministers of this and the neighbouring Provinces, on which Occasion a Sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Doct. *Auchmuty*, in Trinity Church.—*The New York Gazette; or, the Weekly Post Boy, Thursday, May* 22, 1766.

To be Sold * * * * a Lease for Eight Years from next March, of four Lots of Ground on the Church Land, with the Valuable improvements of the noted and well frequented Tavern wherein Philip Kysick formerly lived, and now possessed by Edward Barden; the Garden is in very good Order, and has a Collection of choice Fruit in it: * * * apply to Malcolm Campbell, or Peter Pra Vanzant.—*The New York Gazette; or, the Weekly Post-Boy, Thursday, October* 2. 1766.

New-York, October 23. On Thursday the 30th Instant, St. Paul's Chapel, will be opened, and a suitable Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Doct. *Auchmuty;* the Pews will be Let at Auction, in said Chapel, the Tuesday before, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon.—*The New York Journal or General Advertiser, Thursday, October* 23. 1766.

New-York, November 3. Thursday last the new Episcopal Chapel, in this City, called St. Paul's, and esteemed one of the most elegant Edifices on the Continent, was opened, and dedicated to Almighty God. The Concourse of People of all Ranks and Denominations, (who attended on the Occasion) was very great.

At 10 o'Clock, the Council, Clergy, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, the Mayor and Corporation of the City, waited on his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, our Governor, at Fort George: From thence they went in Procession to the Chapel, in the following Order, *viz.*

I. The Mayor, Aldermen, and other Members of

the City Corporation, preceded by the Charity Children of Trinity Church.

II. The Clergy.

III. The Governor's Council.

IV. Their Excellencies, Sir HENRY MOORE, and General GAGE.

V. The Church Wardens and Vestry.

After Divine Service, which was adapted to this particular Occasion, an excellent Sermon was preached by the Revd. Doctor *Samuel Auchmuty*, Rector of Trinity Church. His Text was taken from *Exod. iii.* 5. *And he said draw not nigh hither: Put off thy Shoes from off thy Feet, for the Place whereon thou standest is Holy Ground.*

A suitable Band of Music, vocal and instrumental, was introduced. Several Pieces of Church Music and Psalms, were sung and played by them in Concert, at the usual Intervals; and the judicious Execution contributed much to heighten the Solemnity.

The Whole was conducted with the greatest Decorum. The decent Behaviour of the Audience, consisting of many Thousands of People, their Devotion during Divine Service, and fixed Attention to the Sermon, did Honour to themselves and to the Preacher.—*The New York Journal or General Advertiser, Thursday, November* 6, 1766.

New-York, November 27. The annual CHARITY SERMON, for the Benefit of *Trinity Church* School, in this City, will be preached on Sunday next in the Forenoon, at *Trinity Church:* On Sunday following at *St. George's Chapel;* and on the Sunday after that at *St. Paul's Chapel.* A COLLECTION at each Place will be made for the Benefit of said School.—*The New York Journal, or General Advertiser, Thursday, November* 27, 1766.

New-York, December 1. On Sunday last, in the

Forenoon, an excellent Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Revd. Dr. AUCHMUTY, from Exod. ii. 16. *And when she had opened it, she saw the child, and behold the Babe wept. And she had Compassion on him, and said, This is one of the Hebrew Children.* There was a very generous Contribution made for the poor Scholars; who alone sung an Anthem to the great Satisfaction of the Congregation.—*The New York Journal, or General Advertiser, Thursday Dec.* 4, 1766.

New-York, December 11. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. OGILVIE, at St. George's Chapel, from the 12*th of Luke* 33*d Verse*, and a genteel Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—The Hymn sung by the Charity Children was very pleasing to the Congregation in general.

On Sunday next another is to be preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. INGLIS, and a Collection to be made for the like laudable purpose.—*The New York Journal, or General Advertiser, Thursday, Dec.* 11. 1766.

Just Published, and to be Sold by Hugh Gaine,

Price, ONE SHILLING,

A SERMON

PREACHED at the Opening of ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, in the City of NEW-YORK, on the 30th Day of October, A. D. 1766. By SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, D. D. Rector of TRINITY CHURCH, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. WILLIAM Earl of STIRLING.

—*The New York Mercury, Monday, February* 9, 1767.

New York, February 12. On Monday last, the four condemn'd Criminals mentioned in our former Paper;* were executed, pursuant to their Sentence, on

* At the Supreme Court held here last Week, Philip McCarrol, Isaac Crawford, and John Williams, were tried, and found guilty of all the Crimes laid to their Charge, for which Sentence of Death was passed on them last Saturday, and they are to be executed on Monday next; a Negro

a Gallows erected for that Purpose, near the Fresh Water. Their Execution had been suspended a Week, at the Intercession of the Rev. Doct. Auchmuty, who finding them all remarkably ignorant, even of the first Principles of Religion, had, ever since their Condemnation, and especially the last Week, been very assiduous, as have also the other Ministers of this City, in giving them such spiritual Assistance as their unhappy Case required.

Friday last, Doct. Auchmuty preached a Sermon to them on the 13th Verse of the 130th Psalm,— *Yea, like as a Father pitieth his own Children; even so is the* LORD *merciful unto them that fear him.* The Sermon concluded with an Exhortation suitable to the Occasion.—To guard against Sin in general, since, in whatever Shape it may appear, it has a natural Tendency, if indulged, to lead to the most enormous Crimes, the least sin differing only in Degree, not in Kind from those for which these poor Criminals were condemned to die,—for *the Wages of* (all unrepented allow'd) *Sin, is Death.*

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, Curate of Trinity Church, gave them a very affecting Exhortation, concluded with a Prayer and Hymn, adapted to their melancholy Circumstances. Many of the Inhabitants of this City, attended these Discourses, and from their Observations of the calamitous Situation of the poor unhappy confined Debtors, immediately sent Wood and other Necessaries for their Relief, which were received with the utmost Gratitude, and will probably excite others to follow so laudable an Example.

Solomon tells us, it is better to go to the House of Mourning than to the House of Mirth.—It is certain, that People abounding in Riches, and sated with luxurious Enjoyments, are apt to forget the Distresses of

Wench is to be executed the same day for stealing sundry Articles out of the House of Mr. Forbes, of this City; and one John Douglass was burnt in the Hand for stealing a Copper Kettle.—*The New York Journal, or General Advertiser, Thursday, January* 29, 1767.

their Fellow Creatures, or to form very faint, imperfect, unaffecting Conceptions of them.—Hence it is, that so little is done, by Persons who have the Ability, and are not destitute of Humanity, or Compassion, for the Relief of those unhappy Persons, who without any Crime but being poor and unfortunate, are excluded from Society, cut off from the Comforts of Life, and render'd useless to their Families and Country. It is therefore to be wished, that those whom Heaven has blessed with Affluence, and will Judge for the use they have made of it, would more frequently visit those dreary Abodes of Indigence, Famine, and Wretchedness. We see, in this Instance, the good Effect of such Visits, tho' accidental; the Impressions made upon the Mind by sensible Objects of so affecting a Kind, have that Force which is necessary to rouse our languid Virtues and call them into Action.

At the Place of Execution the Criminals seem'd resign'd to their Fate. Crawford, Carrol, and the Negro Woman, said little or nothing, and appeared much terrified at the approach of Death; but Williams spoke some Time to the People, advised them to shun the vicious Courses that had brought him to so shameful an End, and acknowledged the Justice of his punishment.—*The New-York Journal, or General Advertiser, Thursday, February* 12, 1767.

New-York, March 2. The 21st ultimo, a Seaman belonging to the Ship Manchester, Capt. Nowels, now in this Port, fell overboard in the Night, and was drowned: His body was found floating in the River last Thursday Morning, which was taken up and decently interred in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, March* 2. 1767.

New-York, June 22. Sunday the 14th Instant, between One and 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, died after a short Illness, in the 37th Year of her Age, and on Monday Evening following, was decently interred in

the Family Vault, in *Trinity Church Yard;* the Remains of Mrs. Moore, Wife of Lambert Moore, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs for this Port, and Daughter of the late worshipful Edward Holland, Esq;—She was a Lady remarkable for many excellent Virtues;—an affectionate Wife;—a tender Mother;—a dutiful Daughter;—a fond Sister;—an obliging Mistress—In each of these Characters in particular, as well as all of them in general, she evidenced the Goodness, the Benevolence of her Heart.—The Happiness which during her Life seemed so much in her own Possession, shed its enlivening Influence on all around her;—chearful and at Ease with herself, no one in her Presence could be otherwise.—She was of a hospitable and tender Disposition.—Of these Virtues her Friends and Acquaintance had full Experience—Ever attentive to the many Calls of her Station, she was always employed in promoting the present, and providing for the future Happiness of her numerous Family of little Ones; of these 7 are left behind her, the oldest not 8 years of Age,—To her Husband the Loss is exceeding great; to her Children it will be almost irretrieveable.—Sensible of the near Approach of Death, she submitted to the Stroke with a Christian Resignation; the Thoughts of leaving so many helpless Infants behind her, did, indeed, greatly distress her;—but even to this, was she at last, through Grace, reconciled.—As she lived much beloved, so she died infinitely regretted, by all who knew her.

The Stage of Life she trod with Ease,
Her setting Sun was bright;
Her mind compos'd, her Soul at Peace
With God, and Heav'n in Sight.

—*The New-York Mercury, Monday, June* 22. 1767.

New-York, July 6. Thursday last died at her House in this City, Mrs. Haynes, Relict of Mr. Joseph Haynes, late of this Place: Her Remains were decently interred the Day following in the Family Vault, in

Trinity Church.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, July* 6. 1767.

New York, August 3. A beautiful Marble Monument is now erected in Trinity Church, in this City, to perpetuate the Memory of Henry Gobourn, of the Island of Jamaica, who died here about two years since.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, August* 3, 1767.

New-York, August 6. William Johnson was tried at the July Term of the Supreme Court which ended last Saturday, on an Indictment of Felony, for Sacrilege, in Stealing Books out of St. Paul's-Church, was tried and found Guilty, and ordered to be executed on Monday the 17th. Instant, This Person, by the Name of William Herring, was tried in the Term of October last, upon three Indictments for Grand Larceny, and found Guilty, but was allowed his Clergy and burnt in the Hand.—*The New York Journal, or General Advertiser, Thursday, August* 6, 1767.

New-York, August 17. We hear that William Johnson, who was to have been executed this Day pursuant to his Sentence, for Felony and Sacrilege, has obtained a Pardon from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart. at the Request of Doctor Auchmuty, and the Rest of his Brethren.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, August* 17. 1767.

New York, September 21. Since our last died at his House in this City, in the 74th Year of his Age, Abraham De Peyster, Esq; Treasurer of this Province. His remains were interred last Saturday in a Vault in Trinity Church, and his Funeral attended by their Excellencies Governor Moore, and General Gage, the Members of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and most of the other Gentlemen of this place.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, September* 21. 1767.

New York, September 28. About 7 o'Clock, last Thursday Evening, departed this Life, in the 55th Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN PROVOOST, of this City, Merchant. The same Day, and about the same Hour, departed this Life, also, in her 48th Year, Mrs. MARY LIVINGSTON, the worthy Consort of Mr. PETER VAN BROUGH LIVINGSTON, and Sister to the above mentioned Mr. JOHN PROVOOST; both their Deaths are universally lamented. Their Remains were decently interred in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Saturday Evening last.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, September* 28. 1767.

New-York, November 23. On Sunday next in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon is to be preached at *Trinity Church*, and a Collection is to be made for the Benefit and Support of the Charity School in this City.

N. B. An Anthem proper to the Occasion will be sung, to be joined in the Choruses by the Charity Scholars.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 23. 1767.

THE Charity Sermon which was to have been preached Yesterday at TRINITY CHURCH for the Benefit of the Charity School, was, by reason of the badness of the Weather, put off till next Sunday; but will be deferred no longer than that Day.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, November* 30. 1767.

New-York, December 7. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Revd. Mr. INGLIS, for the Benefit of the Poor Scholars, when a handsome Collection was made for their Support. And next Sunday in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will also be preached in St. George's Chapel, for the like laudable Purpose.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, December* 7. 1767.

New York, December 14. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel,

by the Revd. Dr. Auchmuty, for the Benefit of the poor Scholars, when a handsome Collection was made for their Support. And next Sunday in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will also be preached in St. Paul's Church, for the like laudable Purpose.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, December* 14. 1767.

New-York, December 21. Yesterday a Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. Samuel Provoost, when a handsome Collection was made for the poor Scholars of the Charity School in this City, which now consists of 50 Boys and 25 Girls.—*The New York Mercury, Monday, December* 21. 1767.

New-York, May 19. On Wednesday last, the Annual Convention of the Episcopalian Ministers of this Province, Connecticut and New Jersey, was held in this City, on which occasion, a Sermon was preached, by the Rev. Dr. Cooper President of King's College, on the former Part of the first Verse of the 28th Ch. of Exodus.—A larger Number of Ministers were present, than ever assembled before upon the like Occasion.—*The New York Journal, or the General Advertiser, Thursday, May* 19. 1768.

New York, July 18. On Monday last died at his House in this City, the Hon. William Walton, Esq; in the 63d Year of his Age; he was one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and many Years an eminent Merchant of this City. His Remains were interred in the Family Vault in Trinity Church, the Wednesday following.—*The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, July* 18. 1768.

New-York, September 12. The 3d. Instant, Madam Walton, of this City, departed this Life in the 90th Year of her Age.

Thursday Morning last, departed this Life, in the 40th

Year of his Age, after a painful and lingering Illness, at his Seat at Bloomingdale, near this City, Mr. James McEvers, many Years one of the most considerable Merchants in this Place; he lived and died with the Character of an honest Man, and a most merciful Creditor. His remains were decently inter'd in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard the Saturday following.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, September* 12. 1768

New York, November 24. Next Sunday in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will be preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Doctor Auchmuty, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City. The Sunday after a Sermon will be preached at St. George's and the Sunday following, at St. Paul's Chapel for the like laudable Purpose.—*The New-York Journal; or the General Advertiser, Thursday, November* 24, 1768.

New York, November 28. Yesterday a Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, when a handsome Collection was made for the use of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Gazette; and The Weekly Mercury, Monday, November* 28, 1768.

New York, December 5. Yesterday a Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. Inglis, when a handsome Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City. —*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, December* 5, 1768.

New York, December 8. A Charity Sermon will be preached on Sunday next in the Forenoon, by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, at St. Paul's Chapel, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Journal; or the General Advertiser, Thursday, Dec.* 8, 1768.

New-York, January 2. On Tuesday last, being *St. John's-Day*, by Desire of his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, a Charity Sermon was preached at *Trinity Church*, in this City; the Rev. Dr. *Auchmuty* Rector of *Trinity*, delivered a most excellent Discourse upon the Occasion, to a polite and numerous Audience; several Lodges of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, properly decorated, attended divine Worship: The Collection was very considerable, the Members of the *Hiram Lodge* only, having contributed *One Hundred Pounds;* a seasonable Relief at this inclement Season to the Poor of this City, many of whom have been in the greatest distress.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, January* 2, 1769.

New-York, April 24. On Monday last, at Trinity Church, in this City, were married the Rev. Mr. John Ogilvie and Mrs. Margaret Philips, widow of the late Mr. Philip Philips, and Daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Marston, of this City, Merchant.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, April* 24, 1769.

New-York, May 22. On Tuesday last our annual COMMENCEMENT was held in this *City*. The Procession, which was larger and more solemn than usual, began to move at 10 o'Clock, from KING'S COLLEGE to TRINITY CHURCH, in the following Order. 1st, The young Gentlemen belonging to the College-School. 2ndly, the Students of the College. 3dly, The former Graduates. 4thly, The President and Professors. 5thly, The Clergy. 6thly, His EXCELLENCY Sir HENRY MOORE, Bart. with the Members of his MAJESTY'S COUNCIL; and many other Gentlemen, Military as well as civil, who attended on the Occasion.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, May* 22. 1769.

New-York June 5. Yesterday being the Anniver-

sary of his Majesty's Birth Day when he entered his 32d Year; his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, our Governor, was waited upon to *Trinity Church*, by his Majesty's Council, the Members of the General Assembly for this City, his Worship the Mayor and Corporation, the Clergy of the Church of England, and a very great Number of the principal Merchants of this Place. Divine Service being ended, they returned to Fort George, where his Majesty's, and several other loyal Healths were drank, under a Discharge of 21 Cannon from Copsey-Battery.

We hear his Excellency General Gage is to give an Entertainment this Day on the same Occasion.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, June* 5, 1769.

New-York, June 12. Mr. Thomas Brown, late of this City, Iron monger, who died in London, some Months since, left for the Use of the Charity School here, the Sum of £.500.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, June* 12. 1769.

New-York, July 20. On Tuesday Evening was examined and committed to Goal, a Man who has called himself Hamilton, and says he is a Sailor, who confessed that he had in his Possession, and sold to different Persons the three Damask Covers of the Cushions, and three Prayer Books, lately stolen out of St. Paul's Church in this City, but says he found them, and had no Concern in stealing them.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, July* 20, 1769.

New-York, July 31. Saturday last the Supreme Court ended here, when John Hennesey, for Felony and Sacrilege, in stealing the Sattin Covering of the Cushions of St. Paul's in this City, . . . received Sentence of Death, and is to be executed the 23[d] of August.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, July* 31, 1769.

New-York, August 24. John Hennesey who was lately tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hang'd yesterday the 23d. Inst. for robbing St. Pauls Church, has obtained a pardon from his Excellency the Governor. —*The New York Chronicle, Thursday, August* 24, 1769.

New-York, August 31. On Friday the 25th Inst. a Child was Baptiz'd at *Trinity Church* in this City, by the name of PAOLI.—*The New York Chronicle, Thursday, August* 31, 1769.

New-York, September 14. Monday last departed this life, in Fort George, after sixteen days illness, His Excellency, Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, in the Fifty Sixth Year of his age.—We never had a Governor whose death was more *deeply* and *deservedly* lamented.

He took the command in November 1765; a month never to be forgotten, for the storms and tumults excited by the pestilent Stamp Act! and has conducted himself, in an administration *uncommonly perplexed* by by the publick contests between the Mother-Country and America, with such a degree of *wisdom* and temper, as to gain the approbation of his *Sovereign*, and the esteem of the people committed to his care.—Marks of distressing affliction appear in every countenance; for we had hopes of his continuing at the helm, till the dark clouds that have so long impended were totally dispelled.

He supported his government with *dignity and splendor;* and having as just a sense of the liberty of the subject, as of the prerogatives of the crown, his administration cannot be impeached by a single act of *oppression* on the one hand, or *infidelity* on the other.—Just, fair, clement and generous to all, and *affectionately concerned for the colony;* he seized every opportunity to promote its prosperity, and if in any instance obstructed by the malignity of the times, no member of the community was more ready than he, to devise and

execute measures for gratifying the publick wish, and advancing the common *weal.*

Temperate, polite, and condescending, he was accessible to the meanest: and being indefatigable in business, he passed thro' the various and arduous duties of his station, with a *celerity and vigilance*, *activity and perseverance* deserving the highest applause.

Inheriting an unusual share of affluence from his ancestors, his education was *liberal*, and so were his principles.—He countenanced merit regardless of all narrow party distinctions, whether of a civil or religious nature.—And was thereby eminently qualified to govern a colony, consisting of Protestants of various denominations.—He has attended divine service at most of our Churches; and in no part of his conduct, discovered an illiberal *partiality* to *any sect*, or that contempt of *all*, so often the foible of men in elevated stations.

But this is not a time to draw the character of our late worthy Governor *at full length.* We mean only to suggest a hint to those at a distance, in justification of our sense of the loss which this colony has sustained, by a calamity *doubly severe*, from the peculiar state and complexion of our publick affairs. No period will efface the favourable impression he has left upon our minds, and every future Governor will deserve commendation, in proportion as he possesses the *abilities* and imitates the *example* of Sir Henry Moore.

The Governor's remains were interred the evening of the next day, in the Chancel of Trinity Church. The corpse was preceded by the 16 Regiment, the Charity-School-Boys, and the Clergy *of all Perswasions.* His Majesty's Council supported the Pall. His Excellency General Gage, and Lord Drummond, followed among the mourning Relations; and in the suit, were the Physicians, Judges, Mayor, Magistrates, and whole Corporation, the Members of the General Assembly, the Field-Officers, the Captains of his Majesty's Ships of War, and the General's Staff, the Com-

missioners for settling the line of partition between this, and the Colony of New Jersey, the Surveyor General, and Officers of the Customs, the Attorney General, and Gentlemen of the Law, the Faculty of King's College, and the principal Inhabitants of the city, the Artillery brought up the Rear.—From the moment he expired, all the Colours in the Harbour were half-hoisted, all the Bells tolled a great part of the day, Minute Guns were fired during the procession from the Fort to the Church, which was illuminated, the Military Honors were paid with a *striking solemnity*, and every mark of respect shewn, which the rank and station of the deceased required, and which became an AFFLICTED GRATEFUL and AFFECTIONATE People.

An exhibition of the Procession as above.

I. The 16 Regiment with their Arms Reversed.
II. Twenty Boys belonging to the Charity-School.
III. Twenty of said Boys with lighted Flambeaux.
IV. The Clergy of all Perswasions.
V. THE BODY.

Mr. DeLancey,	Mr. Watts,
Mr. Reade,	Mr. Apthorp,
Mr. Cruger,	Mr. Smith, Junior,
Mr. Speaker of the Assembly,	Mr. White.

Supporters of the Pall.

VI. Chief Mourners—Capt. Dickson, Mr. Cozzins, Mr. Lutteral, Philip P. Livingston, Mr. Bayard, His Ex. Gen. Gage, Ld. Drummond.
VII. The Physicians in the Suit.
VIII. The Hon. the Judges in their Robes.
IX. The Hon. the Mayor, Magistrates, and whole Corporation.
X. The Members of the General Assembly.
XI. The Field Officers, and Captains of his Majesty's Ships of War, and General's Staff

XII. The Commissioners for settling the lines of Partition, between this, and New Jersey.
XIII. The Surveyor General, and Officers of the Customs.
XIV. The Attorney General, and Gentlemen of the Law, in their Suit.
XV. The Faculty of King's College.
XVI. The Principal Inhabitants of the City. And, The Train of Artillery brought up the Rear. —*The New York Chronicle, Thursday, September* 14, 1769.

ANTHONY DODANE, MARBLE-CUTTER, At the back of the *Old English Church*, betwixt Marston's and Laffart's Distileries. BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he makes all Sorts of Chimney Pieces in the most Elegant Manner, both of White and Vein'd (Italian and American) Marble and Red Stone, he also cuts TOMB and HEAD-STONES.—*The New York Chronicle, Thursday, October* 5. 1769.

New-York, November 2. On Sunday last, after a lingering Illness, at his House in this City, died Col. Michael Thody, a Gentleman who sustained a good Character, and was well respected by all his Acquaintance. He had been for many Years a Military Officer, of approved Conduct, in the Service of this Government, and was present in most of the Campaigns in America, during the last War. On Tuesday last his Remains were decently interred in Trinity Church Yard: His Funeral was attended by a large Number of respectable Inhabitants, and being a Free Mason, a numerous Procession of the Friendly Brothers, with their Badges, preceded the Corpse, to the Grave.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Nov.* 2, 1769.

New York, November 13. On Friday the 3d Inst. about 9 o'Clock at Night, a Fire broke out in the Sugar

House belonging to John Van Cortland, Esq; at the North-West Corner of Trinity Church-Yard, which having got to a Head when it was discovered, burnt with great Violence near an Hour, before it could be conquered; But the Out Side being all of Stone, and the Night wet, the Fire was prevented from spreading or doing any other Damage. Mr. Cortland's Loss is said to be very considerable.—*The New York Chronicle, Monday, November* 13, 1769.

New-York, November 30. Next Sunday morning, the annual charity sermon will be preached at Trinity Church; the Sunday after at St. George's Chapel; and the Sunday after that at St. Paul's; where collections will be made for the benefit of the Charity School.—*The New York Chronicle, Thursday, November* 30. 1769.

New-York, December 4. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, where a handsome Collection was made for the Use of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, December* 4. 1769.

New York, December 11. Yesterday a Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel where a handsome collection was made for the use of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Chronicle, Monday, December* 11. 1769.

New-York, December 18. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's, when a handsome Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, December* 18. 1769.

New-York, September 13. On Monday last, after a few Days Illness, at his Lodgings in this City, died Capt. *James Calderwood*, of his Majesty's 26th. Regi-

ment of Foot, a young Gentleman in the early bloom of Life, amiable in his Person and Character, engaging in his Manner and Conversation, beloved and esteemed, as a Soldier, an Officer, a Gentleman, a Companion, a Friend—by all that Knew him. His Funeral, on Tuesday Afternoon, was attended by most of the Gentlemen of the Town, as well as of those quarter'd here of the Army. He was buried in Trinity Church Yard, with all Military Honours, and his Funeral was one of the most solemn that was ever seen in this City,—not only on account of the Order and Conduct of the Procession, which were remarkably expressive of Respect to the Dead, and Grief for his Loss, but in the Sensibility visible in every countenance on the melancholy Occasion—Tho' late a Stranger in this Place, he drew—

A silent Tear from every fair one's Eye,—
From every feeling Breast a tender Sigh!

—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, September* 13, 1770.

New-York, September 27. The University of Oxford, have been pleased to confer the Degree of M. A. on the Rev. Charles Inglis, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in this City.

*** On *Wednesday* the *third* of next October, a Sermon will be preached in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, for the Benefit of that benevolent and necessary Institution—*The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America.*

☞To be performed on the Occasion, several Pieces of Church Music, by the most eminent Composers; among others, Part of the celebrated Mr. *Handel's Sacred Oratorio of the* Messiah. Divine Service will begin at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, September* 27. 1770.

New York, October 4. Yesterday, for the benefit

of that benevolent and necessary institution, *The Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen in the communion of the Church of England in America*, at Trinity Church in this City, before a numerous audience, consisting of most of the principal inhabitants, &c. and at which about twenty eight clergymen of the Church of England of this and the neighbouring colonies attended, an excellent sermon on these words, The 4th chapter of the 2d Book of Kings, verse the 1st. "*Now there cried a certain woman of the wives* "*of the sons of the prophets unto Elisha, saying, thy ser-* "*vant my husband is dead, and thou knowest that thy ser-* "*vant did fear the Lord, and the creditor is come to take* "*unto him my two sons to be bondmen*," was preached by the Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, Rector of the church. Several pieces of church musick, before the sermon, and after it part of the celebrated Mr. *Handel's* Oratorio of the *Messiah* were performed by a considerable number of male and female voices, accompanied with the organ, very much to the general satisfaction of the audience. A considerable sum was collected for the benefit of the charity.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, October* 4, 1770.

New-York, October 25. On Thursday Morning last his Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL of DUNMORE, our Governor, arrived at Sandy Hook in his Majesty's Ship the Tweed. . . . . On the Sunday following, his Excellency was attended by Sir William Draper, Lord Drummond, the Mayor, Recorder, and the City Corporation, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the City Members, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Episcopal Clergy, the Church Wardens and Vestry Men of Trinity Church, the Attorney General and a great Number of the most respectable Gentlemen of the City, from the Council Chamber in Fort George to the *Old English Church*, where an excellent and well adapted Sermon was preached, by the

Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, to a very crowded and most respectable Audience.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, October* 25, 1770.

To his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable
JOHN, Earl of DUNMORE,

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please your Lordship,

THE Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established, most cordially embrace this early Opportunity of congratulating your Lordship on your safe Arrival in this Province.

The Honour his Majesty has conferr'd upon us, by appointing a Nobleman of your Rank and Station, to preside over us, demands our warmest Gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign; to whose Royal Person and Government, we can boast a dutiful and firm Attachment.

When we reflect that your Lordship is the Representative of a great Prince, distinguished by a Zeal for our most holy Religion, and endued with every princely Virtue, we cannot doubt but that your Lordship will, upon all Occasions, promote and encourage true Religion and Virtue among us,—that the established Church of the Nation, of which we have the Happiness of being a Part, will ever meet with your Protection; and that we shall, under your Lordship's Administration, peaceably enjoy those invaluable Rights and Privileges with which the Laws of our Country, and a Royal Charter, have vested us.

We should be deficient in Gratitude, were we not to express, on this happy Occasion, the grateful Sense we retain of the Countenance and Patronage we have

experienced from your Lordship's worthy Predecessors: To their Benevolence and Zeal for the established Religion, we owe (under God) the present flourishing State and Condition of our Church.

My Lord, may the Supreme Being, the sole Bestower of every Blessing, long preserve your Lordship's Life and Health,—may you meet with that Applause from your Sovereign that is due to exalted Merit—may you daily experience the affectionate Regard and Esteem of a grateful and a happy People; and after spending your Days in the Service of your King and Country, may you enjoy consummate Felicity in the Life to come.

These, my Lord, are the warm Wishes, and sincere Prayers of,

May it please your Lordship,

Your most dutiful and obedient Servants,

New York, October 25, 1770.

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Am infinitely obliged to you for your congratulations on my Arrival, and Kind Wishes for my Prosperity.

You may depend on my paying a zealous Attention to those Rights and Privileges you so justly deem invaluable.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday November* 1. 1770.

New-York, November 29. On Sunday next in the Forenoon, the annual Charity Sermon, for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City, will be preached at Trinity Church; and the Sunday following another will be preached at St. George's Chapel; and the Sunday after that, at St. Paul's Chapel, for the same laudable Purpose.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday Nov.* 29. 1770.

New York, December 6. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity-Church, by the Revd. Dr. Auchmuty, for the Benefit of the Scholars in the Charity School, in this City, when a handsome Collection was made.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Dec.* 6. 1770.

New York, December 13. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City, by the Rev. Mr. Inglis, when a handsome Collection was made.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Dec.* 13. 1770.

New York, December 20. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City, by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, when a handsome Collection was made for that Purpose.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Dec.* 20, 1770.

New York, February 18. On the 11th Instant departed this Life, after a very long and lingering Illness, (which she bore with great Patience and becoming Resignation) Mrs. Susanna Kelly, Wife of Mr. William Kelly, Merchant of this City. Her Remains were on Wednesday last deposited in the Chancel of *Trinity Church*, attended by a respectable Body of the principal Gentlemen and many of her Neighbours, &c.

As a Parent she was most tender hearted, kind, and affectionate; as a Friend, affable, obliging and sincere; a good Christian, and highly deserving a friendly Sigh and Tear from all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, February* 18. 1771.

PROPOSALS For publishing (by SUBSCRIPTION) Two Select Pieces of CHURCH MUSIC.

1st. AN HYMN, (by way of an ANTHEM) consisting of Solos, Duets, one Trio, and 4 Chorusses; together with a PSALM Tune adapted for any charitable Church Collection, and first design'd for the Benefit of the FREE SCHOOL belonging to TRINITY CHURCH, in New-York, to be performed in the Churches at the annual Collection; the School being chiefly supported by *Charity;* the Words of the Hymn, by a Gentleman of King's College.

2. A Performance adapted for a FUNERAL, consisting of three Dirges, (or Chorusses) the Words, Part of the Burial Service; Together with an Anthem, and a Psalm Tune suitable on the Solemnity of a Funeral or Interment of any Person of Note, &c. The whole never yet perform'd, being very lately set to MUSIC, by WILLIAM TUCKEY, for some Years a Professor of the Theory and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC, Vicar Choral of the Cathedral Church of Bristol, and Clerk of the Parish of St. Mary Port in said City, now Resident in New York.

The Subscriber to pay Two Shillings at the Time of subscribing, and Two Shillings more on the Delivery of the Work (New York Currency) which is to be neatly engraved on Copper Plates, and worked off on the best Paper: And when ready to be deliver'd, Notice will be inserted in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Papers; The Subscribers to be at the Expence of sending their Subscriptions, and for their Books to New York, either to Hugh Gaine, Printer, or the Proprietor, William Tuckey.

N. B. No more will be worked off than what are subscribed for, so that none will be sold by any Bookseller but those who subscribe, who will be intitled to the usual Discount.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, March* 28, 1771.

Just published, And sold by H. Gaine, for the BENEFIT of the Fund, Dr. AUCHMUTY'S SERMON

PREACHED last October, before THE CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CLERGYMEN IN THE COMMUNION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AMERICA. N. B. It is not doubted but that the Members of the Church of England, and other well disposed Christians, will readily purchase this Impression, as it is intended to promote so laudable and benevolent an Institution. Price 2 *shillings.*—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, April* 15, 1771.

New York, May 23. Last Tuesday our *annual Commencement* was held at Trinity Church—present the Right Honourable the *Earl* of *Dunmore*, his Excellency General *Gage*, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, &c. &c. when the following Gentlemen of *King's College* in this City, whose Performances did the highest Honour to themselves, and the Place of their Education, were graduated, viz.

B. A. John Copp, Clement Cooke Clarke, Henry De Wint, Thomas Knox, John Searle, Ichabod Best Barnet. *M. B.* Benjamin Onderdonk, Michael Sebring. *M. A.* Gouverneur Morris, James Ludlow, Charles Doughty, Benjamin Moore, John Stevens, Caleb Cooper, and Samuel Kissam, *M. D.*

The Degree of *M. A.* was likewise conferred on the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Rector of Annapolis in Maryland. After which the Company dined together in the College Hall.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, May* 23. 1771.

New York, May 27. Tuesday, May 21, being the Day appointed for the annual Commencement, a crowded and brilliant Audience honour'd with the Presence of his Excellency Lord DUNMORE, General GAGE, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, and the Clergy of this and the neighbouring Provinces, assembled at Trinity Church.

After Prayers, and an elegant Latin Oration by the

President, the Business of the Day was perform'd in the following order—

Salutatory Oration, (Lat.) on Fame, by John Copp.

An English Oration, on Virtue, by Clement Cooke Clarke.

Oration (Lat.) on Moderation, by Henry De Wint.

An English Forensic Dispute on the Question, "Whether a lively Imagination is conducive to Happiness?" The Affirmat. by John Searle, the Negat. maintained by Thomas Knox.

English Oration, on Cheerfulness, by Ichabod Best Barnet.

English Oration on the Effects of the Passions, by Benjamin Onderdonk.

English Oration on the Properties of the Air, by Michael Sebring.

English Oration on Love, by Gouverneur Morris.

Latin Oration on Active Life, by James Ludlow.

English Oration on Delicacy, by Charles Doughty.

The Degree of Batchelor of Arts was then conferred on Messrs. Copp, Clarke, Knox, Searle, De Wint, and Barnet. Messrs. Onderdonk and Sebring, were solemnly admitted to the Degrees of Batchelors in Medicine. The Degree of A. M. was then conferr'd on Messrs. Moore, Morris, Doughty, Ludlow, Stevens and Cooper. Samuel Kissam was admitted to the Degree of M. D. and that of A. M. was conferred on the Revd. Jonathan Boucher, Rector of Annapolis, in Maryland.

The Exercises were then closed with a Valedictory Oration "on the fatal Effects of misguided Ambition," by Benjamin Moore.

It is with sincere Satisfaction we observe that the young Gentlemen performed their several Exercises, with such Propriety of Pronunciation and Gracefulness of Gesture, as obtained the highest Applauses from the most numerous and respectable Audience that ever assembled in this City on such an Occasion. Every Lover

of his Country, and Admirer of the Sciences, must have seen with Joy so fair a train of Youth, promising, by their *present* Improvements, *future* Excellence in their respective Professions, and consequential Advantages to their Country.

A Correspondent observes, that of the many excellent Speeches delivered at our last Commencement, the following one perhaps is not the least true, tho' it be not the most polite. "*That* is a very learned young Gentleman,—a very learned young Gentleman indeed: And after he has seen a little more of the World, and been kicked down Stairs two or three Times for his Impertinence,—he will be much the better for it."—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday May* 27. 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons that are indebted to the Corporation of Trinity Church, in this City, for Ground Rent now due and in Arrear on their several Leases, that unless they pay the same on or before the first Day of July next, to Mr. *Adrian Renaudet*, (who is appointed to collect and receive the said Rents) they will be prosecuted without further notice. LAMBERT MOORE, *Clerk.* —*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, June* 6, 1771.

To his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, ESQUIRE,

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Church of England,

as by Law established, with great Sincerity congratulate your Excellency on your safe Arrival with your Lady and Family in this Province.

As our most gracious Sovereign has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, our late worthy Governor, to the supreme Command of his ancient and loyal Dominion of Virginia, we most gratefully acknowledge his Majesty's paternal Goodness, who is ever anxious for the Welfare and Felicity of his Subjects, in nominating a Gentleman of your Excellency's distinguished Character, to succeed his Lordship in the Command of this Province.

WHEN we reflect upon your Excellency's extensive Abilities, Experience in public Affairs, and strict Regard to the wholesome Laws of our Country, which are the only sure Basis of our civil Happiness; and in the Vindication of which, you have lately risqued your Valuable Life; we are confident that this loyal Province, under your wise Administration, will be prosperous and happy.

CONSIDERING the Piety and Virtue of our Royal Master, we cannot doubt but that you, Sir, his worthy Representative, will encourage the Increase of true Religion—countenance and support the Established Church in this City—and protect us in the full Enjoyment of our Invaluable Rights and Privileges.

MAY the Sovereign Ruler of all Events bless your Excellency with Health and Happiness—may your Administration be applauded by the best of Kings,—and may you for many years to come, have the Satisfaction of enjoying the sincere Esteem, Love, and Affection of a grateful People.

THESE, SIR, are the earnest Prayers, and the ardent wishes of,

May it please your Excellency,
Your Excellency's most dutiful
And most obedient Servants.

New York, July 12, 1771.

His Excellency was pleased to return the following

ANSWER.

To the Rector and Inhabitants of New York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law Established.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your very friendly Congratulation on my safe Arrival with my Family in this Government; for the honourable Sentiments you entertain of my Endeavours for the publick Service; and for your good Wishes for my Prosperity in my present Administration.

I feel a lively Sense of Gratitude for his Majesty's most gracious Goodness, in appointing me to succeed the EARL of DUNMORE in the Command of this Province; and I am sensible the nearer I can come up to his Lordship's truly honourable Principles, the more complete will be my Wishes to make a loyal People and Country, over whom I have now the Honour to preside, happy and flourishing.

You may be assured I shall make the true Interest of the Established Church in this City a peculiar Object of my Attention; and that I shall be zealous at all Times, as well to countenance and support the same, as to protect its Members in the full Enjoyment of their invaluable Rights and Privileges.

WM. TRYON.

—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, July* 15, 1771.

To be LETT and may be entered upon the 1st of August next, a House pleasantly situated in the Broadway, near the Bowling Green; lately possessed by James Moran. Enquire of said Moran, opposite the *Old English Church Walk.—The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday July* 29. 1771.

To be Sold, at private Sale, A Two Story house and bake-house, fronting two streets on the *Church ground*, containing 50 feet in the square, and a side house, with a yard, grass-platt, and in good fence, and a garden to the said buildings, the one street is called *Church-street*, and the other called *Barclay's-street;* the house and all in good repair, a good cistern in the said yard, and a lot vacant to build a good house thereon, and a good pump at the door, fine water for any use, the said street wherein the house stands, leads near the new market, called the New Oswego. Whoever has a mind to purchase the said estate, may enquire of John Stagg, now living on the said estate, and he will acquaint the purchasers of the particulars thereon, it is fitting for Shop Keeping or publick Business of any Sort, as there is but very few in the street, and a very publick street.

John Stagg.

—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, October* 28, 1771.

New-York, November 25. On Sunday next in the Morning, a Charity Sermon will be preached at Trinity, for the Benefit of the Charity School, for the same Charity two more will be preached on the two Sundays following, the first at St. George's Chapel, and the last at St. Paul's Chapel.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, November* 25, 1771.

New-York, December 2. Yesterday in the Forenoon, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Reverend Mr. Inglis, when a handsome Collection was made for the Use of the Charity Scholars.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, Dec.* 2. 1771.

New-York, December 9. Last Friday Afternoon departed this Life, in the 43d Year of her Age Mrs. Susannah Middleton, Wife of Doctor *Middleton*, of this City; who with great Patience and Christian For-

titude, endured a most painful and lingering Illness. She very justly sustained the Character of a Faithful and Affectionate Wife—a tender and Kind Parent—a warm and steady Friend, and in every Respect, of a Good Woman. Her Remains were decently interred the Sunday Evening following in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, December* 9, 1771.

New York, January 2. On Sunday Night last, died at his House near this City, Abraham Mortier, Esq; Pay Master Gen to his Majesty's Forces in North America, a Gentleman of a most amiable private Character, and eminently distinguished for the Uprightness and Integrity of his Conduct in his Office and all his Dealings: He was as universally esteem'd as known, and is as generally lamented. His Remains were on Tuesday Evening inter'd in Trinity Church Yard, with all the Solemnity and Respect that could be shewn them, both by the Gentlemen of the Town and Army, a numerous Company of whom attended.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, January* 2. 1772.

New-York, February 6. As the Distresses of the Prisoners confined in the Goal of this City, appear to be very great, they being in want not only of Firing but even the common Necessaries of Life, Charity Sermons for their Relief will be preached next Sunday Morning at Trinity Church, St George and Paul's Chapels; and the charitable Donations of the respective Congregations will be most thankfully received, and deposited in the Hands of a worthy Gentleman, who will take the trouble of supplying them with such Necessaries as they are in immediate want of.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, February* 6. 1772.

New-York, February 13. Sunday last in the Fore-

noon, Charity Sermons were preached in Trinity Church, St. George, and St. Paul's Chapels, for relieving the Distresses of the poor Prisoners confined in the Goal in this City, where handsome Collections were made for that Purpose.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Feb.* 13. 1772.

New-York, April 16. On Monday next will be performed at Trinity Church, part of Mr. Handle's sacred Oratorio, called the MESSIAH, on the *Passion, Crucifixion, Resurrection*, and Triumphant Ascension of JESUS CHRIST; by a select Company. Divine Service will begin at half an Hour past ten.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, April* 16. 1772.

To His Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq;
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in, and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor, and vice Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

OF the many Congratulations you have received on your Promotion to the Government of this Province, none have been more cordial and sincere, than those which the Clergy of the Church of England in New York, and New Jersey, now met in their first annual voluntary Convention since your Arrival, beg leave to present to your Excellency.

We esteem it a great Happiness to this Province, and a strong proof of his Majesty's Affection for it, that the superintendency of it is committed to your Excellency; to whose eminent Abilities, Virtues and Accomplishments, we were no Strangers at the Time of your Appointment; for we had often heard, with peculiar Pleasure, and your Residence among us for almost a Year has confirmed the Accounts—of your amiable Character in private Life; which commands

our Love and Affection—Of your virtuous Example, which is of the utmost Consequence to the People over whom you preside—of your public Countenance to Religion; without which every Administration must be defective—Particularly, of your constant and devout Attendance on its Ordinances; which is highly Ornamental to Persons in the most exalted Stations—And, of your skill in conducting the arduous Affairs of Government, which is an essential Qualification of a good Governor.

Besides all this, permit us to mention, these refined Sentiments of Honour, and of Duty to our gracious Sovereign—that parental Regard for the Peace and Tranquility of a People, which had been committed to your Care—and that greatness of Mind, which despises all Regards to personal Ease or Safety in Comparison with the Public good; of which distinguished Accomplishments you gave an illustrious Specimen to the World, on a melancholy Occasion. Such Conduct, in our Opinion, has added Dignity and Splendor to a Character that was eminent before, and rendered it as much the Object of our Admiration, as of our Esteem and Affection.

Amongst the numerous religious Denominations in this Province (with all which we are desirous of living upon the most friendly Terms) the Church of England, we presume, has, at least, an equal Claim with any others, to the Protection and Countenance of Government. Loyal to the King, and Submissive to the Laws, her Fidelity has never been impeached, nor worn a suspicious Appearance.

As to ourselves, we are most firmly attached to his Majesty's Person, Family and Government: We highly esteem every Part of our admirable Constitution: We teach the great Principles of Loyalty and Obedience, as matter of Duty and Conscience, as well as of Interest: And those of us, in Particular, who have the Happiness of being under your Government, beg leave to assure your Excellency, that we consider

ourselves as under inviolable Obligations, to exert our utmost Influence, and ardently to pray, that your Administration may be as happy to yourself, as it is to the Province over which you preside.

With these Sentiments and Principles, and a corresponding Behaviour, it is impossible for us to doubt of your Excellency's Patronage; any more than of your granting to the Church of England, in this Province all that Countenance and Protection to which it is justly entitled.

By Order of the Convention

SAMUEL SEABURY, Secretary.

New-York, May the 25th, 1772.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Reverend Gentlemen,

THE honorary Sentiments contained in your Address, and the obliging Manner in which they are expressed, merit my warmest Thanks; and being presented by so respectable a Body as the Clergy of the Church of England in *New York* and *New Jersey*, at their anniversary Convention, makes it extremely grateful and pleasing to me.

The Honour of my Sovereign, and the Good of his People committed to my Care, have ever, in my public Character, been the governing Principles and the ruling Passion of my Heart; to meet with the Approbation of the former, and share the Affection of the latter, is my highest Ambition; and I should account it an additional Felicity, could I in any Measure by my private Example, or public Influence, afford Encouragement to the Ministry of the Gospel, or aid in the Cause of revealed Religion.

My Endeavours to advance the established Church of the Mother Country will not leave you in Doubt of my Zeal and cordial Attachment to her Interest; the Representation of her Clergy in this Government and

in New Jersey, eminent for their Christian Virtues, pious and exemplary Lives and Characters, renders them not only respectable in their Order and serviceable to Religion, but at the same Time, gives them a Claim to my Countenance, and entitles them to my Respect and Protection.

WM. TRYON.

Fort George, New-York,
27th. of May, 1772.
—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, May* 28. 1772.

New-York, May 28. Tuesday, May 19, being the Day appointed for the annual Commencement of the Graduates of KING'S COLLEGE, in this City, a numerous and respectable Audience, honoured by the Presence of his Excellency Governor TRYON, and General GAGE, assembled at *Trinity Church.*—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, May* 28. 1772.

New-York, July 16. On Monday Morning about 2 o'Clock, after a painful and lingering Illness, which he bore with uncommon Patience and Christian Fortitude, departed this Life, the Honourable Colonel RICHARD MAITLAND, Deputy Adjutant General to his Majesty's Troops in America, in the 48th. Year of his Age, universally lamented by all his Acquaintance, as an affectionate Friend to Mankind. He was the fourth Son of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Baron of Therlestan, Musselburgh and Bolton, by Lady Ann Ogilvie, Daughter of the Right Honourable James Ogilvie, Baron Deskford, and Earl of Finlater, Viscount Redhaven, and Earl of Seafield.

He was a Person of excellent Qualities, every Way suitable to the Nobility of his Birth, and the Rank whereunto he was promoted in the Army. He was polite in his Address, of a sweet, affable and benevo-

lent Disposition; without the least Tincture of the sour and austere, of the captious and censorious, of the assuming and over-bearing. He was of a frank, open and generous Mind; a Stranger to all Artifice and Disguise: Faithfulness and Veracity, Honour and Integrity, Candour and Humanity, were his just Characteristics; which rendered him amiable and respected, by as many as were within the Sphere of his Acquaintance. The Death of a Person, possessed of so many social Virtues, may be justly lamented as a public Loss.

His Remains were deposited with all the Military Honours due to his Rank, in *Trinity Church Yard*, in this City, on Tuesday the 14th. Instant.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, July* 16. 1772.

New York, July 23. Last Saturday Night departed this Life, greatly lamented, Mrs. Margaret Nichols, the amiable Consort of Richard Nichols, Esq; of this City, in the 73d Year of her Age. . . .

Her Remains were last Monday Evening decently interred in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard. —*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday July* 23, 1772.

New York, November 19. The Annual Charity Sermon for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City, will be preached next Sunday Morning in *Trinity Church;* the Sunday following at St. George's; and the Sunday after at St. Paul's; when a Collection will be made for the Support of said School.

N. B. In case of stormy Weather, the Sermon will be postponed till the Sunday following.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, November* 19. 1772.

New-York, November 26. Sunday in the Forenoon an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Revd. Dr. Ogilvie, and a hand-

some Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Nov.* 26. 1772.

New York December 3. The Charity Sermon that was to have been Preached last Sunday at St. George's Chapel, was put off till next Sunday, on Account of the bad Weather.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, December* 3, 1772.

New-York, December 17. Last Sunday in the Forenoon, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. *Inglis*, when a handsome Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Dec.* 17, 1772.

New York, January 4. His Excellency William Tryon, Esq; last New Year's Day, was pleased, through the Hands of Doctor Auchmuty, to present a complete Set of rich and elegant Hangings of crimson Damask for the Pulpit, Reading Desk, and Communion Table; —a Folio Bible, and several Folio Prayer Books, with a full Service of Plate, &c. for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, for the Use and Service of St. George's Chapel. Such a generous Donation must endear his Excellency to every Friend of Religion and Virtue.—*The New York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, January* 4. 1773.

New York, January 28. On Tuesday the 19th Instant departed this Life after a short Illness, in the Thirty third Year of her Age, Mrs. Geesie Waddel, Wife of *William Waddel*, of this City, Merchant, and Daughter of *Francis Filkin*, Esq. . . . .

Her Remains were decently interred, on Thursday Evening, in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard. —*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, January* 28, 1773.

New York, March 4. On Tuesday the 23d ultimo departed this Life, much lamented, after a short Illness, in the 23d Year of his Age, Capt. Robert Rogers, of the first Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Son of the late Capt. Rogers, of the Eighth, or Queen's Regiment of Foot:—He was a Gentleman of very amiable Disposition, and much beloved and respected by all his Acquaintance. By his Death his Majesty has lost a brave and experienced Officer, and the Public a worthy Member of Society. His Remains, on the Thursday following, were conveyed to the Grave, in Trinity Church Yard, with all the Military Honours usual on such melancholy Occasions. Besides the officers of the Army and the Militia, a Number of Respectable Gentlemen of the City, with the Clergy of different Denominations attended the Funeral, which was conducted with a Solemnity that greatly affected all present. He has left behind him a sorrowful Widow, and three Children to lament the Loss of an affectionate Husband, and a tender Parent.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, March* 4, 1773.

To be let on Leases for a long Term,

SEVERAL valuable Lots belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church, fronting the Broadway, in the West Ward of this City; and also several Water Lots adjoining to the New Market, on the North River, and to the College Lots, both on the North and South Sides. For Particulars, inquire of the Church Wardens.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, March* 4, 1773.

New York, April 22. On Sunday Evening last, departed this Life, after a short Illness George Harison, Esq; of this City; a Gentleman of good natural Abilities and strict Probity. He was Son to the Honourable Francis Harison, Esq; formerly one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and descended from

an Antient and respectable Family in Berkshire. In the various Relations of Husband, Parent, Brother, Friend and Master, he was Exemplary. By the honest Candour and unaffected Humanity of his disposition, the Rectitude of his Principles, and the Integrity of his Conduct (which was ever directed by Honour, Virtue and Religion) he had acquired the general Esteem and Regard of all who knew him. Sincere himself, he looked with Contempt on all dissimulation in others; and as his Attachments were warm, so his Resentments were free from Perfidy, for they were undisguised, tho' not implacable.

The day after his decease the Colours of the several Vessels in the Harbour were hoisted at half mast; and on Tuesday last, his Remains, attended by a great number of the principal inhabitants of the City, were interred in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard. —*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, April* 22, 1773.

New York, May 6. Last Week died Capt. Mark Valentine, who commanded a private Ship of War against our Enemies, he was a Native of Old England, from whence he came some six and thirty Years ago; he lived in Honour and Esteem amongst our good Citizens, who most heartily lament his Death; for the Remains of a braver, and honester Son of Neptune, never were deposited in Trinity Church Yard.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday May* 6, 1773.

New York, May 13. On Thursday last [died,] Capt. Joseph Wilson, in his 76th Year. His Father was once Mayor of this City, and he was formerly for many years Commander of a Vessel out of this Port. He had experienced great Reverses of Fortune, But in all, supported himself with Fortitude, and the Character of an honest worthy Man, a sensible, edifying and agreeable Companion. On Friday Evening his Remains attended by many of the principal Inhabitants,

Members of the Marine Society &c. were interred in Mr. John Dunscomb's Tomb in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, May* 13, 1773. *Rivington's New York Gazetteer, May* 13, 1773.

New York, May 20. On Thursday last after a short Illness, occasioned by a Bilious Disorder, died much lamented, Mr. James Yeoman, of this City, Watchmaker; About four Years ago, he came from London, well recommended to several Gentlemen of Distinction, in this Place; which Recommendation his Conduct fully justified, being such as caused him in his Life to be loved and esteemed, and lamented in his Death, by a numerous Acquaintance, who, on Friday attended the Interment of his Remains, in Trinity Church Yard.

Yesterday, was held a Convention in this City, of the Episcopal Ministers of the Provinces of New-York, and New Jersey; on which Occasion, a Sermon was preached in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Sayre.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, May* 20, 1773.

Tuesday, May 18, being the day appointed for the annual commencement of the graduates of King's College, in this city, a very numerous and splendid audience assembled at Trinity Church.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, May* 20, 1773.

New York, June 3. On Monday Evening the Rev. Mr. Charles Inglis, A. M. was married by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, to Miss Crooke, only daughter of the late *John Crooke*, Esq^{r} of Ulster County; whose amiable disposition joined with a very ample fortune, cannot fail of realizing to the worthy and well beloved Divine, all the true felicities of conjugal life.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, June* 3, 1773.

On Thursday last died in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Maria Harman, grand daughter to the celebrated Colley Cibber, Esq, *poet laureat*, she was a just actress, possessed of much merit in low comedy and dressed all her characters with infinite propriety, but her figure prevented her from succeeding in tragedy, and in genteel comedy. In private life, she was sensible, humane and benevolent, her little fortunes she has left to Miss Cheer, and her obsequies were on Saturday night attended by a very genteel procession to the cemetery of the *Old English Church.*—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, June* 3, 1773.

New-York, June 10. Yesterday the Body of Mr. William Hibben, Pilot, was found floating in the Stream near the Narrows, and immediately brought up to Town, and carried to the Place of his late Dwelling. In the Afternoon of the same Day, his Funeral was attended by many respectable Inhabitants, and his Remains decently interred in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, June* 10, 1773.

To his Excellency the Honourable

THOMAS GAGE,

Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America.

May it please your Excellency.

THE Rector and Clergy, with the inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion of the Church of England as by law established, beg leave to wait upon your Excellency, and to express the deep concern they feel at your departure from America.*

* On Tuesday June 8th about eleven o'clock, his Excellency the Hon. General *Gage*, with his Lady, their son and two daughters, Miss Morris, Major Sheriffe, and the Captains Kemble and Dobson embarked on board the Ship Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, for London. The Royal Ar-

In your arduous important station your measures have been always directed by the most consummate prudence, unshaken fidelity to our gracious Sovereign, and a just regard to the peace and welfare of the colonies, whilst such conduct reflects the greatest honour on yourself, we doubt not but it will secure the approbation and smiles of the best of Princes.

Your affable polite deportment—your easiness of access—your numerous acts of charity and generosity your exemplary behaviour in a religious view, during your residence in this city have greatly endeared you to us, and leave the strongest impressions of gratitude and esteem on our minds.

From hence, Sir, you carry not only the good wishes, but the warmest affection of every good man, and loyal subject; and be pleased to accept in particular our sincerest thanks for that countenance you have shewed to the respectable congregation which we have the honour to represent.

Permit us to wish your Excellency, lady, and family an agreeable passage to your native country, and that you may be rewarded with honour, happiness, and every other blessing in this life, which is due to exalted merit; and finally admitted to that unfading felicity which is the portion of the just.

Signed by order of the Corporation

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, *Rector.*

8th June, 1773.

To which his Excellency made the following Answer.

To the Reverend the Rector and Clergy, and the inhabitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established.

tillery were under arms, and saluted his Excellency with 17 guns, a great company of gentlemen attended his Excellency to the ship, expressing in very fervent terms, their wishes of safety and felicity to this most valuable and sincerely beloved personage, his truly amiable lady and family.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, June* 10, 1773.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my unfeigned Thanks for, the very obliging Address you have been pleased to present to me, the Approbation you have thought proper to testify of my Conduct, and the concern you are pleased to express at my Departure from America, when I consider the very respectable Body they come from, cannot but be extremely flattering to me.

Your expressions of good will towards me and my Family claim my warmest acknowledgements, which no time can obliterate the remembrance of, and I shall ever retain a lively Interest in all Matters that concern the welfare of the Church of England.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, June* 10, 1773.

New York, June 17. Last Night, at the House of Mrs. Barclay, in this City, was celebrated a Marriage between STEPHEN DELANCY, Esq; Son of the Hon. Col. *Oliver Delancy*, and Miss BARCLAY, eldest Daughter of the Rev. Doctor *Barclay*, the late revered and beloved Rector of Trinity Church. This amiable Couple, have the most rational Prospect of all the Happiness the marriage State can afford.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, June* 17, 1773.

CHURCH-MUSIC,

READY for engraving, and to be published by subscription, the following select pieces, consisting of a compleat sett of church service, viz. A *Te Deum laudamus; Jubilate Deo; Benedicite omnia opera Domini; Cantate;* and *Deus misereatur;* a burial service, and an anthem for any grand funeral; a compleat and well adapted anthem to be sung at the time of any charitable contribution; a grand chorus, Hosanna to the Son of David, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, &c. proper to be sung at any meeting, or convention of the clergy, of any denomination; as also an anthem 133d Psalm, for any grand

meeting of Free and Accepted Masons: The whole to be published in Score, which will contain, according to the best calculation, sixty folio pages, to be engraved and worked off in the neatest manner, and on the best paper, the work will receive the greatest dispatch as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers offer, who are requested to be as speedy as possible to deliver in their names and places of abode. The price to Subscribers will be *One Dollar and an half;* one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other half on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions are taken in by Messieurs Rivington, Gaine and Holt, printers in New York; Michael Hillegas, Esq; and J. Dunlap, printer in Philadelphia; Mr. R. Draper, printer in Boston; Mr. Southwick, in Rhode Island; Mess. Purdie & Dixon, printers in Williamsburg, J. Hamilton, Esq; for Baltimore and Charlestown, in Maryland, and Mr. Green, printer in Annapolis. All the subscription money is to be sent and deposited in the hands of Messieurs Rivington, Gaine and Holt, or either of these Gentlemen, in New York, who will take care that no money shall be paid to the compiler, till they have inspected the manuscript, and seen it dispatched to the engraver; and in case a sufficient number of subscribers should not offer they will return the subscription money they have received.

N. B. There never was any compleat set of church service made public, nor can any be procured but by friendship and a great expence; neither is any burial service of the kind to be purchased, unless it be that in Dr. Croft's anthems, which is sold for Two Guineas.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, June* 24, 1773.

New York, July 1. Saturday Morning last departed this Life in the 39th, Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mary Goelet*, the amiable Consort of Mr. *Peter Goelet* of this City, Merchant, and Daughter of Mr. *Henry Ludlow*, of this Place; a Lady whose Death is univer-

sally lamented, and is an irreparable Loss to an inconsolable Husband and eight Children, the former having lost the best of Wives, and the latter a Mother scarce to be equalled: Her Remains were deposited in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard last Sunday Afternoon.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, July* 1, 1773.

New York, July 8. It is with deep Concern that we inform the Public of the Death of the very worthy and truly respectable CHARLES WILLIAMS, Esq, who departed this Life on Friday Morning last, in the 74th Year of his Age, without one contending struggle.

He came from England as private Secretary to Governor Cosby, who soon after his arrival, appointed him Naval Officer of this Port which Department he filled for more than forty Years, with a Propriety, Candour, and Fidelity, that at once made him respected and esteemed by all who knew him; and through the Whole of his public Conduct he approved himself a faithful Servant to the Crown, and a real Friend to the commercial Interest of his Country.

In domestic Life he was truly Exemplary,—a fond Husband, an affectionate Parent, a Kind Master, a sincere Friend, a valuable Acquaintance: His Heart and Hand were open to all Men, and there was a pleasing Sweetness in his Manners, that insured their Esteem.—In a Word, he was a Religious good Man; and with Propriety it may be said of him, that he had as few Faults, with as many Virtues as fall to the Lot of human Nature.

His Remains were deposited in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard, the Day following, attended by an extensive and respectable Train of his Friends and Fellow Citizens, by whom his Death is very generally and deservedly lamented.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, July* 8, 1773.

New York, August 19. On Friday last departed this Life in his 73 Year, Mr. *John Tuder* a very respectable Inhabitant of this City, next Day his Remains were interred in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, August* 19, 1773.

Public Auction, By THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, on Wednesday next, the 29th Instant, will be positively sold at the Merchants Coffee House, between the Hours of Twelve and Two o'Clock, VAUXHALL, *With all its valuable Improvements* CONTAINING 27 lots and a half, under lease from *Trinity Church*, for 61 years to come, subject to a small yearly rent of 40 *lb.* On the premises is a capital Mansion House, in good repair, a Kitchen, coach-house and stables, with several outhouses, spacious gardens, abounding with all kinds of fruit and laid out in lawns and shrubberries. The whole commanding prospects replete with beauty, being situate on the banks of Hudson's River, in the vicinity of this city. New York, September 23, 1773.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, September* 23, 1773.

New-York, September 30. On Tuesday next, the anniversary Meeting of the "*Corporation, for the Relief of the Widows and Children of* Clergymen, *in the Communion of the Church of* England *in* America," is to be held in this City. A Sermon suitable to the Occasion will be preached at Trinity Church;—Divine Service will begin at Eleven o'Clock:—Solemn Music will be performed.

As this truly benevolent and charitable Design, has, since its first Institution, fully answered the most sanguine Expectations; and, as the very worthy Members *of the Church of England*, in this City, and other *respectable and benevolent Christians*, have largely contributed to the Fund, it cannot be doubted, but that they will continue to honour the Corporation with their

Company at Church; and, further contribute to alleviate the Distresses and Misfortunes of *those*, who, may by Death be deprived of a *fond Husband*, or an *affectionate Parent*, whose Life and Service was spent in promoting the Religion of our blessed Saviour, and the *Happiness* of Mankind.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday Sept.* 30, 1773.

New York, October 7. On Tuesday last, being the Anniversary Meeting of the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England, most of the episcopal Ministers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, assembled at Trinity Church, where were present, his Excellency the Governor, his Excellency the General,* the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and a very large Audience of the principal Persons in Town, both civil and military, when a Sermon, suitable to the Occasion, was preached by the Rev. Doctor *Peters* of Philadelphia; after which a handsome Collection was made for the truly laudable Purpose of the Charity. During the Service several solemn Pieces of Music were sung by male and female Voices, accompanied by the Organ.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday October* 7, 1773.

New York, October 21. Last Thursday Evening the 14th Instant departed this Life, greatly lamented, Mrs. Mary Marston, the amiable Consort of Mr. Nathaniel Marston, an eminent Merchant, of this City, in the 68th Year of her Age. Her Remains were interred in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard, on Sunday Evening the 17th. Instant.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, October* 21, 1773.

[* Major General Frederick Haldimand, "Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in America."]

New York, October 21. On Saturday morning died Mrs. Dorothy Delancey, sister of *William Wickham*, Esq; and the amiable wife of Mr. John Delancey, merchant of this City. A nervous fever carried her off in the meridian of life, her 31st. year. She was a young lady of an excellent understanding, fine person, and engaging manners; she was greatly beloved, and her death is most sincerely lamented. Her remains were deposited on Sunday night, in the late Lieut. Governor's tomb in Trinity Church.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, October* 21, 1773.

New York, October 28. Sunday last, died after a short Illness, James Seymour, many Years Commander of a Vessel out of this Place: the next Day his Remains were decently interred, in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a number of Sea Captains, and other respectable Inhabitants, who greatly lament the Death of so worthy a Commander.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday Oct.* 28, 1773.

New-York, November 18. Last night was married by the Rev. Dr. *Auchmuty*, Mr. Frederick Jay, merchant of this City, to Miss Barclay, daughter of Mr. *Andrew Barclay*, merchant in Wall Street.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, November* 18, 1773.

New-York, December 2. Last Sunday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, after which a very handsome sum of money was collected for the benefit of the Charity children of this city; on Sunday next another Sermon will be preached at St. George's Chapel, and on the following Sunday a third at St. Paul's, for the like benevolent purposes.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, December* 2. 1773.

New-York, December 9. On Thursday Evening

last departed this Life, after five Days Illness, in the 32d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mary Garrison*, Wife of Mr. *Benjamin Garrison*, of this City Merchant. Her Remains was interred in Trinity Church Yard, last Sunday Afternoon, attended by many of her Friends and Acquaintance.—*The New York Journal; or the General Advertiser, Thursday, December* 9, 1773.

Last Sunday an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. *Inglis*, at St. George's, after which a very handsome collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, December* 9, 1773.

New York, December 16. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, by the Revd. Dr. *Ogilvie*, and a handsome Collection made for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Dec.* 16, 1773.

New York, January 6. Friday last died at his Seat in the Bowery, in the Out Ward of this City, in the 54th Year of his Age, Robert Leake, Esq; Commissary General of North America.

He was long a faithful Servant to the Crown; a loving Husband,—tender Parent,—one of the best of Masters, and a Friend to all Tradesmen.

His Remains were interred in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard, last Sunday Evening, attended by a great Concourse of the Inhabitants of this Place, and the Military.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, January* 6, 1774.

To the BENEVOLENT *and* HUMANE. After Sermon, in all the English Churches of this City, next *Sunday Morning*, a COLLECTION will be made, for the Present Relief of the Distressed HIGH-

LANDERS, lately arrived at this Port, in the Brig Nancy, from Scotland.

*** *Blessed be the Man that provideth for the* Sick *and* Needy! The LORD *shall deliver* Him, *in the Time of* Trouble. Psalm 41. 1.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, January* 6. 1774.

New York January 13. The minds of the inhabitants were never known to be more tenderly affected than by the case of the unfortunate people lately landed here from the brigantine Nancy, Capt. George Smith, from the Highlands of Scotland. When they embarked, their number was about 280; their allowance was to have been one pound of meal each day, and half a pound of beef each week: But, strange to relate, the whole store of beef amounted only to six barrels for the voyage, in which sixteen weeks were expended. During the whole passage, their principal sustenance was pea meal, mixed with beer meal; for they were denied their favourite aliment (oatmeal) and there was a stock of it on board. Their water was put into foul wine casks, which turned it sour, and occasioned a violent dysentery; About eighty of their number died of this disease; and, incredible to say it, there was sixpence sterling exacted from the living for the liberty of lifting each lifeless corpse over the side, and depositing it in a watery grave. In short, there appear circumstances uncommonly savage and brutal in the treatment of these wretched passengers. The contractors in Scotland are very highly censured; but their miserable manner of victualling the vessel could hardly be accompanied with orders to treat the poor folks with cruelty and insupportable insolence, which they loudly complain of.

When their forlorn condition was communicated to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity, and to the other Clergy of the Church of England, they, last Sunday, very pathetically recommended it to their three

several congregations, from whose cordial beneficence resulted contributions amounting to upwards of 120*l.*—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, January* 13, 1774.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, (To be drawn under the inspection of a number of reputable citizens,) FOR raising the sum of 600*l.* towards purchasing a piece of ground, and erecting a Church thereon, for the congregation of the Church of England which now most inconveniently assemble in Horse and Cart-Street.

1 Prize of	£ 200	is	£ 200
1	150		150
2	50		100
4	40		160
2	30		60
6	20		120
10	10		100
20	5		100
50	4		200
60	3		180
515	2		1030
1000	1–12		1600

1671 Prizes
3329 Blanks

5000 Tickets, at 16 shillings each, is - - - 4000

N. B. The prizes subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent. The above scheme is calculated the most beneficial to the adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize; and as the intention is of the most laudable kind (the congregation being principally poor, and not altogether able to purchase and erect as above mentioned) it is therefore humbly hoped the benevolent and religious of all denominations will heartily concur in promoting this work, which will ultimately redound

to the glory of God. To be drawn the 12th of April, or sooner, if full, of which due notice when, and where, will be given in the public prints.

Tickets may be had of Anthony Ackley, John Clark, and Timothy Wood, New York February 8, 1774.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, February* 17, 1774.

New York, February 24. On Tuesday Evening was married, by the Rev. Dr. *Auchmuty*, Mr. Paschal Nelson Smith, partner with Mr. Aspinwall, to Miss Hester Sears, daughter of Mr. Isaac Sears, an eminent merchant of this City—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, February* 24. 1774.

New York, March 3. On Tuesday evening was married, by the Rev. Dr. *Cooper*, President of King's College, William Burton, Esq; nephew of *Bartholomew Burton*, Esq; late Governor of the Bank of England, to Miss Isabella Auchmuty, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. *Auchmuty*, Rector of this City.

Last evening was married, by the Rev. Dr. *Ogilvie*, Mr. Edward Goold, merchant, in company with Mess. Beekman and Son, to Miss Huggins, niece of the Lady of Mr. *David Beekman*, a West India merchant, of this City.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, March* 3, 1774.

New-York, March 7. Friday last died at the Family Seat on Long Island, Mrs. Elizabeth Colden, the Lady of Alexander Colden, Esq; Surveyor General of this Province, and the Second Daughter of Richard Nicolls, Esq; of this City, in the 49 Year of her Age. Her Remains were interred the Evening following, in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday March* 7. 1774.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY FOR raising the sum

of Six Hundred Pounds, to be appropriated towards building A CHURCH At Brookland-Ferry, opposite the city of New York, under the patronage of the Rector, and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the said city; there being no place in King's County, for the public worship of Almighty God, where the English liturgy is used; and the inhabitants, in communion with the Church of England, having long submitted to great inconveniencies from the inclemency of the weather, in the winter season, and other causes, intreat the assistance of the public, in promoting this laudable method of raising a sufficient sum for erecting a decent building, for the service of Almighty God.

The lottery to consist of Four Thousand tickets; subject to a deduction of fifteen per Cent.

Prizes		*Dollars*		*Dollars*
2	of	500	each are	1000
2		300		600
4		100		400
8		50		400
12		25		300
16		20		320
108		10		1080
1180		5		5900
1332	Prizes,			10000
2668	Blanks,			

4000 Tickets at 20 shillings each, are 10000 dol.

Little need be said in recommendation of the above scheme, as the careful observer will at once see the propriety of becoming an adventurer; there being no more than about two blanks to a prize.

The above lottery to be under the management of Alexander Colden, Esq, Capt. Stephen Payne Ayde, Messieurs Matthew Gleaves, John Carpenter, Thomas Everit, John Crawley, Whitehead Cornell, and Thomas Horsfield.

The drawing to be finished before the first day of next May, of which notice will be given in this paper. —*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, March* 17, 1774.

New York, March 31. Many persons having been misled by an opinion, that the Church proposed to be erected, by means of a lottery, at Brooklyn upon Long Island is to be under the Ministry of the Rev. Mr. Bernard Page. The Public is hereby assured to the contrary, and that it will be a truly Orthodox Church, strictly conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the constitutional Church of England, as by law established, and under the patronage of the Rev. the Rector and the Vestry of Trinity Church in this City.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, March* 31, 1774.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq;

Captain General and Governor in chief, in and over the province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, in communion of the Church of England, as by law established, beg leave to address your Excellency upon your departure from your government, and to express the deep and sincere concern we feel on the occasion.

When we reflect upon your upright and disinterested administration—your laudable zeal for, and strict fidelity to, our most gracious Sovereign—and the tender regard you have shewn for the people committed to your care, we cannot but lament the loss this province must necessarily sustain by your absence, which can only be alleviated by the pleasing prospect you permit us to entertain, of your speedy return.

Be assured, Sir, that your obliging and polite deportment—your readiness of access—your humane and tender disposition—your unbounded charity and beneficence to the poor and distressed, and your exemplary and constant attendance upon the public service of Almighty God, and the ordinances of religion, must endear your Excellency to every good man, and transmit your memory, with the highest applause to the latest posterity.

You carry home with you, Sir, what to a generous mind is of more value than either riches or titles, the hearts and affections of a grateful people, happy under your government, and cordially attached to your person.

We most sincerely wish your Excellency, your amiable lady and family, a safe and agreeable passage to your native country; and that your Excellency's health, much impaired in the service of your royal master, and in promoting the felicity of his American subjects, may be perfectly restored—that you may from the best of Princes, meet with the applause and honours that are due to distinguished merit—and that after a long life, attended with every temporal blessing, you may enjoy in a state of future glory, the reward of your eminent virtues.

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY,
New York, March 28, 1774. *Rector.*

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

ACCEPT my most sincere and hearty thanks for this respectful and cordial address.

As the invariable object of my attention in the discharge of the duty of my station, has ever been to promote the general happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of this colony, it must necessarily afford me the highest satisfaction to find my endeavours to that end, so kindly acknowledged, and so warmly applauded, by a body so numerous and truly respectable

as the Rector and inhabitants of this city in communion with the Church of England.

The unshaken loyalty and attachment of our church to our most gracious Sovereign, has ever been conspicuous,—and your willing obedience to the laws,—cheerful acquiescence to,—and hearty concurrence in, every measure for the ease and honour of my administration, have ever prevented my readiest wish and give you the strongest claim to the countenance and protection of government.

The influence of such religious principles as distinguish and adorn the established church, must ever be productive of the highest advantages to the community —accept, therefore, Gentlemen, my most sincere wishes that the Church of England as by law established may continue permanent and flourishing to the end of time.

I esteem the approbation of my Sovereign and the affections of a free and happy people the most desirable fame, and the best reward I can reap for my loss of health, and my anxious solicitude for the honour of the crown, and welfare of his Majesty's American subjects committed to my care.

Receive, Gentlemen, the tribute of a grateful heart for all your friendly regards to me,—and for your affectionate expressions of concern at my approaching absence,—for your solicitude for the recovery of my health,—and anxious desires for a safe and agreeable passage to myself and family; and permit me to assure you, that you have my fervent and devout wishes for your temporal and eternal felicity.

WM. TRYON.

New York, 28th March, 1774.

—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, March* 31, 1774.

New York, April 21. On Tuesday Morning last departed this life in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Chambers, the widow of the Hon. John Cham-

BERS, Esq; deceased, late one of the Judges and a Member of his Majesty's Council for this province.

It is remarkable that this Lady, through the course of a tedious illness, never lost that easy cheerfulness and even temper, by which she had been always distinguished. She perceived the approach of death with unconcern, and with a firmness of mind not very common on such occasions, left the world without anxiety or regret. She possessed the spirit of goodness without much regarding its form; and being a Christian upon principles of reason and good sense, lived and died in a manner that did honour to human nature, and reflected credit on the religion she professed.

On Saturday evening her remains were interred in the vault of the Cortlandt family, on the estate of Col. Cortlandt, at the Yonkers.

We hear the late Mrs. CHAMBERS has left *five hundred pounds* to the Charity School for the benefit of the poor girls, as the late JOHN CHAMBERS, Esq; had at his death nobly bequeathed the sum of *one thousand pounds* for the benefit of the boys.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, April* 21, 1774.

New-York, May 16. On Wednesday, the CONVENTION of the EPISCOPAL CLERGY of this Province and New Jersey, [will be held in this City,] Divine Service in TRINITY CHURCH at 11 o'clock.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, May* 16, 1774.

New York, May 19. On Tuesday last the Annual Commencement of KING'S College was held in Trinity Church. The Celebrity was honoured by the presence of his Excellency GENERAL HALDIMAND, the principal officers of the army, the Clergy, and a very brilliant assembly. . . .

And on Wednesday was held the Annual Convention of the Clergy; before whom an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. *William Cutton.*—

Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday May 19, 1774.

New York, June 6. Last Week was paid into the Hands of the Church Wardens of Trinity Church, by the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. ANNE CHAMBERS, a Legacy of £.500, the Interest thereof, by her will, is annually to be distributed as a Premium for Encouragement to the most deserving Girls belonging to the Charity School under the Care of the Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church which laudable Example it is to be hoped will be followed by others. —*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday June* 6. 1774.

New York, June 16. This morning was married, at her father's house in Wall Street, by the Rev. Mr. *Charles Inglis*, THOMAS MONCRIEFFE, Esq; (Major of Brigade upon the American Establishment) to the very amiable Miss HELENA BARCLAY, fifth daughter of Mr. ANDREW BARCLAY, an eminent Merchant of this City.—Immediately after the ceremony they sat out for their country retirement, on Long Island. —*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, June* 16, 1774.

TO BE SOLD *At public Vendue, and entered upon the first of May next;*

A HOUSE standing on *Church Ground*, that is two stories high, and a Kitchen, and a cellar under the house; there is 18 years to come from next Spring, and an opportunity of renewing the lease when that is expired; it is very convenient for a Butcher or Carman. —Any person inclining to purchase the same before the 25th of August, may apply to George Cook, Saddler and Cap Maker in Broadway, or it will be sold at that time. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in Division-Street, at the said house.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, July* 14. 1774.

New York, July 21. Last Friday Morning departed this life, at his house in this city, of a paralytic disorder in the 69th year of his age JOHN ASPINWALL, Esq; of this place: his remains were interred, the evening following, in St. George's Chapel, attended by a vast concourse of the worthy inhabitants of this City.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday July* 21, 1774.

New York, August 18. Last Thursday Morning departed this Life, at his House in Maiden Lane, in this City, in his 53d Year, Mr. JOHN BEEKMAN, many Years an eminent Merchant in this Place; and on Friday Evening, his Remains were decently interred in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a great Concourse of his Relations and other Gentlemen of this City.—*The New York Journal; or the General Advertiser, Thursday, August* 18. 1774.

New York, September 15. On Monday last, the 12th instant, departed this life, greatly lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, widow of the late Paul Richards, Esq; in the 75th year of her age. . . . Her remains were decently interred in Trinity Church, on Wednesday Evening, the 14th instant.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, September* 15, 1774.

New-York, September 29. On Sunday last died of a dropsy, in his 63d year, Major General JOHN BRADSTREET; he came to this country upwards of thirty years ago, and first distinguished himself in planning, and recommending to Lieut. Gen. *Shirley*, the design, which was in 1745, executed with equal gallantry and success by the forces of New England, against Lewis the XVth. in the conquest of Louisbourg, at which city he acted as Quarter Master General, and his sovereign rewarded him with higher promotion in his Majesty's forces, and the government of Placentia in Newfoundland. In the late war with France, he served the crown in this country, with great ability, in the rank of Quarter

Master General. In 1758, after the disappointment of the King's troops before Ticonderago, he solicited, and obtained the command of a detachment of the same army, with which he a month afterwards appeared before the important post of Cadaraqui, and by an admirable *coup de main*, succeeded in the enterprize. This gentleman was possessed of every requisite to form the character of a great commander. After having settled his affairs, and taken leave of his friends, he left the world with the most perfect and heroic resignation. His corpse was on Monday evening interred in Trinity Church, in this City, with the honours of war. The funeral procession was in the following order:

Two field pieces; Major Moncrieffe; the 47th regiment; the Clergy; the Corpse, with the pall supported by Lieut. Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Reid, Lieut. Col. Maunsel, Major Smelt, Capt. Foy, Capt. Turnbull, Capt. Hutchinson, Capt. Etherington; a led horse; the regimental music; the General, as chief mourner; an aid de camp; mourners Lord Drummond, Col. Schuyler, the Hon. Mr. Smith, Capt. Gamble and Dr. Bruce; the Council; the Judges and Master of the Rolls; the City Members; the Mayor and Corporation; the field officers of the Militia; the gentlemen of the Army not on duty, and the gentlemen of the City.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday September* 29. 1774.

New York, November 10. Friday Morning, last about 8 o'clock, departed this Life in the 42d Year of his Age, Mr. James Jarvis, of this City, Hatter a Person of the most irreproachable Character, and greatly lamented by all his Acquaintance. . . . His Remains were deposited, on Saturday Evening, in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a great Number of his Friends and Acquaintance.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday Nov.* 10, 1774.

New York, November 24. Last Sunday, in the Forenoon, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached

at Trinity Church, by the Revd. Mr. Inglis, and a handsome Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, Nov.* 24. 1774.

New York, December 1. On Saturday the 26th. instant, died at his house in this city, in the 51st year of his age, and universally lamented, the Rev. John Ogilvie, D. D. and *Assistant Minister* of Trinity Church in this City; and on Sunday afternoon his corpse was interred, in the family vault, in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a vast concourse of people of all denominations.

This eminent clergyman was descended from a very reputable family in North Britain, and was nearly related to the present Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafield*. He had his education at Yale College, in Connecticut; and in the year 1750 was appointed Missionary to Albany and the Mohawk Indians, by the *Society for the Propagation* of the *Gospel in Foreign parts*. The arduous duties of this station he discharged many years with great faithfulness; and was very successful in impressing those savages with a sense of religion, and reducing them to order, and a regular, virtuous life. In the beginning of the late war, he was called out on his Majesty's service, both to attend his Indian flock, who were our cordial friends, and to act as chaplain to a regiment. He was present in every campaign till Canada was conquered; and whilst he underwent the dangers and fatigues, which were inseparable from his situation, with unshaken fortitude and patience, he zealously performed the several duties of his function, confirming the Indians in their attachment to us, and gaining the esteem of all who knew him.

In the year 1764, he was called by the Rector and Vestry of *Trinity Church*, to be one of the assistant ministers. In this extensive and populous parish he had an ample field to exert his zeal and talents; and few men were better qualified to shine in the character

of a preacher or a pastor. He was tall and graceful; and had a dignity in his aspect which commanded respect, whilst his affability gained the affection of those he conversed with. He had an excellent voice; his elocution was free and easy, his imagination lively, his memory retentive, and his judgement solid. With such qualifications he could not fail of being a popular, admired preacher.

Piety to God is the foundation of all other virtues; and this he possessed in a high degree. He felt the power of religion, which gave a tincture to, and animated his whole conduct. He was a most exemplary and laborious Clergyman. Indefatigable in visiting the sick, and other members of his flock; he was as useful to them by his private advice and admonitions, as by his public ministrations, and accordingly was respected by them as a common Father.—His bosom glowed with that warm benevolence, which genuine Christianity inspires, and this naturally led him to take part in the distresses of others. He was very liberal to the poor; and the children of affliction in general, who resorted to him, and whom he often sought for, ever found relief from him; nor did he at any time seem to be so happy as when employed thus in offices of humanity, and doing good to others. He always maintained a friendly intercourse with people of every religious denomination, lived in perfect harmony with them, and on all occasions manifested himself a sincere lover of peace.

On Friday the 18th of November, he went to church in seemingly good health, to lecture in the afternoon, which was his constant practice on Fridays. He read prayers as usual and baptised a child; he gave out his text, which was from Psalm XCII, 15, and in these words, To SHEW THAT THE LORD IS UPRIGHT: HE IS MY ROCK, AND THERE IS NO UNRIGHTEOUSNESS IN HIM; but before he could proceed any farther, he sunk in the reading desk by a stroke of an apoplexy. He languished under the effects of this fatal disorder some

days; though he recovered sufficiently to settle his temporal affairs—those of a spiritual and more important nature he had provided for by a well-spent life. During this interval, a great part of which was employed in prayer and devout ejaculations, he shewed the most resigned patience and submission to the will of heaven—such indeed as could flow only from real, unaffected piety, and the firmest reliance on the adorable Mediator. Although the symptoms of his disorder were sometimes flattering, yet it finally baffled every effort of human skill, and the power of medicine; for early on Saturday morning the 26th ult., without a struggle or a groan, he breathed his last, to the inexpressible grief of his numerous relations and acquaintances, and very great loss of the publick!

Thus was this worthy clergyman and Christian cut off in the vigour of life, in the actual discharge of his duty, and with words in his mouth which were truly characteristic of his sentiments and temper.—Christian Reader! let not such an example shine before you in vain! Improve it as you ought! Live the life of the righteous, that you may also die his death, and that your last end may be like his!—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, December* 1. 1774.

Last Sunday in the forenoon, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. Bowden, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city, and a handsome collection made; and on Sunday next another Sermon for the like benevolent purpose will be preached at St. Paul's, by the Rev. Benjamin Moore, A. M.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, December* 1. 1774.

A Card *To the* VESTRY.

Gentlemen,

PROVIDENCE has been pleased to take to himself your late, truly reverend and amiable Mr. Ogilvie, a gentleman endued with all ecclesiastical

virtues—It now remains for you to consider who may be the fittest person to place in his room:

First then; it is evident he ought to be a person of an exceeding good reputation, for natural understanding, and particularly eminent for that power which is denominated reason.

Secondly, he ought to be distinguishable for decent and pious behaviour while at school and college; at which time the native disposition of the mind begins to signify itself.

Thirdly, his sedulity at college is to be regarded, and his disposition to some particular study: as for example the languages, ecclesiastical history, and divinity.

All the abovementioned qualifications and powers, have been observed in Mr. *Boden*, and Mr. *Benjamin Moore.*

These are persons who will dedicate their time and thoughts to the public service, in promoting true religion by precept, and morals by example;—all we desire is, a person who will be attentive to his ecclesiastical function only;—all we request is, that you will take care how you substitute a poetaster, the tool of a party, a news writer, a pamphleteer, a paltry politician, who will for ever (by the peculiar bent of his mind) keep a spirit of dissention among you, give wrong information of your conduct; and be always a fit instrument, and a ready one for the intention of a party;—neglecting the duties of his office, for the due discharge of which only, he is supported and employed. ECCLESIASTES.
—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, December* 1. 1774.

New York, December 8. Letters by the last packet bring information, that his *Majesty* has been graciously pleased to found a *Professorship* of *Divinity*, in the College of this City, with a salary from home; and to appoint the Rev. JOHN VARDILL, A.M. at this time in England, to be his first *Royal Professor:* the prime instance we apprehend of the like nature in America.

Mr. *Rivington*,

Please to give a place in your next, to the following full and complete answer to the infamous innuendos contained in Holt's last Thursday's Paper:

"On Thursday last the *Rector*, *Church Wardens* and *Vestry*, unanimously elected the Rev. Mr. VARDILL, to be an assistant Minister and Lecturer in the Churches of this City."

Last Sunday in the forenoon, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Reverend Mr. Moore, after which a generous collection was gathered for the benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer*, *Thursday*, *December* 8. 1774.

To the PUBLIC

A PIECE lately published in this paper, entitled *A Card to the Vestry* signed *Ecclesiastes*, has, we hear given offence to several friends of Mr. VARDILL, upon a supposition that it was intended against him, tho' the description in the card does not seem to answer any part of his character. Whether or not the author of the Card, had him or any other particular person in view, against whom his caution to the Vestry was intended, is unknown to the printer, who is unacquainted with any person that, to his knowledge, answers the description in the Card. If the author knew any such person, his caution to the Vestry, was at least blameless; if no such person could be found, why should the description be applied to any particular one, improperly?

However, as it seems, for reasons that do not appear to the Printer, several persons have supposed the card to be intended against Mr. VARDILL, a friend of his, therefore, has thought proper to publish a piece in his vindication, interspersed with some severe censures upon *Ecclesiastes*, against any charge or insinuation in the aforesaid Card. This vindication came to hand too

late for this week's paper, but if not countermanded, will be in our next.

The author of the Card, best knows his design in it, but it appear'd to the Printer to be only against the supposed author, or authors of the several pieces which have been published in Mr. Rivington's and Mr. Gaine's papers for these 12 months past, under the signatures of *Poplicola*, a *Farmer*, a *New York Freeholder*, &c. also several pieces of *versification*, and numerous pamphlets, both in prose and verse, entitled, *A letter from a Veteran*, *A friendly address to all reasonable Americans*, *Free thoughts on the proceedings of the Continental Congress*, *Short advice to* the Colonies of New York, &c. &c. Pieces, all manifestly intended to disunite the colonies, prevent their exertions in defence of their rights and liberties, persuade them to a quiet surrender of them and submission to slavery; promote the measures of the British ministry, destroy the English constitution, and subject the whole nation to an arbitrary, tyrannical government. Against this author, or these authors, (without knowing who they were) if any such should be candidates to supply the place of the much lamented late Doct. *Ogilvie*, the Printer supposed the Card to the Vestry was intended, and is ignorant of any design in the author, to apply it to any other, or particular person.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser*, *Thursday*, *December* 15. 1774.

New York, *December* 15. Last Monday at 3 o'clock died Alexander Colden, Esq; (eldest son of his Honour Lieutenant Governor Colden) Post-Master and Surveyor-General of this Province. He was universally beloved, and he has not left a man of more humane temper, and more generous disposition behind him.—Last night his obsequies, attended by a numerous train of relations and friends, were deposited in the family vault at Trinity Church.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer*, *Thursday*, *December* 15. 1774.

Mr. Printer.

YOU lately published *A Card to the Vestry* of Trinity Church, signed *Ecclesiastes*. It contains several insinuations to the disadvantage of a most worthy young gentleman now in England; and the manifest design of it was, to prejudice the members of the Vestry against that gentleman. They however knew their duty, and had too much good sense and integrity to be diverted from discharging it, by so base an artifice. They have taken a proper step to promote the interests of the congregations under their care, by choosing for an assistant, a person who is no less remarkable for his abilities, than for his rectitude of life and sound principles; and as a sincere friend to the churches in this city, I most cordially thank them.

I would choose to think charitably of all men, if I could, but *Ecclesiastes* has put it out of my power to think so of him. Can any thing be more cruel or unjust, than such an attempt to obstruct the usefulness of a young person just entering on the public stage of life? Can any thing be more base, than this endeavour to wound his character, when absent, and therefore when he cannot defend himself against the shafts of calumny? *Ecclesiastes* acts the part of an insidious dark assassin; and whatever his professions may be, every unprejudiced person will consider him as an incendiary who wants to spread confusion in these congregations, already distress'd and afflicted with the loss of a most excellent clergyman.

But what objections are urged by *Ecclesiastes* against this young gentleman? Why, he is a *Poet* and a *Politician*. I own he has talents for poetry; but is this a crime? Would it be just to object to the celebrated *Dr. Young*, that he was a poet? Will not the abilities which enable a person to distinguish himself in that character, enable him also to shine, and be extensively useful in other literary departments, especially as a clergyman? It is the first time I have heard shin-

ing talents objected as a disadvantage in the sacred ministry.

But he is a *Politician;* and *Ecclesiastes* would insinuate that he is unfriendly to the colonies in the present unhappy contest with the parent state. There never was a more false or groundless calumny. This gentleman has been in England for near a twelvemonth past, and has had free admittance to several of the first personages in church and state in England; and I do confidently aver it as an indubitable fact founded on the fullest and most authentic evidence, that America has not this day a more zealous advocate. He earnestly pleads the cause of America—says every thing he can in her behalf, tho' at the risk of several people's displeasure whom he would not willingly disoblige—contradicts the false reports that are there propagated to her disadvantage, and with filial affection extenuates, and endeavours to throw a shade over any irregularities she may have committed. Such is the person whom *Ecclesiastes* would hold up as unfriendly to the colonies, and can Americans hear it without indignation?

This gentleman possesses all the qualifications mentioned by *Ecclesiastes* as requisite in a clergyman, and many others he does not name. I need not enlarge on his abilities, for they are universally known and acknowledged.—Whilst at college, he was noted for his assiduous application to study, and for his rapid progress in the several branches of science, as well as in the languages. I question whether America ever sent a better scholar, of his age, to England, or one that has done her more honour. His character has been ever clear of even the suspicion of vice or levity: on the contrary, he is, and always has been remarkably grave and serious. He has a most engaging sweetness of disposition; and a devout religious turn of mind, which solely induced him to enter into holy orders. He has a clear, strong, manly voice, which thousands can testify, who have frequently heard him speak in our largest church, when crowded at the public commencements. He was dis-

tinctly heard by all present; tho' it is well known that on such occasions, it is most difficult to fill a church with the voice, and be understood. Those who have repeatedly heard him speak publickly at college, and at the church of Jamaica, where he read prayers and a sermon each sunday for near a twelvemonth can attest the same.

Nothing is here meant to the prejudice of Messrs *Bowden* and *Moore*. I greatly respect them both, and think them very worthy gentlemen, who have inclination and abilities to serve the cause of Religion; and I would gladly sit under their Ministry. But my attachment to them cannot prevent my abhorrence of a malevolent attempt to blast the reputation of another excellent young man* who is an honour to our city and will, I firmly believe, be an ornament to religion and letters. A Real Churchman.

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* As this expression may be thought to insinuate a suspicion injurious to the two last mentioned gentlemen, the printer thinks it necessary to declare, that he verily believes neither of them had any knowledge of the piece, wherein they were mentioned, signed *Ecclesiastes*, nor knew that any such publication was intended, 'till after it appear'd in the paper.

The remarks of the above *Real Churchman*, on the notice I took of his piece in my paper of last week, would by no means have been omitted, if I could possibly have found room for it in this paper; but he may be assured, I shall not fail, in due time, to entertain my readers with so great a curiosity. *The* Printer.
—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, December* 22. 1774.

New York, December 29. Doctor Ogilvie, by his last will bequeathed the following legacies, *viz* 300*l.* to the Charity School in this City; 100*l.* to King's College; and 100*l.* to the Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of Clergymen in communion with

the Church of England in America, hereby exhibiting an instance of benevolence,—that uniform attention to the happiness and welfare of mankind, which regulated each step of his conduct through life.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer; Thursday December* 29. 1774.

We have received many pieces sent us for publication, which want of room obliges us to defer, . . . all which will be duly noticed as soon as possible—Nor shall my very good friend, y'cleped *A Real Churchman*, be neglected—He was however mistaken, in supposing I had in my last exhibited the curiosity I had promised. There was indeed something curious in that performance of his, but the principal curiosity is still behind, which, together with his piece in Mr Gaine's last paper, and my history which he is to exhibit in his next, will perhaps enable us to entertain the public with a pair of curiosities, of which I acknowledge *The Real Churchman* to be a much greater than THE PRINTER.

The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday December 29. 1774.

—*New York, January* 2. Thursday Evening last the Honourable STEPHEN PAYNE GALLWEY, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for the Island of Antigua, was married to Miss PHILA DE LANCEY, the third Daughter of the Hon. OLIVER DE LANCEY, Esq; of this City; a young lady of great Beauty and Merit. The Ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, at Mr De Lancey's Seat at Greenwich.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday January* 2. 1775.

THE PRINTER TO THE PUBLIC. . . . The following . . . is the curiosity I promised in my paper of the 22d of December.

Mr. HOLT.

YOUR late *apologetical address* to the *Public* in behalf of *Ecclesiastes* is one of the greatest curiosities (a) that has appeared in your paper for some

time. Give me leave to ask you, Sir, what business had you to interfere between *Ecclesiastes* and the *Public?* ([b]) A scribler, under that signature, flung out calumnies, which were generally applied to a worthy person now absent.—A friend to that person was desirous to set matters in a true light, and counteract the tendency of those calumnies: But you step in, espouse the part of *Ecclesiastes*, and tell us a story which has no more relation to the case in hand, than if you had amused us with the adventures of *Garagantua* and *Grangousier!* ([c]) Must not a moment of rational([d]) reflection have convinced you, that this conduct would subject you to suspicions of confedracy with *Ecclesiastes*—or even worse?([e]) Your paper was the vehicle of this abuse;([f]) it was therefore chosen to convey to the impartial public, an antidote against that abuse. I request therefore that you publish this and the piece you omitted in your last.([g]) Justice to yourself and to the injured person,([h]) demands this of you, and the public expects it. If you refuse to do this justice to the injured, other presses, thank God, are still open to([i])

A Real Churchman.

Dec. 17. 1774.

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[a] If this letter should not be thought so great a curiosity as might have been expected from my account of it, I believe it will be allowed to be at least as curious as my apology.

[b] I think my foregoing account gives a full answer to this question.

[c] These personages I have not the honour to be acquainted with. However I flatter myself, that no other reader but the *Real Churchman*, will think anything I said upon the occasion, was either unnecessary or impertinent. Nor do I think that any but himself, will think I have espoused the cause of Ecclesiastes—I said no more than what I thought necessary for my own justification, what I supposed to be Ecclesiastes's

design, and thought both an innocent and a laudable one; and if he had any other design, I was entirely unacquainted with it.

[d] Perhaps this Gentleman is acquainted with some of my irrational reflections; if so, I should be glad if he would point them out to me, which might tend to my edification.

[e] This is a conclusion to which my *reflections* have not reached. But if any more sagacious *Reflector* thinks he has made such a discovery, after what I have said, I am perfectly unconcerned about the matter, and shall give myself no trouble to alter his opinion, altho' I confess it is incomprehensible to me, how he could suppose that the description in the card, could be applied to such a character as he has given of Mr. *Vardill*, and which, as far as I know, may be perfectly just, tho' it receives no additional support from the Publisher.

[f] I cannot conceive how he makes it out, that a caution against a bad man, is an abuse to a good one.

[g] The last part of this request was unnecessary, as I had repeatedly promised it, and he had no reason to think I would break my word.

[h] I do not believe the person he here attempts to vindicate, will think himself obliged to this writer, for supposing him to be the person intended by *Ecclesiastes*, and answering the description in his card. I believe a little *rational reflection* will convince even the *Real Churchman*, that Mr. *Vardill* could not be the person intended, for besides the general disagreement between the description and Mr. *Vardill's* character, as given by the *Real Churchman* himself, in some particulars this disagreement amounts to an inconsistency and an impossibility that Mr. *Vardill* could be the man intended by *Ecclesiastes*.

[i] The insinuation here implied, that my Press is not free, is groundless. I should be glad to publish both sides of any question that concerns the public. Truth and Justice run no hazard in a fair contest with

its adversaries; and I am far from declining the combat;—but as a weekly paper will contain but a small part of the pieces that are necessary to be published on the right side, I have been obliged in a great measure, to confine myself to such—My paper is sacred to the cause of truth and justice, and I have preferred the pieces, that in my opinion, are the most necessary to the support of that cause; and yet, if I could see anything on the opposite side, that had the least degree of plausibility, truth and common sense to recommend it,—I would endeavour to find a place, and give a fair hearing to such a performance,—but when I see every thing on that side to be no better than barefaced attempts to deceive and impose upon the ignorant, and impudently overbear and brazen them out of their reason, their liberty and their property—I disdain such publications, but yet will meet any of them upon fair ground. * * * * * * *

JOHN HOLT.

—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, January* 5. 1775.

An ELEGY on the DEATH of the Reverend
JOHN OGILVIE, D. D.
Who departed this Life the 26th of November, 1774.
By a YOUNG GENTLEMAN of this City.

SAY, weeping muse, what means that passing bell?
What breathless corse demands that solemn knell?
What soul departed moves in sad parade
To death's cold mansions and the gloomy shade?
But ah! methinks, the fatal news is spread,
And Fame proclaims, that OGILVIE is dead:
The pious OGILVIE! is he no more?
Then Zion mourn, thy heavy loss deplore;
In solemn grief command thy tears to flow,
And bid each bosom swell with anxious woe;
Let all thy courts in sable robes be hung,

And fun'ral dirges sound from every tongue:
Thy faithful pastor from thy bosom torn,
His charge to keep, shall never more return.
(Yet could our grief, or floods of tears, O! death,
Restore him spirit, and his vital breath,
That frame inanimate again should live
And thou, thy victim, to existence give;
But vain is grief when life's extinct and fled,
The sluggish mass returns not from the dead.
Nor sorrow, grief, or mourning, can retrieve
The clay cold victim from the op'ning grave)
Speak ye, his fav'rite once peculiar care,
How vast his worth, how great his virtues were!
Say with what grace his heav'nly accents flow'd,
How much he lov'd, how much rever'd his God!
What strong conviction to his precepts join'd,
Alarm'd each thoughtless, each unthinking mind;
Whilst harden'd sinners trembled as they sate;
To hear him preach, how awful was their state;
Their past offences in contrition mourn'd,
And sorrowing, sought the God they once had scorn'd;
This happy Saint was here thy great employ,
To serve thy God, thy soul, thy only joy:
But time and sense are now with thee no more,
Past are thy labours, and thy cares are o'er.
Thy soul, enlarg'd mounts the celestial road,
And Seraph's safe conduct thee to thy God.
Myriads of Angels thy arrival wait,
And hail thy entrance in Jerus'lem's gate;
Whilst Heav'n's high arch with shouts of triumph rings
And loud Hosanna's to the King of Kings.
There full fruition is thy just reward,
And thou art happy in thy Saviour Lord.
With saints made perfect, thou thy song shall raise
And spend a whole eternity in praise.

December the 26th. 1774.

—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, January* 5, 1775.

All persons having any just demands against the estate of the Rev. Dr. *John Ogilvie*, (deceased) are desired to bring them to Nathaniel Marston, one of the executors, for a settlement; and those indebted to said estate, by bond or note, &c. are requested to pay the same on or before the first day of April next, as no further time can be given.—*The New York, Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, January* 12. 1775.

New York, January 16. On Tuesday Evening was married by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Mr. Joseph Dillon, Son of Captain Dillon Commander of his Majesty's Packet, the Mercury, to Miss Joanna Van Horne, Daughter of Mr. Garret Van Horne, late an eminent Merchant of this City; a very amiable and truly deserving young Lady.

Sunday Night the 8th. Instant, the Rev. Mr. John Bowden, of this City, was married to Miss Polly Jarvis, Daughter of the late Mr. James Jarvis, of this Place deceased; a young Lady of great Merit.—*New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, January* 16, 1775.

THE Public are hereby informed, That An approved Likeness of *The late Reverend* Dr. OGILVIE Will in a few Days be sent to London In Order That a Mezzo Tinto may be made from it.

AS the Undertakers would be glad to know what Number to get printed, they have opened a Subscription, and left Proposals at Mr. Rivington's, Mr. Gaine's, and Mess. Noel and Hazard's; where those who choose to encourage the Design are requested to leave their Names.

The Size of the Plate will be 15 Inches by 11, and the Workmanship will be done by one of the best Artists in London, under the Inspection of the celebrated Mr. West. As the Expence of the Plate is not known, the Price of the Print cannot be ascertained, but it

will be fixed as low as possible.—*Rivington's New-York Gazetteer; Thursday, January* 19. 1775.

To the PUBLIC.

A Mezzotinto Print of the Revd. Doctor Ogilvie, (taken from an extraordinary likeness) is now in hand, and will be finished in a few weeks;—the size of the plate is 15 inches by 11.—As the Subscriber has it done solely at his own risque, and was the first person in this city, who proposed it, and was even promised the portrait, which is now to be sent to England, to take a sketch from: He is in hopes that all those who are inclined to promote arts and ingenuity in America, will make it a point to encourage the undertaking.

ANTHONY LAMB.

N. B. The Price will not exceed half a dollar.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday January* 26. 1775.

New York, February 6. On Tuesday last departed this Life after a long Illness, Mrs. Sarah Ridley, Wife of Nicholas Ridley, Esq; of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica; and on Thursday her Remains was decently inter'd in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, February* 6. 1775.

New York, February 16. Last Week the Vestry of Trinity Church appointed the Revd. Benjamin Moore, and the Revd. John Bowden (Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham) to be Assistant Ministers to the said Church.

Saturday Night last was married by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Alexander Ross, Esq; of Middlesex County, New Jersey, to Miss Sally Farmer, Sister to Christopher Billopp, Esq; Member of the Hon. House of Assembly for Richmond County.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, February* 16. 1775.

New York, February 20. Last Tuesday after a lingering Illness, died at her Farm near Kingsbridge, in the 88th. Year of her Age, Mrs. Mary Elliston, Relict of Robert Elliston, Esq; late Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs for this Port, and on Friday was decently interred in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard. —*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday February* 20. 1775.

New York, March 30. Last Wednesday was married, by the Rev. Mr. Inglis, Col. John Heyliger, a gentleman of the first family and fortune in the Island of St. Croix, to Miss Sally Kortwright, a very amiable young lady, eldest daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, Esq; of this City.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, March* 30. 1775.

New York, April 10. Last Thursday Evening was married by the Revd. Dr. Auchmuty, John Allen, Esq; of the City of Philadelphia, to Miss Johnston, Daughter of David Johnston, Esq; of this City; a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, April* 10, 1775.

New York, June 22.—On Monday last died Mr. Andrew Barclay, an eminent merchant, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, late Rector of this Parish, a most worthy and exemplary citizen, universally beloved by all who knew him.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday June* 22. 1775.

New York, July 21. Last Friday died of a decay, occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel, some time ago, John Litchfield, Esq; late of his Majesty's 16th. regiment: a gentleman of honour, humanity, and approved courage. He was the son of John Litchfield, Esq; of Northampton, in Great Britain, and married the Daughter of John Morin Scot, Esq; from whose seat, at Greenwich his corpse was on Saturday last re-

moved to a vault in Trinity Church Yard.—*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday July* 21. 1775.

New York, September 7. On Monday last died at Brunswick, in the 63d. Year of his age, on his way to this City, the Hon. James Habersham, Esq; President of his Majesty's council of Georgia.—He was a man of great probity, integrity and honour,—an able counsellor, an affectionate and tender parent, and well acquainted with the delicacies of true friendship. In his life he was greatly beloved, esteemed and honoured by all his friends,—and his death is equally regretted by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. His remains were on Thursday evening interred in the family vault of Nathaniel Marston, Esq; in Trinity Church Yard. —*Rivington's New York Gazetteer, Thursday, September* 7. 1775.

New York, October 21. On Thursday was interred at Trinity Church, Michael Cressop, Esq; Captain of a company of Riflemen, who died here on his way from Cambridge. His funeral was attended from his lodgings by the Independent Companies of Militia, and the most respectable inhabitants, through the principal streets to the church. The Grenadiers of the first battalion fired three vollies over his grave. The whole was conducted with great decency, and in military form. He was a gentleman universally esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, a worthy member of society, and a brave soldier. His loss is greatly lamented by every well wisher to the liberties of this once happy country.—*The Constitutional Gazette, Saturday, October* 21. 1775.

New York, October 23. On the 12th Instant arrived here on his return from the Provincial Camp at Cambridge, and on the 18th departed this life, of a Fever, in the 28th Year of his Age, Michael Cressop, Esq; eldest Son of Col. Thomas Cressop, of Potowmack, in Virginia: He was a Captain of a Rifle Com-

pany now in the Continental Army before Boston. He served as a Captain under the Command of Lord Dunmore, in the late Expedition against the Indians, in which he eminently distinguished himself by his Prudence, Firmness and Intrepidity, as a brave Officer; and in the present Contest between the Parent State and the Colonies, gave Proofs of his Attachment to the Rights and Liberties of his Country. He has left a Widow and four Children to deplore the Loss of a Husband and a Father; and by his Death his Country is deprived of a worthy and esteemed Citizen.

His Remains were interr'd the day following, in Trinity Church-Yard, with Military Honours, attended by a vast Concourse of People.

The following is the Order of the Procession:

Serjeant Major.
Grenadiers of the First Battalion with their Firelocks reversed.
Lieutenant. Lieutenant.
Drums and Fifes.
Capt. of Grenadiers.
Serjeant. Serjeant.
Adjutants conducting the Funeral.
Band of Musick.
Clergymen.

THE CORPSE.

The Pall Supported by Eight Captains.
Chief Mourners.
Major with his Sword drawn.
Second Battalion.
First Battalion.
Non-Commissioned Officers.
Battalion Officers.
Ward Officers.
Citizens of New York.

—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, October* 23. 1775.

[The original tomb-stone erected in Trinity Churchyard is now preserved in the Museum of the New York Historical Society. It bears the following inscription besides some rude attempts at ornament.]

In Memory of
Michael Cresap First Capt.
Of the Rifle Batalions,
And Son to Col. Thomas
Cresap, Who Departed this
Life October the : 18 : 1775 :

New York, November 30. Next Sunday Morning, the first anniversary Sermon will be preached at Trinity Church, for the Benefit of the Poor Children belonging to the Charity School;—on the Sunday following, the second at St. George's Chapel; and the third, the Sunday after at St. Paul's.

Should the Weather on any one of these Sundays be unfavourable to the Design, the Sermon will be postponed to the Sunday following.—*The New York Journal; or, the General Advertiser, Thursday, November* 30. 1775.

New-York, December 4. Yesterday Forenoon a Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, and a large Collection made for the Use of the Charity School in this City; and next Sunday another Charity Sermon for the like laudable Purpose will be preached at St. Georges Chapel. Mr. Moore's Text was from Psalm XLI. v. 1., *Blessed is he that considereth the Poor and Needy; the Lord shall deliver him in the Time of Trouble.—The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday Dec.* 4, 1775.

New York, July 3. On Sunday last, one of our Cruisers, on the South side of Long Island, took a large Bermudian built sloop from Halifax, laden with entrenching tools, &c. bound for this place; in which a

number of the Boston Refugees are on board, among whom it is said, Robert Auchmuty, Esq; late judge of the Admiralty at Boston, and brother to the Revd. Dr. Auchmuty, (of this city) is among them.—*The Constitutional Gazette, Wednesday July* 3, 1776.

Extract of a letter dated Staten Island, August 17. 1776. "The Episcopal Churches in New York are all shut up, the prayer books burned, and the Ministers scattered abroad, in this and neighbouring provinces. It is now the Puritan's high holiday season and they enjoy it with rapture."—*Upcott Collection of Newspaper Cuttings, N. Y. Historical Society, Vol. IV. page* 383.

Extract of a letter dated New York, September 23. "The city was set on fire in four different places at the same time. Poor Trinity Church, a principal object of Republican, Independent Malice was set on fire in three places."—*The Middlesex Journal, and Evening Advertiser, Saturday, November* 9. 1776.

Extract of a letter dated New York, September 27. "Early in the morning of the 21st instant the City of New York was set on fire. . . . About 1200 houses are destroyed which has reduced many very respectable citizens, who had lived in the most comfortable affluence, to a state of extreme indigence. That venerable pile, Trinity Church, was set on fire in three places; the church corporation sustains a loss of 40.000*l.* by the catastrophe"—*The Middlesex Journal, and Evening Advertiser, Tuesday, November* 19. 1776.

New York September 30. On Saturday the 21st inst. we had a terrible fire in this city, which consumed about one thousand houses, or nearly a fourth of the whole city. The following is the best account we can collect of this melancholy event. The fire broke out first at the most southerly part of the city, near White Hall, and was discovered between 12 and 1 o'Clock in

the morning, the wind blowing very fresh from the South, and the weather exceedingly dry. The rebel army having carried off all the bells of the city, the alarm could not be speedily communicated, and very few of the citizens were in town, most of them being driven out by the calamities of war, and several of the first rank sent prisoners to New England and other distant parts. A few minutes after the fire was discovered at White Hall, it was observed to break out in five or six other places, at a considerable distance.

In this dreadful situation, when the whole city was threatened with destruction, Major General Robertson, who had the chief command, sent immediately for two regiments that were encamped near the city, placed guards in several streets, and took every other precaution that was practicable to ward off the impending ruin. Lord Howe ordered the boats of the fleet to be manned, and after landing a large number of officers and seamen to assist us, the boats were stationed on each side of the city in the North and East Rivers, and the lines near the Royal Army were extended across the island, as it manifestly appeared the city was designedly set on fire.

The fire raged with inconceivable violence; and in its destructive progress swept away all the buildings between Broad Street and the North River, almost as high as the City Hall; and from thence, all the houses between Broad Way and the North River, as far as King's College, a few only excepted. Long before the main fire reached Trinity Church, that large, ancient and venerable edifice was in flames, which baffled every effort to suppress them. The steeple, which was 140 feet high, the upper part wood, and placed on an elevated situation, resembled a vast pyramid of fire, exhibiting a most grand and awful spectacle. Several women and children perished in the fire, their shrieks, joined to the roaring of the flames, the crush of falling houses, and the wide spread ruin which every where appeared, formed a scene of horror great beyond description,

and which was still heightened by the darkness of the night. Besides Trinity Church, the Rector's house, the Charity School, the Old Lutheran Church, and many other fine buildings were consumed. St. Paul's Church and King's College were directly in the line of fire, but saved with very great difficulty. After raging about ten hours, the fire was extinguished between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M.

During this complicated scene of devastation and distress, at which the most savage heart might relent, several persons were discovered with large bundles of matches, dipped in melted rosin and brimstone, and attempting to set fire to the houses. A New England man, who had a captains commission under the Continental Congress, and in their service, was seized with these dreadful implements of ruin—on being searched, the sum of 500*l.* was found upon him. Gen. Robertson rescued two of those incendiaries from the enraged populace, who had otherwise consigned them to the flames, and reserved them for the hand of deliberate justice. One White a carpenter, was observed to cut the leather buckets which conveyed water—he also wounded, with a cutlass, a woman who was very active in handing water. This provoked the spectators to such a degree, that they instantly hung him up. One of those villains set fire to the College, and was seized; many others were detected in the like crime, and secured.

The officers of the Army and Navy, the seamen and soldiers, greatly exerted themselves, often with the utmost hazard to themselves, and shewed all that alertness and activity for which they are justly celebrated on such occasions. To their vigorous efforts in pulling down such wooden buildings as would conduct the fire, it is owing, under Providence, that the whole city was not consumed; for the number of inhabitants was small, the pumps and fire engines were very much out of order. This last circumstance, together with the removal of our bells, the time and place of the fire's

breaking out, when the wind was South, the city being set on fire in so many different places nearly at the same time, so many incendiaries being caught in the fact of setting fire to houses: these, to mention no other particulars, clearly evince beyond the possibility of doubt, that this diabolical affair was the result of a preconcerted, deliberate scheme. Thus, the persons who called themselves our friends and protectors, were the perpetrators of this atrocious deed; which in guilt and villainy is not inferior to the gun powder plot; whilst those who were held up as our enemies were the people who gallantly stept forth, at the risque of their lives, to snatch us from destruction; Our distresses were very great indeed before; but this disaster has increased them tenfold. Many hundreds of families have lost their all; and are reduced from a state of affluence to the lowest ebb of want and wretchedness—destitute of shelter, food or cloathing.

Surely, "there must be some chosen curse—some secret thunder in the stores of heaven; red with uncommon wrath to blast" the miscreants, who thus wantonly sport with the lives, property and happiness of their fellow creatures, and unfeelingly doom them to inevitable ruin.—*The Freeman's Journal, or New Hampshire Gazette, Tuesday, January* 7. 1777, *from The New York Mercury, September* 30. 1776.

New-York, October 21. The subscription for the Clergy of the Church of England in America, who have suffered by the Rebellion, amounted to above *Six Thousand Pounds* Sterling, when the last Accounts came away.

Just PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square,.....Price One Shilling A S E R M O N, Preached at St. Paul's, New York, Sept. 22. 1776. Being the first Sunday after the English Churches were opened on General Howe's taking Possession of the Town; and the Day subsequent to

the Attempt to destroy New-York by Fire. By the Reverend Mr. O'BEIRNE, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Howe. Published by particular Desire of the Congregation.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, October* 21. 1776.

New York November 20. From the *Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, 1776–7: page 68.

The Society have been favoured with one letter from their faithful and much esteemed correspondent, the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, dated New York, November 20. 1776, in which he acquaints them that upon his arrival at that once delightful but now unhappy city, he found every thing in great confusion, Upon searching the rubbish of his late venerable church, and his large and elegant house, he could find only a very few trifles of little or no value, except the church plate and his own. Providence having preserved him two chapels, he begins to have divine service again regularly carried on, after a suspension of near three months, and his people begin to flock in, so that they will soon be filled. The several churches in that and the neighbouring governments are converted to the worst of purposes, and the Society's missionaries are either in a jail, or sent away back into the country. His wife and daughters are still in the hands of the rebels, and he knows not when he shall be able to obtain their freedom. The losses he hath himself sustained by fire and cruel devastations amount already to 2500*l.* sterling; and to the loss sustained by his church, to the amount of 25000*l.* sterling, must be added also that of the quit rents, which the tenants, as they are burnt out, are unable to pay.

The Doctor adds, that as soon as public affairs are settled, such measures will be adopted, as shall be recommended by their superiors, for procuring some assistance from this part of the world, in order to rebuild the church, the schools, and parsonage house; and they

flatter themselves, their applications will be attended with success.

[The following account of the Fire of 1776 was written by David Grim for the New York Historical Society.]

This fire of 1776 commenced in a small wooden house, on the Wharf near the White Hall Slip, it was then occupied by a number of men and women of a bad character; The fire began late at night, on the 21 of September 1776. There being very few inhabitants in the city, in a short time it raged tremendously.

It burned all the houses on the E side of the White Hall Slip, and the W side of Broad Street to Beaver Street; A providential and happy circumstance occurred at this time, the wind was then S westerly, about 2 o'clock that morning, the Wind then veered to the S. E. this carried the flames of the fire to the W ward, and burned both sides of Beaver Street, to the E side of Broadway, then crossed Broadway, to Beaver lane, and burning all the Houses on both sides of the Broadway with some few houses in New Street to Rector Street, and to John Harrison Esq^{r}, three story brick house, which house stopped the fire on the E side of the Broadway; from thence it continued burning all the houses in Lumbard Street, and those in the rear of the houses on the W side of Broadway to St. Pauls Church there continued burning the houses on both sides of Partition Street, and all the houses in the rear (again) of the W side of the Broadway to the N. River.

The fire did not stop, untill it got into *Mortkill* Street, now Barclay Street. The Colledge yard and the vacant grounds in the rear of the same, put an end to this awful and tremendous fire.

Trinity Church, being burned was occasioned by the flakes of the fire that fell on the S side of the roof, The southerly winds fanned those flakes of fire, in a short time to an amazing blaze, it soon became out of the Human power to extinguish the same; The roof of

this noble Edifice was so steep that no person could go on it.

St. Paul's Church; was in the like perilous situation. The roof being flat, with a balistrade on the eves; a number of the citizens went on the same, and extinguished the flakes of fire, as they fell on the roof. Thus happily was this beautiful Church saved from the destruction of this dreadful fire [which] threatened the ruin thereof, and that of the whole city.

The Lutheran Church, being contiguous to houses adjoining, it was impossible, to save it from destruction, this fire was so furious and violently hot, that no person could go near it. And there were no fire engines to be had at that time in the city.

The number of Houses, that were burned and destroyed, in the city at that awful conflagration were thus: viz:

From Mortkill Street to Courtlandt St.	167
" Courtlandt Street to Beaver St.	175
" Beaver Street to the E River	151
Houses	493

There being very few inhabitants in the city at that time, and many of those were afraid to venture at night in the streets, fearing of being taken up as suspicious persons.

An instance to my knowledge occurred, a Mr. White, a decent citizen and house carpenter, rather too violent Loyalist, and latterly had addicted himself to liquor; Was that night of the fire, hanged on a tavern sign post, at the corner of Cherry and Rosevelt Streets; several of the citizens were sent to the provost guard for examination, some of them remained there two and three days, until they could give satisfactory evidence of their Loyalty.

New York, January 6. Sunday next a Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's, for the Benefit

of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, January* 6. 1777.

New York, January 13. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's, by the Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City, and on Sunday next, another Charity Sermon will be preached at St. George's, for the like laudable Purpose.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, January* 13, 1777.

New-York, January 20. Yesterday, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Odell, when a handsome Collection was made for the Use of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, January* 20, 1777.

New York, March 3. The following dutiful and loyal Address of the Clergy of the Church of England, assembled at New York, was presented to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Howe, in the Absence of his Excellency General Howe.

To the Right Honourable Richard, Lord Viscount Howe, of the Kingdom of Ireland. And To the Honourable Sir William Howe, General of His Majesty's Forces in America,—The King's Commissioners for restoring Peace to His Majesty's Colonies in North America.

May it please your Excellencies,

WE the Clergy of the Church of England, convened in the City of New York, beg leave to present your Excellencies with our unfeigned Congratulations on your Appointments to the important Offices you fill, and on the success with which it hath pleased Divine Providence so signally to crown the

British Fleet and Army since your Arrival in this Province.

As We yielded to none of His Majesty's Subjects in Loyalty to our Sovereign, or Zeal for the Constitution, We should have thought ourselves happy in an Opportunity of offering to your Excellencies this Testimony of our Respect at an earlier Period: But driven from our respective Cures by the Rage of civil Discord, We waited with Resignation, till the Measures pursued by your Excellencies should, under Providence, open the Way to us for assembling together, and discharging a Duty to which Inclination and Principle warmly prompted us.

We take the liberty to assure your Excellencies, that We beheld the Rise and Progress of the Disorders which have plunged this Continent into its present calamitous State, with Grief and Disapprobation. We lamented the Infatuation of our Fellow Subjects which led them contrary to their Duty and Interest, to adopt such Principles and Measures as We were convinced would be subversive of our happy Constitution in Church and State, would obstruct that Union with the Parent Country on which our Welfare depended, and be productive of the most ruinous Consequences.

Determined to hazard the Loss of every Thing rather than violate our religious Principles, or deviate from that Allegiance We justly owed to His Majesty, not only as our rightful Sovereign, but as supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England, We endeavoured to preserve a steady Conduct, and to adhere to that Line which was pointed out to us by our Conscience, and which the Duties of our Function required. The Lessons of Peace, Unanimity and mutual Benevolence, so strongly inculcated by our holy Religion, were the constant Subjects of our public and private Exhortations. Taught by the Word of God, and by that Church in the Ministry of which, We serve, to "honour Kings and obey Magistrates," We could not disregard those Doctrines ourselves, nor forbear to instill them

into others.—Such were our Principles and Sentiments; We studied to preserve a Consistency between them and our Practice: And We gratefully rejoice in the public and generous Testimony which our Brethren in England have given us that our Conduct has been thought deserving of their Approbation.

It would be as painful as it is needless for us to enumerate the deplorable Effects which have attended a Departure from those Principles in others. As Men, We cannot be insensible to the Distresses of our Fellow Creatures; How then must our Hearts be penetrated, as Christians and Clergymen, when We view the complicated Miseries of those who were endeared to us by every social and religious Tie! We deeply shared with others in the public Calamities; yet We almost forgot our own private Losses and Misfortunes in the sympathetic Concern We feel for the sufferings of our Brethren around us.

We anxiously look forward to that happy Period when, under the Direction of your Excellencies, it shall please God that Peace, with its attendant Blessings, shall revisit this Country. Rejoicing in our amiable Sovereign's Choice of the Persons delegated to execute His benevolent Purpose, and to compleat what We firmly believe to be the favourite Wish of His Heart, the Restoration of Harmony and Re-establishment of good Government in His American Dominions: We unite in fervent Prayers to the supreme Ruler of the Universe that your Endeavours may be crowned with success, and that He would make you instrumental in accomplishing this most desirable Event, by which Millions will be delivered from Anarchy and Wretchedness, and partake of that Freedom and Security, both Religious and Civil, which are the envied Portion of British Subjects: That our Royal Sovereign may be blessed with Length of Days and Increase of Felicity: That all Delusion may be removed from His Subjects, and no longer frustrate His gracious Intentions to promote their Welfare: That "Peace and

Happiness, Truth and Justice, Religion and Piety, and all other Virtues may flourish under Him," and constitute the Glory of His Reign.

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Shall express my Brother's Sentiments, as well as my own, in assuring you, that we receive with very great Satisfaction this testimony of your Loyalty to His Majesty, and of your regard to his Commissioners. We shall be happy to contribute our Endeavours towards accomplishing the Purposes of your humane Address, and restoring Peace and Harmony to this Part of His Majesty's Dominions.—The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March 3, 1777.

Last Monday Evening, [February 24th.] Lieut. John Coghlan, of the 7th, or English Fuzileers, was married by the Revd. Dr. Auchmuty, to Miss Margaret Moncrieffe, only Daughter to Thomas Moncrieffe, Esq. —*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March* 3. 1777.

New York March 10. On Tuesday the fourth Instant, departed this Life, in the *fifty sixth* Year of his Age, the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty D. D. Rector of Trinity Church in this City,—a Gentleman greatly beloved and respected.

He was born at Boston in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and educated at the College of Cambridge, in the same Colony, where he took the usual Degrees in the liberal Arts. He devoted himself early to the sacred Ministry, and soon after his Ordination, was fixed as Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, and Catechist, in the year 1748; in which Stations he continued till 1764, when on the Death of the late worthy Dr. Barclay, he was chosen *Rector*. About this Time

the Degree of *Doctor in Divinity*, was conferred on him by the University of Oxford.

During his Residence here, which was 29 Years, he discharged the Pastoral Duties of his Function with Assiduity and Fidelity; of which, the Respect shewed to him by the Inhabitants, and the flourishing State of the Episcopal Congregations in this city when our public Troubles broke out, are incontestible Proofs.

Firmly and conscientiously attached to the Doctrines and Discipline of the Church of England, he was indefatigable in promoting her Interests; yet without any of that narrow Spirit of Bigotry, which is the Disgrace of Religion. His sentiments were generous and enlarged, which led him to prize merit wherever he found it; and this Disposition and Conduct will ever command the Approbation of the rational and virtuous Part of Mankind, and succeed where Bigotry will assuredly fail.

Christianity never appears more amiable or winning, than when accompanied with that easy, tempered Chearfulness which Rectitude and Benevolence of Heart naturally inspire. In this he greatly excelled, and it gave him many Advantages to serve the Cause of Religion.

Few Men ever possessed a more humane benevolent and compassionate Heart. He often melted into Tears at the Sight of Distress, which never sought his Aid in vain. He was a liberal sympathising Friend to the Indigent and Afflicted, a zealous Promoter of every Institution or Scheme that could contribute to the Welfare of Mankind, and was never more happy than when alleviating the Misfortunes of others, or employed in some Office of Benevolence or Friendship.

Such a temper and disposition must necessarily endear him to his intimate Acquaintances, and enable him to shine in the more tender Connections of social Life. He was indeed a sincere, warm Friend, a most affectionate, tender Husband and Father.

Those who were unfriendly to the Church of Eng-

land, and to the British Constitution, could hardly be well affected to him, considering his Station and Principles. Yet no Man had a more placable, forgiving Disposition under Injuries or ill Usage. He pitied those misguided People; but as for Malice, it found no Harbour in his Bosom. He practised the Apostolic Rule—*Let not the Sun go down upon your Wrath.* During the Troubles which have involved this Country in its present Calamities, he took that Part, as may be easily supposed, which Duty, Truth and Reason pointed out. Unshaken in his Loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and in his Attachment to the Constitution, he spurned the Breath of popular Applause where Conscience forbid him to receive it. This drew upon him much Persecution; which with the Distress he felt for the Miseries of this Country, greatly impaired his Constitution; the Case could scarcely be otherwise with a Person of his extreme sensibility.

His ill State of Health obliged him to reside in the Country the greatest Part of last Summer; and when this City was reduced by His Majesty's Forces in September, he applied repeatedly to the Rebels, in whose Hands he was, for Leave to return, which was as often denied. This obliged him to come away privately, and exposed him to such Hardships, while making his Escape, that his Constitution was reduced still lower. With Difficulty he got here; but how was he shocked on viewing the Ruins of so great a Part of the City, consumed by the Fire in September! Especially those of Trinity Church, that ancient and once venerable Edifice! The Sight drew Floods of Tears from him; and altho' he lost, by the Fire, private Property to the Amount of some *Thousands* of Pounds, yet the Destruction of Trinity Church, and of so much of the Property belonging to its Corporation, which has been estimated at £40,000, affected him much more.

When the King's Troops penetrated into Jersey, his Family was set at Liberty to return. His Spirits seemed to revive, his Health to mend, and he and his

Friends indulged themselves in the pleasing Expectation of Peace and Happiness at last, after struggling through so much Disquietude, Anxiety and Persecution. But alas! these flattering Hopes were soon blasted! His Lungs had been weakened by constant Exertion in preaching and other parochial Duties: A severe Cold which he caught at a Funeral, and could never wholly get the better of, weakened them still more, and greatly injured his Voice. On Tuesday, February 25, he was seized with a Bilious Fever, which, by the Assistance of Physick, was removed in a great Measure; yet left him exceedingly weak; and the Disorder settling on his Lungs, finally carried him off in a few Days.

On his Death Bed, he behaved with that Patience, Calmness and Fortitude, which became a Christian, and which a well-grounded Hope of immortal Happiness inspires. In his last Moments he retained the perfect use of his Understanding and Reason; and joined fervently in Prayer about four Hours before he expired—he died without a Struggle or a Groan!

His Remains were interred last Thursday in the Chancel of St. Paul's Church—a Church which was built under his Inspection, was consecrated by him to the Service of Almighty God, and where he preached his last Sermon on Sunday February 23, two Days before he was seized by his last Illness.

Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord; for they rest from their Labours, and their Works do follow them.—The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March 10. 1777.

Extract from a Sermon occasioned by the Death of Dr. Auchmuty, Preached March 9, 1777, *by Rev. Charles Inglis, A. M.*

The Church of England in this City, has been blessed with a succession of eminent Clergymen from the Beginning. The Rev. Mr. William Vesey, the first Rector, was inducted in the Year 1697, soon after Trinity

Church was built. He died in 1746; and was succeeded the same Year by the Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay, who died in 1764, when Dr. Auchmuty was chosen Rector. Mr. Vesey was a very prudent, pious Man, of exemplary Morals, and an excellent Preacher. He had been greatly instrumental in promoting the Building of Trinity Church, and thro' the Blessing of God on his faithful Services, had the Pleasure to see the Congregation very much increased, and the Church enlarged and ornamented. The Bishop of London appointed him his Commissary in this Province, and he died in the 72d Year of his Age. Dr. Barclay had been Missionary at *Albany*, and to the *Mohawk Indians*; in which arduous Station, he distinguished himself by his Zeal and indefatigable Labours. The Indian Mission flourished under his Care—many Hundreds of the Savages having been converted by him to Christianity, and to a sober, regular Life. When chosen Rector of Trinity Church, and called to the Pastoral Charge of the City, the same assiduous Attention to the Duties of his Office, the same Ardour in promoting Religion, marked every Step of his Conduct as formerly. His Character was truly respectable, his Disposition most amiable and engaging. Meek, affable, sweet tempered and devout, his Life was exemplary; whilst he cherished the warmest Spirit of Benevolence and Charity to all others. During his Incumbency, the Congregation greatly increased; St. George's Chapel was built, and the Design was formed of building St. Paul's Chapel. This last he did not live to see executed; it was accomplished however under his Successor Dr. Auchmuty, (who had been his *Assistant* from the Beginning of the year 1748)—a Charity School and Parsonage House were also built immediately after St. Paul's was finished. The Charity School, Parsonage, and Trinity Church, were all consumed in the great Fire, September 21, 1776.

New York, March 17. On Tuesday last died, Mr. Thomas Duck, Clerk to the Royal Artillery. His Re-

mains were deposited the next Evening in Trinity Church, much lamented.

All persons that have any demands on the estate of the late *Samuel Auchmuty*, D. D. are requested to send in their accounts; and those that are indebted to make immediate payment to

Robert N. Auchmuty, Administrator.

—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March* 17, 1777.

New-York, March 24. Thursday last the Vestry of Trinity Church unanimously elected the Revd. Dr. Charles Inglis, Rector, in the Room of the late worthy Dr. Auchmuty

Just Published, [Price One Shilling.]

A

SERMON

Occasioned by the Death

of the

Revd. Dr. AUCHMUTY,

Rector of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York,

Preached March 9, 1777,

By BENJAMIN MOORE, A. M.

Published by Desire.

—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March* 24. 1777.

New York, March 27. *From the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* 1777–1778. page 43.

The Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church in New York, in a letter of March 27. 1777, communicate to the Society an account of the great loss sustained by them in the death of their late worthy Rector, Dr. Auchmuty, and of their having, agreeably to their charter, unanimously chosen the Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis in his room. They are very thankful to the Society for their paternal attention to their church, and ex-

press their hopes that the election of Dr. Inglis will be approved of by that venerable body, who gladly embrace this opportunity of declaring their high opinion of Dr. Inglis's worth, and the satisfaction they receive from his appointment.

The Society have in the course of the year been favoured with two letters from that respectable person; in the former of which, dated July 24, 1777, the Society are informed of the death of Mr. Hildreth, their late Schoolmaster at New York, and of the care that hath been taken of the scholars (which are 86 in number) until another Schoolmaster should be appointed. And upon the recommendation of Dr. Inglis, the Society have given that appointment, with the salary of 15 *l. per annum*, to Mr. Amos Bull, who is represented to them as a person of good character and principles, and in all respects well qualified for the employment. The Society have also bestowed a gratuity of 10 *l.* upon the widow of the late Mr. Hildreth, who, from the losses sustained by her husband, from the great fire in September 1776, is left in low circumstances.

Dr. Inglis's second letter contains an account of the great loss sustained by the corporation of Trinity Church in the above dreadful catastrophe, to the amount of 24000*l.* sterling, and of his own private loss also at Kingston, from whence a body of British troops being fired at in going up Hudson's River, and thereby provoked to burn the town, Dr. Inglis lost houses to the value of 1100*l.*

Juſt published, (*Price* 1*s.* 3*d.*)

A

SERMON

On Philip. III. 20, 21.

Occaſioned by the Death of

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, D. D.

Rector of Trinity Church, New-York,

Preached March 9, 1777.

By CHARLES INGLIS, A. M.

PUBLISHED BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday April* 7. 1777.

New-York, May 12. Last Week was married by the Revd. Mr. Inglis, Rector of Trinity Church, Mr. Smithies, Surgeon, to Miss Burgess of this City; an amiable Lady with every Requisite to make the Marriage-State happy.

Last Week died at his House in this City, Mr. Joseph Hildreth, who for about 40 Years past was Clerk of Trinity Church, and had the Care of the Charity School here; He was always esteemed an upright honest Man.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, May* 12, 1777.

New York June 30. Tuesday the 24th Instant, (being the Anniversary of Saint John the Baptist) a large Body of loyal Members of the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons belonging to Zion Lodge, assembled at the House of the Widow De La Montagnie; and from thence proceeded in form to St. Paul's Church, where a most excellent Sermon was preached on the Occasion, by the Revd. Doctor Seabury, from the first Verse of the CXXXIIId Psalm: "*Behold how good* "*and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together* "*in Unity.*" After Service they returned and dined together; when a Number of loyal Toasts were drank, and the Evening concluded with the usual Love, Harmony and Unity ever subsisting among the Craft.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, June* 30. 1777.

This Day is Published, And to be sold by H. GAINE, (Price 1*s.* 6*d.*) A DISCOURSE On II Tim. III. 16. Delivered in St. Paul's and St. George's Chapels, in New York, on Sunday the 11th of May 1777. By SAMUEL SEABURY, M. A.

The above sermon was written several years ago, and was preached in Trinity Church, in this city, in April, 1773. No person, who has ever felt that partiality which most men have for their own productions,

will be surprised at the author's saying he was pleased with the composition. However, neither his vanity, nor the importunity of friends, have been the cause of its publication. Upon preaching it lately in St. Paul's and St. George's Chapels in this City, it fell under the censure of some who heard it; the author hopes *only* because it was misunderstood. He has therefore taken the liberty to send it into the world to speak for itself, and recommends it to the protection of the *candid* and *reasonable* part of mankind, to whose judgment, however it may make against him, he shall ever pay the greatest regard.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, July* 7, 1777.

New York August 4. Last Monday departed this Life in this City, in the 43d Year of her Age the Lady of his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; Governor of the Province of New Jersey; Her remains were decently interred in the Chancel of St. Paul's Church, the next Evening, attended by a Number of the most respectable Inhabitants of this Place. She was a loving Wife, an indulgent Mistress, a steady Friend, and affable to All.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday August*, 4. 1777.

New York, September 29. [Last week] arrived here . . . the Fleet from England, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Experiment, of 50 Guns, Sir James Wallace, Commander; the Bristol, of 50, J. Renier, Esq, Commander; the Buffaloe, (an old 70) Henry Bromedge, Esq, Commander; and Zebra, Hon. J. Talmash, Esq. Commander; with the Lord Howe, and Aston Hall, Ordnance Transports. There are about 3000 Soldiers in the Fleet . . . and 167,000 *l.* Sterling in solid Coin. . . .

The Evening after the Arrival of the Fleet, a Duel with Swords, was fought at Hull's between the Hon. J. Talmash (Brother to Earl Dysert) Commander of the Zebra, and Capt. Pennington (Son to Sir Ralph Pen-

nington) of the Guards, who came Passenger in the Zebra; in which the former received a Wound under the left Breast of which he expired immediately; the latter was wounded in 7 different Parts, but is like to do well.*

Captain Talmash's Corpse was decently interred in Trinity Church Yard last Saturday Evening.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, September* 29, 1777.

This Day is publiſhed and may be had at
H. GAINES's Book-Store,
In Hanover-Square
The Christian Soldier's Duty
Briefly delineated:
In A
SERMON
Preached at King's Bridge Sept. 7, 1777,
Before
The *American Corps* newly raiſed
For His Majesty's Service
By Charles Inglis, A. M.
Rector of Trinity Church, New York.
Published by particular Desire.

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* An unhappy difference having taken place on the passage between the Hon. Capt. Tollemache, of the Zebra, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dysert, and Capt. Pennington, of the Guards, brother to Sir Joseph Pennington, it terminated in a duel on the night of their arrival, at Hull's Tavern, when the former was killed by a thrust in the breast, and the latter who received three wounds is in very great danger.—*Rivington's New York Gazette, Saturday October* 4, 1777.

A duel was lately fought at New York, between Captain Pennington, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, and Capt. Tollemache, husband of Lady Bridget Tollemache, when the latter was unfortunately killed on the spot. The quarrel originated from a sonnet being written by Capt. Pennington, which Capt. Tollemache took up as reflecting upon the supposed wit of his lady. After firing a brace of pistols each without effect, the gentlemen drew their swords, when Capt. Tollemache was run through the heart, and Capt. Pennington received seven wounds, of which he lay so dangerously ill when the accounts came away, that his life was despaired of.—*The Annual Register* 1777 *page* 209.

Alſo juſt publiſhed
And may be had at the above said Store
A
DISCOURSE
On BROTHERLY LOVE,
Preached before the Hon. Fraternity
Of Free and Accepted Maſons,
Of ZION LODGE,
On the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1777.
By Samuel Seabury, A. M.

—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, September* 29, 1777.

New York, October 11. On Tuesday last, being the 7th inst. departed this life, at his house on Staten Island, aged 72 years, the Rev. Mr. Richard Charlton, Missionary from *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

This worthy Clergyman was born in Ireland, and received his education in Trinity College, Dublin. He came over to this country soon after he entered into Holy Orders; and was the first Missionary of New Windsor, on Hudson's River. From thence he moved to this city, being chosen Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, and Catechist; in which station he continued several years, before his appointment to the Missionary of Staten Island in 1747, where he remained ever since.

Sincere and steady in friendship, charitable to the distressed, and hospitable to *all*, he was deservedly esteemed and respected. Amidst the confusions of the present rebellion, his loyalty was unshaken—His attachment to the constitution, in church and state, unalterably firm. The great increase of his congregation, during his incumbency for thirty years at Staten Island, was an evidence of the assiduity with which he discharged the duties of his office; and the tears which were plentifully shed over his remains at the grave, by the members of his flock, were a sure indication that

they considered themselves as having lost, in him, a common father and friend.

On Thursday evening the 9th. of October was buried in Trinity Church Yard, in this city Mrs. Jane Campbell, widow of Mr. Robert Campbell, of Fresh Ponds in New Jersey, daughter of Mr. Andrew Gillaspie of Enniskillen in Ireland, and sister to Mr. John Gillaspie of Charlestown South Carolina, she was 74 Years of age.—*Rivington's New York Gazette. Saturday, October* 11, 1777.

New York, November 24. On Sunday next a Charity Sermon will be preached in the Forenoon, at St. George's Chapel, for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City. Should the Weather be bad, the Sermon will be postponed to the following Sunday.

☞ It may be proper to inform such as are not acquainted with the Nature and Design of this Institution —That the School consists of 86 Scholars, viz. 56 Boys and 30 Girls, who are annually cloathed and instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion. They are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, and the Girls Needle Work; Books, Paper, &c. found them. The Aiders of this pious Work are also informed, that the School is visited once a Month by the Rector, Church Wardens, and a Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church, and the Children carefully examined; and that the Institution is principally supported by the Contributions of benevolent Persons, collected at the Sermons which are annually preached for its Benefit.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, November* 24. 1777.

New York, December 1. The badness of the Weather yesterday prevented the Charity Sermon from being preached in St. George's Chapel, as mentioned in our last: But on Sunday next (Weather permitting) it will be preached in the said Chapel for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*The*

New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, December 1. 1777.

New York, December 8. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. *Moore*, when a handsome Collection was made for the Use of the Charity School in this City; and next Sunday another Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's, for the same laudable Purpose.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, Dec.* 8, 1777.

New York, December 15. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. *Inglis*, when a handsome Collection was made for the Use of the Charity School in this City.

The following polite Note was sent to one of the Vestry Yesterday Evening, with 5 *Guineas.*

"A Person who has been deprived of contributing "his Mite at the proper Place appointed to receive it, "takes this Method of conveying it to your Hands to "answer the Request of this Day. Sunday Evening." —*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, December* 15, 1777.

New York, December 22. On Wednesday next being Christmas Eve, 40 poor Widows, Housekeepers, having Families in this City, will receive 40 *lb.* of fresh Beef, and a half Peck Loaf each, on a Certificate of their Necessity, signed by two Neighbours of Repute, which is to be delivered at the Revd. Dr. Inglis's House in the Broadway, between 10 and 12 o'Clock that Day, who will give a Ticket for the above Donation.

ALL Loyal ancient *free and accepted Masons* who chuse to celebrate the Anniversary of St. John The Evangelist, are requested by the Master and Wardens of *Zion Lodge*, to attend at the House of Brother

John Borrowes, at the Sign of the Globe, near the City Hall, on Saturday the 27th. of December, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon. They will walk in Procession to Church where a Sermon will be preached on the Occasion, and a Collection made by the Church Wardens for the Use of the Poor of the Parish of Trinity Church. —*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, Dec.* 22, 1777.

New-York, January 26. Wednesday last was married at Flushing, Long Island, Beverly Robinson, jun. Esq; Lieut. Col. of the Loyal American Regiment, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Nancy Barclay, youngest daughter of the Revd. Dr. Barclay, formerly Rector of Trinity Church in this Place.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, January* 26. 1778.

New York, March 28. On Saturday last died at his house in Broad Street, in the 65 th year of his age Mr. Samuel Deall, merchant, who justly merited the character of a loving husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, a worthy citizen, and in all things else the upright honest man. His remains were very decently interred on Monday evening in Trinity Church Yard. —*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, March* 28. 1778.

New York, April 4. On Thursday the 26th of last month, departed this life, in the 60th year of his age, Elias Debrosses, Esq; for many years an eminent Merchant in this city. By the death of this worthy man, who was much beloved and respected, the community hath lost a most useful member.

His conduct through life was regulated by the strictest probity; and he ever supported a fair unspotted character. He was active, sober and just; mild, easy and humane; devout, benevolent and sincere. No man had a more feeling heart for the distresses, or more interested in the welfare, of others. In him the

poor and needy always found a generous benefactor—every scheme that could be subservient to the benefit of society, a zealous patron—all who required his services, (and their number was great) a faithful, steady Friend.

An invariable adherence to this line of conduct, evinced that it was the result of fixed principles—that it flowed from a deep and awful sense of the Supreme Being, from a conscientious regard to the dictates of his revealed will, and from an habitual piety, which, without any ostentation, always influenced his proceedings in every station.

An Ornament to the Religious Society, of which he was a member, he was assiduous in promoting its interest; and indefatigable in his endeavours to extricate it from those embarrassments in which the present wanton and unnatural Rebellion had involved it. Nor were his views for this purpose, and the general good of his fellow creatures, confined to the term of his own existence here: By his last will he bequeathed considerable sums for the education and support of orphans in the Charity School of Trinity Church, and for promoting religion. In short, few persons have deserved better of society—few have been more justly and sincerely lamented than Mr. DEBROSSES. His remains were interred in the family vault in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a large number of the respectable citizens, on the Saturday after his decease.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, April* 4. 1778.

New York, April 13. On Sunday morning the 5th. Inst. to the great satisfaction of the Inhabitants, the Church at Brooklyne was opened, and divine Service, according to the ritual of the Church of England, performed by the Rev. Mr. Sears, who preached an excellent Sermon and baptized a Child, which was the first Infant admitted to that Sacrament within said Church, where there will be Prayers and a Sermon next Sunday and on *Good Friday;* also on the three Sundays

following: Every fourth Sunday afterwards the Church will be occupied by the Dutch Congregation. —*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, April* 13. 1778.

New York, April 27. The University of Oxford have been pleased to confer the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, upon the Reverend SAMUEL SEABURY, of this City.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, April* 27. 1778.

New York, May 2. On Monday the 20th of April was married at St. George's Church, the Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN MOORE, to Miss CHARITY CLARKE, eldest daughter of the late Major CLARKE of this City.

"The good PARSON deserved a good CLARKE,
"Such happiness fate had in store,
"'Twas CHARITY blew up the spark,
"And fix'd the bright flame in one MOORE."

—*The Royal Gazette, Monday, May* 2. 1775.

New York, June 1. Died last Thursday, in this City, in the 35th Year of his Age, Mr. Francis Woollsey, of the Island of Granada, Merchant: His remains were decently interred in Trinity Church Yard the Saturday Evening following.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, June* 1. 1778.

New York, June 20. The University of Oxford, in full Convocation, February 25th, conferred an honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity, on the Reverend Charles Inglis, Rector of Trinity Church in this City.

Last Tuesday Evening was married at Flatbush by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Miss CHARLOTTE AMELIA BARCLAY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Barclay, Merchant, to Mr. RICHARD BAYLEY, Surgeon of this City.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, June* 20. 1778.

New York, August 18. Yesterday at noon died Thomas Ord, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's 28th regiment of foot. His remains will be interred at six o'clock this evening, in Trinity Church Yard.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, August* 19. 1778.

STOLEN, out of Trinity Church Yard, where she was tied fast with a rope, which appeared to be cut, a milch Goat, with long horns, long hair, and shaggy, of a greyish colour, with some white stripes on her forehead. Whoever will take up said goat, and secure the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one guinea, or the Goat only a reward of two dollars by applying to the printer.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested if carried on board any of their ships, not to purchase her but to give notice as above.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, September* 14. 1778.

New York, September 26. Last night was interred at Trinity Church, the remains of DANIEL HORSMANDEN, Esq; President of the Honourable Council, and Chief Justice of this Province; he was a gentleman of a most respectable character, a native of Great Britain, and died at a very advanced age.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, September* 26, 1778.

New York, September 28. Wednesday last departed this Life at Flatbush, on Long Island, in the 88th Year of his Age, the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Chief Justice of this Province: His Remains were decently interred in Trinity Church Yard the Friday following: He was a Native of Great-Britain, but has resided in America above 50 Years.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday Sept.* 28. 1778.

New York, October 26. About 3 o'Clock last Wednesday Morning departed this Life in his 75th Year,

Mr. Nathaniel Marston, of this City, Merchant: His Remains were decently interred in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard the Afternoon of the Day following, attended by a number of the most respectable Inhabitants of this Place.—*The New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, October* 26, 1778.

New York, November 21. To-morrow, a Charity Sermon will be preached in St. Paul's Chapel, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city. Should the weather prove unfavourable, the sermon will be postponed to the Sunday following.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, November* 21. 1778.

New York, November 23. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, where a large Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City; and, next Sunday, Weather permitting, another Charity Sermon will be preached at St. George's, for the like laudable Purpose.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, November* 23, 1778.

New York, November 30. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Battwell, where a handsome Collection was made for the Use of the Charity School in this City.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, November* 30. 1778.

New York, December 19. A few days since died most sincerely regretted, and on Thursday evening was buried in the family vault at Trinity Church Yard, Miss Helena Bache, one of the daughters of Theophylact Bache, Esq; of this City.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, December* 19, 1778.

New York, April 17. Wednesday morning died in her 27th year, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, the amiable con-

sort of Lieut. Col. Elisha Lawrence, of Brigadier General Skinner's Brigade, and daughter to the Hon. Lewis Ashfield, Esq; of Monmouth county in New Jersey, deceased, and on Thursday her remains were deposited in the Family Burying Ground in Trinity Church Yard. —*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, April* 17. 1779.

William Mitchell, at No. 36, Broad-Way, opposite the *Burnt Church*, has for sale best London Porter in hogsheads of 10 dozen each. Also a few casks of Ramsay and Marshall's Port and Sherry Wine.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, April* 24. 1779.

New York, May 10. Tuesday Morning last departed this Life, in this City, in the 67th Year of her Age, Mrs. Anne Groesbeck, Wife of the late Mr. John Groesbeck, of this Place, Merchant, whose Death is much lamented by her Family and Friends. In her was united the Pious Christian, Tender Wife, Fond Parent and most Indulgent Mistress; her Remains were decently interred at the Family Vault in Trinity Church, on Wednesday Evening last.

Last Friday Night departed this Life in the 58th Year of his Age, Mr. William Hadden, a Native of the Town of Holt, in the County of Norfolk, in Old England; but has resided in this Country many Years, and for a considerable Time before the Rebellion had the Charge of the Academy at Newark, in New Jersey, but about Two Years ago was obliged to fly from thence on account of his unshaken Loyalty to his King, and left behind him a Family with a considerable Property. His Remains were interred Yesterday Evening in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a very respectable Body of the Inhabitants of this Place.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury. Monday, May* 10. 1779.

New York, May 12. A few days ago died, much regretted, in his 26th Year, of a violent fever, Mr. Edward Laight, jun. second son of Mr. Edward Laight,

Merchant of this city; and on Monday his remains, attended by great numbers of the inhabitants, were deposited in the cemetery of Trinity Church.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, May* 12. 1779.

New York, May 31. Sunday the 23d instant departed this life, after a short illness, Robert Fenwick, Esq; *Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery*, and *Bridge Master to the Army in America.* The many excellent qualities which were united in this Gentleman, secured him the general respect of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. In his public line he stood distinguished by the greatest attention and abilities; whilst his private walk in life was adorned with every social and domestic virtue. He lived universally esteemed, and died most sincerely lamented.

His remains, attended by the Brigade of Artillery and the Officers of the Garrison, were deposited in a vault in Trinity Church Yard on Monday evening, with every military honour due to the Memory of a character so truly respectable.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, May* 31. 1779.

New York, Sept. 8. Last Saturday evening was married by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Miss Philips, eldest daughter of Frederick Philips, Esq; a young Lady possessed of every valuable accomplishment of mind and person, to the Hon. Lionel Smythe, son and heir of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Strangford, and Captain of Light Infantry in the Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusileers.

On Thursday last departed this life, after a tedious indisposition, in the 17th year of her Age, Miss Grace Moore, second daughter of Captain Thomas William Moore, of Gen. De Lancey's Brigade, a very amiable young lady, whose death is greatly lamented. Her remains were attended with great solemnity by a respectable number of relations and friends of both

sexes to Trinity Church Yard, where they were decently interred on Friday evening last.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, September* 8. 1779.

New York, November 24. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, when a handsome collection was made for the Charity Scholars in this City; and on Sunday next another Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's for the same laudable purpose. —*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, November* 24. 1779.

To-morrow, A CHARITY SERMON will be preached at St. Paul's Church, for the Benefit of the Orphans and other Poor Children of the Charity School in this City. N. B. The School consists of 86 Scholars, viz. 56 Boys and 30 girls. The Children are instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and in Psalmody: They constantly attend Divine Service at Church on Week Days, as well as Sundays, and the utmost Attention is paid to their morals.

The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, and Merchants Accompts; the Girls, Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, and Needle-Work:—They are all annually cloathed and furnished with Books, Paper, &c. The School is visited once a Month, and the Children are carefully examined by a Committee, consisting of the Rector and three or four Members of the Vestry of Trinity Church. When any of the Scholars are of Age, and properly qualified, they are put out to suitable Trades or Services, and others are taken in their Place.

This excellent Institution is earnestly recommended to the Patronage of every benevolent mind. Orphans, and the Children of Indigent Parents, are hereby snatched from Ignorance and Vice, preserved from the Influence of bad examples, and are qualified to be useful Members of Society. Many respectable Tradesmen and Citizens have received their Education in this

School. Its ONLY Support is derived from voluntary Donations and Collections at these Sermons, which are annually preached for the Purpose. These circumstances, it is hoped, will warmly interest every generous and feeling Heart in the Prosperity of an Institution so beneficial to the Community, especially at the present Time, when the advanced Price of Fuel, Cloathing, &c. hath greatly increased the Expence which attends it, and hath already reduced the Managers of it to many Difficulties.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, November* 27. 1779.

New York, December 1. Last Sunday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at ST. PAUL'S, by the Revd. Mr. MOORE, when a handsome Collection was made for the Charity School in this City.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, December* 1. 1779.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The Duty of Honouring the KING,
explained and recommended:
IN A
SERMON,
Preached in ST. GEORGE'S and ST. PAUL'S
CHAPELS, NEW-YORK,
On Sunday, January 30, 1780.
Being the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of
King CHARLES I.
By CHARLES INGLIS, D.D.
Rector of Trinity Church, New York.
To be had of H. GAINE.

—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March* 6, 1780.

To be Sold, in Fee Simple, Or leased for a term of years, if more agreeable, EIGHTEEN LOTS of GROUND, very commodiously situated in St. James Street, Oliver Street, Bancker Street, Catharine Street, Rosevelt Street, and Batavia Lane, in Montgomery and

the Out-Wards of the City of New York. Also to be sold, a DWELLING HOUSE, in the said Rosevelt Street, and two fine large Lots of Ground, in a very advantageous situation, contiguous to the East River, near White-Hall, being part of the estate of the Widow Barclay, and the heirs of the Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay, deceased. Proposals in writing for the said lots and house, or any of them will be received by the said Widow Barclay, near Hell-Gate, on Long Island, by Major Thomas Barclay, at the quarters of the Loyal American Regiment, at Bloomingdale, on the Island of New-York, or by John Kelly, Notary Public, No. 843, Hanover-Square, who has sundry valuable Houses and Lots of ground to sell and lease, in the City of New York.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, April* 12, 1780.

New York, May 27. On Thursday last, (after a few day's illness) Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD, of his Majesty's Hospital, (son of Mr. Thomas Brigden Attwood.) —A most amiable youth, which occasions this sudden loss of him to be severely felt by his relations, and universally regretted by all his acquaintance. Last night his corpse, attended by a numerous procession of most respectable gentlemen, was deposited in Trinity Church Yard.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, May* 27. 1780.

New York, July 12. The cruizer Sir George Rodney, of 14 guns, commanded by Captain Daniel Moore, (formerly the Brig Active of Philadelphia, Capt. Mesnard, master) on Sunday last returned into our harbour, after a fierce and long continued engagement with the Brig Holker; many were killed on both sides. The Rebel was superior in force to the Loyalist, yet the Holker was so far beaten as to owe her escape to the outsailing the Rodney in keen pursuit of her.

The slaughter and wounds on the Rodney's side will be given when collected. The fate of the gallant Captain DANIEL MOORE, (mortally wounded in the

action and since dead) is deplored by thousands. His remains were on Monday evening attended by a very numerous procession of Gentlemen, to the family Burial Ground, in Trinity Church Yard.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, July* 12, 1780.

New York, 15*th August.*

Mr. Rivington,

Sir, As the Mall seems to be the chief resort for company of an evening, I am surprized that there is not more politeness and decorum observ'd by the masculine gender: In short, there is seldom a seat in that agreeable walk that is not taken up by the gentlemen. As this must be very disagreeable to the fair sex in general, whose tender delicate limbs may be tired with the fatigues of walking, and being denied a seat to rest them.

I hope that your inserting the above hint in your useful paper, will put a stop to that nuisance, and teach our sex that manners is certainly preferable to bad breeding. I am, &c

A British Officer.

—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, August* 16. 1780.

The Hand-Writing of James Rivington having been FORGED and posted up in the Church Walk and several threatening letters sent to his house, he hereby offers a reward of TEN GUINEAS for the discovery of such Forger and Incendiary, to be paid on conviction of the Offender. The law of England punishes Forgery with DEATH.

J. RIVINGTON.

—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, September* 16, 1780.

New York, October 4. Saturday last departed this life, Mr. Jonathan Crowe, a loyal Refugee from Massachusetts-Bay; and on Sunday his remains were accompanied to Trinity Church Burial-ground, by the honourable fraternity of Ancient York Masons, a num-

ber of their brethren and many respectable citizens, with the usual formalities.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, October* 4, 1780.

New York, October 11. On Saturday the 30th of last month, died much lamented, Mrs. Grace Bonnel, the wife of Isaac Bonnel, Esq; of Amboy, formerly High Sheriff of Middlesex in New Jersey, and on Sunday her remains were interred in Trinity Church-yard, attended by a numerous and respectable company.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, October* 11. 1780.

New York, October 14. Thursday Evening departed this life in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Seabury, the wife of the Rev. Doctor Seabury of this City.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, October* 14. 1780.

A

Charity Sermon

Will be preached To-Morrow at
St. GEORGE's CHAPEL,
For the Benefit of the public Charity
School in this City.

—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, November* 18. 1780.

New York, November 20. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Laming, when a large Collection was made for the Use of the Charity School in this City; and next Sunday Morning another Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's Church for the like laudable Design.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, November* 20. 1780.

New York, November 29. Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Reverend Dr. Inglis, when a large collec-

tion was made for the use of the Charity School in this City.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, November* 29. 1780.

Publick Auction By Bowman and Codner, Wednesday next, Between 1 and 2 o'clock at the Coffee House, A lease granted by the Church Vestry of this City, dated August 1. 1768 (of which there is about 86 years unexpired) of that pleasantly situated House and lot of land belonging to Mr. Francis Marschalk deceased. The house has four rooms with fire places, two without, and two kitchens, with a stable, chaise, and cow house, a good well of water, &c all in good repair. The land about two acres, is all improved as a garden and orchard, well enclosed with a board fence. The whole may be viewed by applying to Mrs. Ann Marschalk, administratrix, on the premises, and conditions of sale known at their office No. 18, Hanover Square.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, February* 12. 1781.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue on the premises, Tuesday April 24, Between the hours of XI & XII in the forenoon,—A valuable lease granted to Gilbert Bennet, from the Corporation of Trinity Church, of which nineteen years is to come from the 25th of March last, consisting of two lots of ground fronting Greenwich Street, opposite Mr. Samuel Ellis's New Building, near the Hay Wharf, there is erected on one of the lots, a convenient building, and well accustomed for selling of liquors and groceries, and is in an exceeding good stand for business from the country, the sale will begin exactly as above mentioned, when the conditions of sale will be made known by Belthazar Creamer, Vendue Master.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, April* 21. 1781.

New York, March 12. On Thursday Evening died, Mr. Cornelius Duane: He was descended from a very

respectable European Family;—a sensible, pleasant Person, and much esteemed by a very extensive Acquaintance. His Remains were interred the next Day in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a Number of respectable Citizens.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March* 12. 1781.

New York, August 11. Last Wednesday se'nnight was married by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Robert Appleby, of this city Brewer, to Miss Peggy Moore, a very amiable young lady and of great merit.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, August* 11. 1781.

New York, November 19. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, when a handsome Collection was made for the Charity School in this City; and on Sunday next another Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's for the like laudable Purpose.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, November* 19. 1781.

New York, November 28. [On Sunday the 25th instant a Charity Sermon, was preached] at St. Paul's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Moore, [which] produced a handsome Collection towards supporting the Charity School in this City.

As some persons may be desirous to contribute to the support of this humane institution, who could not attend the Charity Sermons, their Donations may be sent to the Rector of Trinity Church, or to either of the Church Wardens, by whom they will be gratefully received, and applied to the use of the Charity School, with the other collections.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, November* 28. 1781.

New York, December 29. On Wednesday last was married Colin Campbell, Esq; son of the late worthy Rector of Burlington, in West-Jersey, to Miss A. M.

Seabury, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of this City.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, December* 29. 1781.

To be Sold on Tuesday next the 15th instant, at three o'clock on the Premises, a Lease of 19 years from the 25th. day of March next, of two lots of Ground, situated in the West Ward of this City, Known by the name of the Church Farm, distinguished by 936 and 937, bounded westwardly in front by Greenwich street, northerly by lot 938, eastwardly in the rear by lot 940, and southwardly by lot 935,—Each lot contains in breadth 25 feet, and in length 100 feet, on which lots is built, a good two story frame house, subject to a ground rent of 40*s*. each lot per annum, the first five years; 60*s*. each the next seven years, and 100*s*. each the last seven years. The above lots and house were the property of the late Thomas Duncan, Shoemaker, deceased, and sold by order of his Creditors. Hugh and Alex. Dean. —*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, January* 9. 1782.

New York, January 19. We hear from Gloucester, in Virginia, that on the first of this month died universally regretted, Mr. Richard Auchmuty, of his Majesty's General Hospital, second son of our late worthy Rector.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday January* 19. 1782.

New York, January 23. On Sunday morning, the 20th. instant, after two days illness died, in the *eighth* year of his age, and to the inexpressible grief of his parents. Master Charles Inglis, eldest son of the Reverend Dr. Inglis, Rector of Trinity Church in this City. The sweetness of disposition, and strength of understanding, discovered in this lovely boy at so early a period, had raised the highest expectations of his future merit. His remains were interred yesterday in the Chancel of St. Paul's Church.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, January* 23. 1782.

An ACT of CHARITY.

A Gentleman going with a Lady to the Chapel to hear a Charity Sermon preached for the benefit of the poor, &c. asked the Lady whether she had any coppers or not, she answered in the negative—for which he said he was sorry, as he had not less than a York Sixpence about him—which she said was little enough. The accustomed time the plate went about, when the Charitable Gentleman in a mistake (owing to the shaking of his hand occasioned by the palsy) took out eight coppers change.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, January* 25. 1782.

New York, February 27. On Sunday evening was married by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Miss Brownejohn, youngest daughter of William Brownejohn, Esq; a very deserving young lady, with a large fortune to Mr. Price a gentleman belonging to his Majesty's hospital. —*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, February* 27. 1782.

New York, March 9. On Monday the 25th of February last, was married by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Lieut. Colonel Barton, to Mrs. Sarly, a daughter of Dr. Brownejohn, of this city, a lady of amiable character, and a very handsome fortune.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, March* 9. 1782.

New York, March 27. On Thursday last died, after a short illness, and on Sunday was interred in the family vault in Trinity Church Yard, the remains of the venerable Mrs. Frances Moore, relict of the late Hon. John Moore, Esq. Without entering into the particulars of this amiable character, it can with strict truth be said of the deceased, that she possessed in an eminent degree, those many virtues and accomplishments which constitute *the Christian Character;* and that in all the situations of life which she so reputably sustained, the duty she owed *to Heaven* and *to Society* were punctually and affectionately performed.

It pleased God to take her to himself in the 90th year of her age, equally beloved and respected by a numerous train of relatives and friends, whose great consolation it is, that she is now enjoying *the blessed reward of a well spent life*—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, March* 27. 1782.

The *Refugees*, and Others,

WHO have not seats in either of the Episcopal Churches in this City, are hereby informed that, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to allow them the use of the Great Court Room in the City Hall for Divine Service, on Sundays.

The Refugee Clergy will cheerfully give their Attendance, in rotation, at the usual Hours.

Divine Service will be regularly performed in that Room, every Sunday: beginning at half an Hour after 10 o'clock in the Forenoon; and at half after three in the Afternoon; during the Summer Season.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, July* 1, 1782.

THE Refugees and others who have no Seats in the Churches and who chuse to attend Divine Service in the City-Hall, are informed that the room will be accommodated with more seats To-Morrow. The service will always begin at the usual hours.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, July* 13. 1783.

To be Sold, A Genteel House, well finished, two story and a half high. There is on the first floor a front Parlour a back Room, and a Kitchen, and a front Shop adjoining a front Room and Bed Room—On the second floor, there is a good Cellar, under the House. The House is built on a Lot of 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, built on Church-Ground. There is in the Yard a good Spring of Water, equal to the tea-water-pump, with all other conveniencies.—If not sold before the 1st day of August, the upper part to be let. None need

to apply but of a good Character. For particulars enquire on the Premises, the Street leading on the North-side of St. Paul's Church, leading down to the Hay-Magazine, No. 135.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, July* 20. 1782.

New York, July 27. On Wednesday the 24th. instant, departed this life in the 43d year of his age, Major John Lynch; he was descended from a very ancient family in the kingdom of Ireland, and his death is most sincerely regretted by his relations and friends. His remains were on Thursday evening, attended to Trinity Church, by the gentlemen of the army, and many respectable inhabitants of this City, and interred in the family vault of Mr. Thomas Lynch, with the usual military honours.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, July* 27, 1782.

New York, August 5. Last Thursday Night departed this Life, at Flatbush, on Long Island, in the 38th Year of her Age, Mrs. Mary Walton, Wife of Jacob Walton, Esq; many Years a Representative in General Assembly for this City and County, and Daughter of the late Hon. Henry Cruger, Esq. Her Remains were interred last Saturday Noon, in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, August* 5. 1782.

New York, August 24. Last Wednesday evening was married by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Palmer, of the 54th regiment, to Miss Woolsey, daughter of Benjamin Woolsey, Esq; deceased, of Queen's County.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, August* 24. 1782.

New York, November 16. On Tuesday morning last departed this life, Mr. William Hedges, late belonging to his Majesty's Naval Yard; and yesterday his remains were interred in Trinity church-yard. His

benevolence and humanity engaged the esteem of all his acquaintance, who lament his loss.

To-Morrow, being the Seventeenth instant, a CHARITY SERMON is to be preached at ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, for the benefit of the Charity School belonging to the Parish of Trinity Church in this city. Should the weather prove bad the sermon will be deferred till the ensuing Sunday.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, November* 16. 1782.

New York, November 23. The badness of the Weather on Sunday last prevented the Charity Sermon from being preached at St. Paul's Church as was intended. It will be preached at that Church To-Morrow, being the 24th instant, weather permitting.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, November* 23. 1782.

New York, November 27. Last Sunday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. INGLIS, when a handsome Collection was made for the Charity School in this City; and on Sunday next another Charity Sermon will be preached at St. George's Chapel, for the like laudable Purpose.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, November* 27. 1782.

New York, December 4. Last Sunday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. MOORE, when a handsome collection was made for the charity school in this city.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, December* 4. 1782.

New York, January 1. We hear that according to the ancient Practice of this City, the Clergy and chief Citizens, will attend with the Congratulations of the Season after Church this Morning, upon the GENERAL, ADMIRAL, and GOVERNOR.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, January* 1. 1783.

To be Sold: And possession given immediately, A New Built House, with stables and yard, situated in Barclay street, nigh the Colledge, formerly occupied by Richard Funnimore: It is well calculated for a Butcher or Carman, having many conveniencies for either; it is built on Church ground, and a lease of 18 years, from May next, unexpired.

For terms apply to Ephraim Smith, at the Fly Market, who is properly authorized to treat for the same.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, January* 15, 1783.

New York, February 8. Last Wednesday departed this life Capt. William Fullarton, a native of North Britain, in the 50th year of his age, he sailed Master out of this port near twenty years; had an extensive acquaintance; was a firm Loyalist; and it may truly be said was a man of unblemished character. His remains were interred in Trinity Church Yard last Thursday, attended by that very respectable body the Marine Society, and a number of friends and acquaintance.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, February* 8. 1783.

For sale at Public Auction, on Tuesday next, on the premises, a new dwelling House and Lot of Ground, situated in Robinson Street, No. 155, the house is built on Church ground, which contains in front and rear 25 feet, and 75 feet deep, more or less. The particulars will be made known at the time of sale, by *Hugh and Alexander Dean.*

An indisputable title will be given by John West, on the premises; or James Wells in Little Dock street. —*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, March* 31. 1783.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 5th Instant, April at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a new House and Lot, with 52 Years Lease on Church Ground, situated in Barclay Street, near the College.

Possession will be given immediately. For further Particulars, enquire of John Davis, at No 4, in Catherine Street.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, April* 2. 1783.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at Eleven o'clock, in the Forenoon, (if not before sold at private sale) and immediate Possession given, The leases of two lots of ground, in Vesey Street, near the North River, being part of the lands commonly known by the name of the Church Farm, and distinguished by lots No 141, and 142, whereof 18 years from the 25th day of March last are unexpired, each lot containing in breadth 25 feet, and in length 100 feet. On lot No. 141, is a small dwelling house and garden. On lot No. 142, is an excellent new dwelling house, built with stone and brick, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, garret, and a divided dry cellar, together with a stable, large yard, and small garden, extremely suitable for either a private family or tavern-keeper.—Proposals for said Houses and Lots at private sale, will be received by Terrence Kerin, Attorney at Law, and Public Notary, No. 2, Crown street, in whose hands the Leases are deposited. —*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, May* 21. 1783.

To be Sold: The lease of a House, and Bake House, four years of which were unexpired the 25th of March last. The Houses are No 43 and 44, in First street, on the North river, being built on Church ground. For terms apply to . . . David Walker. —*The New York Gazette: or, the Weekly Mercury, Monday June* 2. 1783.

TO be disposed of at private sale, that very handsome and commodious Brick Dwelling House, now in the possession of Mr. John Boyer, in Warren street, No. 50; together with the Lot on which it stands, with a stable and other conveniencies. The House is built

on Church Ground, and leased for 63 years, from September 12, 1769. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Elias Hardy, No 31. King street.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, June* 4. 1783.

On Tuesday next at Eleven o'Clock, at the House of John Tabor Kemp, Esq; adjoining the Burnt Church, in the Broad Way, all his genteel Furniture, viz. Chairs, Tables, Bedstead and Curtains, Chests of Drawers, Desks, Office Writing Desks, Kitchen Furniture, &c.—*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, June* 21, 1783.

To be sold cheap for cash only the lease of a house, 20 years of which is unexpired, situate on the Church Farm, in Church Street, and facing the College Gate, it is fit for a grocer or tavern keeper, there being two lots of ground and one a corner lot; the house has three fire places on one floor, a garret over the whole, and a good cellar. Enquire on the premises, or at the corner of the Fly Market, of William Burton. —*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, June* 30, 1783.

Addressed by the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren *of* St. John's Lodge, No. 4. Ancient York Masons, *to the Rev. Dr.* Inglis, *on the most excellent Sermon preached by him, at St. Paul's Church, in New York, on* St. John's Day, *the 24th of June* 1783.

INSPIR'D by themes sublime, my daring Muse
On arduous wing, her sunward flight pursues;
Where learned Inglis greatly soar'd, she flies,
Far from the farthest ken of *vulgar* eyes;
Where *blanks to them* lo! brighter Planets shine,
Where all is Concord, Harmony divine!
Where all is Love, and ravish'd with the sound,
Each *Brother's* Friendship circulates around;

Where universal Charity inspires
Each Mason's bosom with its holy fires;
Where with good will to fellow Mortals fraught,
Each *squares his actions* as a Mason ought.

On Inglis' lips what friendly accents hung!
What melting eloquence array'd his tongue!
When for each Mason's benefit he strove,
And taught us this great Truth, that "God is Love!"
Expanded by the theme his gen'rous soul
Felt the clear streams of Philanthropy roll;
It smote each good Free Mason's bosom home,
And Love pervaded thro' the lofty dome;
The social passion kindles in St. Paul's
And sacred Friendship reign'd within its walls!

Accept most Reverend Sir! these honest lines,
In which no wit, no skill superior shines;
In which no sweet Parnassian flow'rs abound,
In which no fulsome flatt'ry's to be found,
But where impress'd with truths divine I sing
And strike for you the grateful trembling string!

The Master of our Lodge, and Wardens send
Their thanks to you, their much deserving Friend!
The Brethren all! adjudge this tribute due,
And pay their best acknowledgements to you!
Accept the mutual thanks we justly owe,
So may your days in bright succession flow!
Long may you live to lecture age and youth,
And press conviction with the voice of truth!

S. W.

St. John's Lodge, No. 4
June 30*th*, 1783.
—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, July* 2, 1783.

To be Sold To Morrow, at Public Auction, at the Coffee House, at one o'clock, an Ice House, situated on the North River, near Trinity Church Yard, it is on

Church Ground, and Lease of seven years and eight months unexpired, subject to a rent of 4*l.* per annum. The inside of the house is 17 feet long, and 12 feet wide, all fenced round; the whole lot is 87 feet by 29. There is a part of another house built. The title clear, and possession given by the first of October next.

HENRY GUEST.

—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, August* 20. 1783.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A SCHOOL MASTER for the CHARITY SCHOOL belonging to Trinity Church, in this City. Any person of good character, and properly qualified, who wishes to engage in that office, may apply to the Rector of Trinity Church, opposite to St. Paul's Chapel, Broad Way, or to the Church Warden, at No 9, Queen street, near Mr. Rivington's corner.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, August* 27. 1783.

New York, September 22. Yesterday departed this Life, in the 35th Year of her Age, and after a tedious and painful Illness, which she bore with unshaken Fortitude, and exemplary Patience and Resignation, Mrs. MARGARET INGLIS, Consort of the Reverend Dr. INGLIS, of this City.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, September* 22. 1783.

New York, September 24. On Sunday morning the 14th instant, departed this life, Mrs. Susanna Ustick, the amiable consort of Mr. William Ustick, of this City, Merchant, and on Monday evening her remains were interred in Trinity Church Yard.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, September* 24, 1783.

New York, October 13. Yesterday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, where a large Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City; and next Sunday, Weather permitting, another Charity

Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's, for the like laudable Purpose.

N. B. The School consists of eighty six Scholars, viz. fifty-six Boys and thirty Girls. The Children are instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and in Psalmody; they constantly attend Divine Service at Church on week Days as well as Sundays, and the greatest attention is paid to their Morals.

The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Merchants Accounts; the Girls are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Needle work. They are all annually cloathed, supplied with Fuel, and furnished with Books, Paper, &c. The School is regularly visited the first Monday in every Month, and the Children carefully examined, by a Committee, consisting of the Rector, and three or four Members of the Corporation of Trinity Church. When any of the Scholars are of a proper Age for Dismission, and duly qualified, they are put out to suitable Trades, or Services, and others are taken into their places.

This excellent Institution is earnestly recommended to the Patronage of the Benevolent and Humane. Orphans, and the Children of indigent Persons, are hereby snatched from Ignorance and Vice, preserved from the Influence of bad Examples, and are qualified to be useful Members of Society, Its ONLY Support is derived from voluntary Donations, and Collections at those Sermons, which are annually Preached for that Purpose. These Circumstances, it is hoped, will interest every generous and feeling Heart in its Behalf; and doubtless the Benevolence of its Friends will be stimulated, when they are assured—that the Children cannot be cloathed, nor the Tuition continued, without immediate Assistance; which is the Reason that the Charity Sermons are brought forward this Year so much earlier than usual.—*The New York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, Monday, October* 13, 1783.

New York, October 22. The Charity Sermon, which

was to have been preached last Sunday at St. Paul's Church, for the benefit of the Charity School in this City, was postponed on account of the badness of the weather; but on Sunday next, weather permitting, the Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's for that laudable purpose.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday October* 22, 1783.

New York, October 29. Last Sunday, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, and a large Collection made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City.—*The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, October* 29. 1773.

New York, November 8. Last Wednesday died at his house in Smith street, Captain John Griffith, many years a Commander in the London, Amsterdam, and Carolina trades. He was a native of Haverford West, in Wales; near fifty years a citizen of New York; a skilful navigator; of an excellent temper; and truly religious in his exemplary life and manners. He died at the age of seventy four, possessed of a good fortune, and his remains were on Thursday evening, attended by many respectable inhabitants, deposited in Trinity Church Yard. —*The Royal Gazette, Saturday, November* 8. 1783.

Notice is hereby Given,

IN Pursuance of a Resolution of the Whig Members of the Episcopal Church, who met last Saturday Evening at Simmons's Tavern, That the said Meeting is adjourned to the Long Room in the Coffee House, on Friday Evening next, at Nine o'Clock; at which Time and Place all Persons professing themselves Episcopalians, are requested to attend.

James Duane, Chairman.

—*Rivington's New York Gazette, and Universal Advertiser, Wednesday, December* 10. 1783.

New York, December 13. Last Thursday appoint-

ed by his Excellency the Governor to be a Day of Public Thanksgiving, for the final establishment of American Independence, and the long desired restoration of Civil Government, in the blessings of an honourable Peace, was observed with the greatest deference to his Excellency's Proclamation, dated the 16th of November.—Sermons were preached at St. Paul's, by the Rev. Mr. Moore; at the Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers; and at the Old Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Livingston.

Mr. Moore's text was from Zachariah, Chap. VIII. verses 10, 11, 12.

Dr. Rogers's from the 126th Psalm, verse the 3d.

Dr. Livingston's from Jeremiah, Chap. XXXII. verses 37, 38, 39, 40.

The Congregations were very numerous, and the several Discourses, immediately applying to the happy events celebrated on the day, were felt by every auditor with most grateful sensibility, and the warmest approbation.

The Clergy of the several other Congregations acquitted themselves on the occasion to the perfect approbation of their hearers.—*Rivington's New York Gazette, and Universal Advertiser, Saturday, December* 13, 1783.

New York, December 20. A Charity Sermon is to be preached at St. Paul's, by Dr. Rogers, To-Morrow Afternoon, for the Relief of the Poor, whose Necessities are great.—*Rivington's New York Gazette, and Universal Advertiser, Saturday, December* 20. 1783.

New York, December 24. Last Sunday afternoon a Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, from the following text, viz:—Proverbs of Solomon, Chapter XIX. Verse 17. "*He that hath pity on the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given, will he pay him again.*" The Doctor's discourse was very suitable to the occasion, it contained truths indispensably necessary to the happi-

ness and support of society, and being applied to the feelings of a numerous audience, whilst it fixed their steadiest attention, humanely interested them in the relief of the numerous poor in this city.—*Rivington's New York Gazette, and Universal Advertiser, Wednesday, December* 24. 1783.

WHEREAS the honourable the Council, appointed for the temporary government of the southern district of this state, by an ordinance dated the twelfth day of January instant, have vested the real and personal estate and property belonging to the corporation of Trinity Church, in us the subscribers, for the reasons and purposes in the said ordinance expressed: And we have accordingly accepted and entered upon the execution of the said trust, and received the title deeds, books and papers belonging to the said corporation. And whereas complaint hath been made to us, that Messrs. Cornelius, Egbert, and Everardus Bogardus, Cornelius Cooper, and Abraham Brower, senior, and junior, are daily intriguing with, menacing, and disturbing the tenants of lands belonging to the said corporation, and which have been held under the said corporation, and those from whom they derive their title, for near one hundred years, as was fully proved (as we are well informed) on a solemn trial in the supreme court of judicature, in the year 1762, by a special jury of respectable and disinterested citizens, who after a hearing of several days, gave a general verdict in favour of the said corporation.

And whereas the attempts of the said Cornelius Bogardus, and his associates, to avail themselves of the late confusions, and of the ignorance, or duplicity of the tenants under the said corporation, are as unjustifiable as the conduct of such of the said tenants as have been debauched by their artifices, is culpable, and both have exposed themselves to the penalty of the law.

The said trustees therefore find themselves called upon, in faithfulness to the trust reposed in them by

the honourable Council, to give this public warning to all persons who hold by lease from the said corporation, that it is required of them by law to continue faithful to their tenure under the said corporation; and that if any of them shall combine with the said Bogardus and others, to transfer any possession from the said corporation, the laws shall be rigorously put in force against them, to prevent similar frauds in future; at the same time, such of the tenants as act with integrity, are assured, that they shall be effectually protected and defended in their estates; and that if they have been dispossessed by art or violence, decisive measures will be pursued by us in a due course of law to restore them to their rights.

To guard against misrepresentation, we think it proper to observe, that in a late petition of the said claimants to the Honourable Council, which was rejected, it is asserted, that they had failed in the beforementioned action by the mismanagement of Brower's advocates: But it is well known that the claimants had the aid of several of the most eminent counsel in this country, on that trial; and, after the trial were assured by them that the verdict was just: That if ever they had a right it was extinguished by the length of possession against them. And that if dormant claims under patents so ancient (for that under which title was then and is now set up against the corporation's is dated so long ago as 1667) should prevail, no man could tell when he was secure of his estate. But if they are, nevertheless, determined to persist in their claims, the trustees are willing, without delay, to meet them in a legal course of justice; a decision with which every good citizen ought to be contented.

JA. DUANE, WM. DUER,
DAN. DUNSCOMB, WILLIAM BEDLOW,
ANTH. LISPENARD, JOHN RUTHERFORD,
ISAAC SEARS, LEWIS MORRIS,
FRANCIS LEWIS.

New-York, January 26th 1784.

New York, February 2. 1784.

To the Editor of the New York Packet.

Sir, An advertisement, under the signatures of Jas. Duane, Wm. Duer, Daniel Dunscomb, William Bedlow, Anth. Lispenard, John Rutherford, Isaac Sears, Lewis Morris, and Francis Lewis, as the temporary Trustees of the estate and property of the corporation of Trinity Church in this city, having been ushered into the world through the New York Gazetteer and Country Journal of Wednesday last, unduly prejudicing the public against the just claim of the Bogardus's family to certain lands, formerly called Dominis-Hook, giving a partial account of certain matters against, and carefully concealing every important circumstance favourable to that family, and representing in the most elaborate manner, such matters as may colour the right usurped by the corporation; we beg leave to trouble your paper with the real facts; which, tho' proper only for a judicial tribunal, are now unavoidably called forth, to avoid that prejudice too often conceived, from advertisements passing without relative answers. So long ago as the year 1636, when New York was in the hands of the Dutch Governor Vantillu [Van Twiller] granted the lands in question, called Dominis-Hook, to Anneke Bogardus, widow, then called Jansen, accurately and minutely describing the same on every point, by marks and boundaries, in a manner, as it was hoped, would have avoided the possibility of mistake, every unintentional infraction, every unfair construction. And in 1667, when New York was a colony to England, Richard Nicholls, Esq; the then English Governor, by his deed, expressly reciting and confirming the grant of Governor Vantillu, [Van Twiller] granted and confirmed the lands in dispute to the children and heirs of the said Anneke Bogardus, in pure fœdal unalterable tenure, entirely out of the reach of any legal revocation: And, in virtue of such grants, Anneke Bogardus, her children and heirs, entered in succession on the premises, and proceeded in its improvement, building

houses and erecting fences; and they or their descendants held and continued the same, pursuing rational improvements, 'till they were by certain commotions, driven away into the interior parts of America, when the Corporation of Trinity Church, being seized, by their chartered rights, of adjoining lands, called the King's Farm, and letting the same to a Francis Ryoise, he availing himself of the absence of the Bogardus family, took possession as well of Dominis-Hook as the King's Farm, and held the same together, paying rent for the King's Farm only to the Corporation; and, at the end of his term, the Corporation laid hold of Dominis-Hook, and still continue the same upon the shameful unguarded title of a surreptitious possession only; which, though it would be considered a flagrant injustice in an individual, now seems to be a sanctified right in the members of the church; but with what complexion or probity, or how such a prostitution of justice is reconcileable to conscience, the world at large can well determine.

It would be adding cruelty to the injustice industriously heaped on the Bogardus's family, now branched into some of the most respectable characters of this commonwealth to omit due observations on the illiberal tendency of the advertisement, calculated to poison the minds of the public against their just pretensions, at a time when they were, by every constitutional means, seeking justice from proper tribunals. The advertisement states, "That Messrs. Cornelius, Egbert, and "Everardus Bogardus, Cornelius Cooper, and Abraham "Brower, senior and junior, are daily intriguing with, "menacing and disturbing the tenants of lands belong-"ing to the Corporation, and which have been held un-"der the said Corporation, and those from whom they "derive their title, for near one hundred years;" but why the reproach on the above six persons only, if it may be called a reproach, for endeavouring to regain that which has unjustly been pilfered from claimants ancestors, at a period when they risked their possessions

to save their religion and persons, cannot be conceived! the other claimants not being less numerous than respectable, among whom are the families of Sterling, Livingston, and others of great probity; unless it was to contrast the known opulence of the Corporation with the presumed indigence of such six persons; thereby insinuating that the power of the Corporation will inevitably crush their feeble efforts, though law, justice and equity adorn their cause. Be that as it may, the Corporation may rest assured, that neither any direct, nor oblique means whatever will intimidate the claimants from pursuing every legal means, both in the legislature and courts of judicature, for a restoration of that property which is now unjustly kept from them, by a mere tortous possession. And notwithstanding the Trustees menace, "That if any one shall combine with "the said Bogardus's and others, to transfer any *pos-* "*session* from the said Corporation, the laws shall be "vigorously put in force against them;" clearly demonstrating that they have nothing but the naked surreptitious possession to support their illicit pretensions, if it can be so contrived as to regain possession of the property, so wrongfully withheld, without force or terror, the law will not punish, but most undoubtedly favour and justify such proceeding; just so as where any one hath deprived another of his goods or chattels, the owner may lawfully claim and retake them wherever he happens to find them; and what the law favours, no candid person will condemn, whatever the church Trustees may do. As to the one hundred years possession, or any other possession, by the Corporation, without such occasional interruption as incontestibly preserve the claimants' right, must, with due deference to the Trustees, be flatly denied; as legal claims have, from time to time, been duly made; but even if that were not true, how ungracious must it appear in the members of this opulent Corporation to become accessories in the original fraud, committed by their predecessors against the ancestors of the present claimants?

The Trustees lay great stress "on a solemn trial in "the Supreme Court of Judicature in the year 1762," they having no other pillar to rest their pretensions upon; but the truth is, and which they well know, but uncandidly conceal, that the action being instituted by the Browers only, who were collaterally, not lineally interested, a verdict, it is readily confessed, was given in favour of the corporation, the lineal heir at law not being one of the plaintiffs; but tho' the rectitude of such verdict, for want of necessary parties, must on the one hand be admitted, yet on the other it must be acknowledged, that the just title to the lands in question, inviolably remained in the Bogardus's descendants, strengthened by legal claim under that action, and virtually confessed by the Corporation, the Vestrymen offering a Mrs. Livingston, one of the claimants, 1500*l.* for her right; which, independent of other subsequent claims and entries, obviously led down the claimants' right unimpaired to 1776; when the contest for this glorious revolution commenced, and, military law prevailing, it, therefore, is too much to suppose, that even the Trustees themselves will contend, that the time virtuously spent in such a contest, ought to be applied to the prejudice of the claimants, and, from an incontrovertible axiom of law, that ejectments may be tried *de novo ad infinitum*, till substantial justice can be obtained, the Trustees may rest assured, that the claimants will sedulously pursue every legal and justifiable step for that end, contemning the oblique reflections cast by the Trustees on claimants' characters—"of availing themselves of the late "confusions, or the ignorance and duplicity of the "tenants under the corporation;" and treating the Trustees feeble menaces with that disregard they justly merit; lamenting, however, that the Trustees, vaunting their readiness to meet the claimants in a legal course of justice, are not obliged to risk their own money, instead of the corporation's, in the unjust, inequitable and unconscientious defence of pilfered possession at the suit of honest title.

The doctrine laid down, in the final section of the advertisement, is curious to such an extreme, that it is impossible but it must vibrate alike upon every ones understanding; "To guard (says the advertisement) "against misrepresentation, we think it proper to ob- "serve, that in a late petition of the said claimants to "the Honourable Council, which was rejected, it is "asserted, that they had failed in the before mentioned "action by the mismanagement of Brower's advocates: "but it is well known, (continues the advertisement) "that the claimants had the aid of several of the most "eminent counsel in this country on that trial; and, "after the trial, were assured by them that the verdict "was just: That if ever they had a right it was extin- "guished by the length of possession against them. "And that if dormant claims under patents so ancient "should prevail, no man could tell when he was secure "of his estate."—True it is, the claimants, hearing that the Trustees were about to petition the temporary Council, for vesting in the Trustees the property belonging to Trinity Church, did present their petition also to the same Council, more to encounter matters affecting their claim, than from an expectation of redress; well knowing that the act, appointing the Council (vested only in them the power of preserving peace and good order; of preventing monopoly; of prohibiting the exportation of necessaries; of billeting troops; of seizing fuel and other things; of regulating the prices of provisions; of regulating elections; and for confining persons charged with treason and other offences) delegated to them no authority whatever to decide the right either to the real or personal property of any individual or body of men; but it must be observed that tho' both the Trustees and the claimants' petitions stood upon equal grounds, and had an equal right to attention and distributive justice, yet, whilst the prayer of the Trustees petition was fully complied with, construing the idea of peace and good order to the vesting the Trustees with the real and personal

property belonging to Trinity Church, (but with what justice it is improper at present to enquire) the petition of the claimants was rejected, with as little impropriety as the powers of the Council were competent to such business; But neither the fate of the claimants' petition before the Council, nor the so much boasted verdict against Browers, even with the acquiescence of their advocates in 1762, unless such advocates had arrived to the summit of infallibility, but which acquiescence is firmly denied; nor the misconstrued idea of dormant claims (a right without claim, which happens not to be the claimants' case) will at all intimidate the claimants from pursuing every proper measure to obtain a restoration of their property; which the boasted guardians of religion now irreligiously detain from them, in open violation of one of the most renowned tenets of the New Testament, i. e. "*Render unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's, and unto God the things which be God's.*" And in this case a render ought to be not only of the lands in question, but also of the rents and profits unjustly received by the Corporation. And it is not doubted but the legislature, before whom the matters both of the claimants and trustees now stand, will do equal justice, howsoever grating it may be to the trustees; It being too much for them to expect, that any virtuous legislature will, in vesting in the Trustees the lands of the church, give to them also the real and indisputable lands belonging to complainants.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
EGBERT BOGARDUS, for
himself and CORNELIUS
C. BOGARDUS;
ABRAHAM BROUWER,
ABRAHAM BROUWER, jun.
for himself and CORNELIUS
COOPER.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, February* 5. 1784.

To be Sold, The House and Lot of Ground formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, situated in Nassau Street. The House consists of six large well finished Rooms upon two floors, three Rooms in the Garret, one of which has a fire place, a good Kitchen, with large Cellars divided into three apartments, Stable, Pump, and Cistern, with other convenient accommodations in the yard. Its situation is dry and airy, and in all respects, it is one of the most genteel and convenient Houses in this city.—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, February* 5, 1784.

At a Meeting of the Members *of the* Corporation *of* Trinity Church, *in the City of* New York, *on Tuesday the* 18*th. day of May*, 1784.

RESOLVED, That all persons, who wish in future to hold Pews in St. George's and St. Paul's Chappels, be requested to deliver their names to the Clerk of this Board, within six days.

Ordered, That the above resolution be printed in the public newspapers of this city, for the information of all the Members of the Episcopal Church.

Those persons who chuse to deliver in their names in pursuance of the above resolution, will please to apply at No. 67, Wall-Street, between the hours of Ten and Two, on any day before the 26th instant.

New York, May 19*th*, 1784.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, May* 20, 1784.

New York, May 20. On Tuesday last the Executors of Mrs. *Margaret Todd*, deceased, paid into the treasury of the Corporation of Trinity Church, the sum of *two hundred pounds* for the use of the Charity School of this city; being a legacy left by Mrs. Todd for that benevolent institution.—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, May* 20. 1784.

HEIRS.

THE HEIRS and other representatives of Amie Bogardus, widow, deceased, are requested to attend at Cape's Tavern, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on business of high importance, relative to the Lands called Dominie's Hook, in this city, which formerly belonged to her.

New York, May 19. 1784.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, May* 20, 1784.

At a MEETING of the Corporation of Trinity Church in the city of New York, on Thursday the 27th of May, 1784.

RESOLVED, That those persons who held Pews in St. George's and St. Paul's Chapples, on Tuesday in Easter week, 1776, and who have, pursuant to a resolution of this Board delivered their names to the Clerk thereof, for a continuation of such Pews, be accordingly continued in the same, if they think proper, they paying the rents to be hereafter affixed.

Resolved, That the remainder of the Pews, after those are selected, which come within the above resolution, be set up at public auction, to be purchased for one year by those persons who have delivered their names to the Clerk of this Board.

Resolved, That the Auction commence on Monday the seventh of June next, at Ten o'Clock in the morning, at St. Paul's Chapel, and on the day following, at the same hour, at St. George's Chapel, and that the Committee on Pews publish the above resolutions in the public Newspapers for the information of the Episcopal Congregation, and that they attend at the different Chapels at the above days of Auction.—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, June* 3. 1784.

New York, June 16. Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a large part of the ruins of that venerable

and hallowed pile, Trinity Church, the sacred metropolitan of New York, fell down. The preceding day, a number of workmen had been employed to effect the means of bringing them to prostration, and they were greatly facilitated by an excellent miner from Cornwall, in Old England. The condition of these walls had long been objects of terror to the inhabitants, who are as greatly relieved from the apprehensions of danger, occasioned by the critical situation of these impending and awful remains, as they were terrified by the tremendous report produced from the shock given to Mother Earth; all pronouncing it a violent subterraneous concussion. Yesterday afternoon, another part of the walls likewise fell down. It is said that the church will with all convenient dispatch be rebuilt, as there is a very respectable fund for executing that righteous intention.—*The Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser, Tuesday, June* 22. 1784.

At a Meeting of the Corporation of Trinity Church, on Thursday the 24*th of June*, 1784.

WHEREAS it is the opinion of this Corporation that the appointment of three Assistant Ministers to the Rector, will be the means of effecting harmony and conciliation among the different members of the church, and be attended with many other salutary consequences; and whereas it is the wish and expectation of this corporation, that Trinity Church should be rebuilt as soon as the funds of the church will admit, when the appointment of three Assistant Ministers will not only be useful but necessary,

Therefore, *Resolved*,

That there be three Assistant Ministers to the Rector in his parochial duties.

The Corporation wishing as much as possible to act conformable to the opinion of the members of the congregation in the choice of Assistant Ministers, do therefore

Resolve, That those persons who have delivered

their names to the Clerk of the Corporation, for pews or parts of pews, agreeable to a former resolution of this Board, be requested to attend at St. Paul's Chapel, on Monday next at X o'clock in the morning, in order that this Corporation may take their sense relative to the choice of the two Assistant Ministers which remain to be appointed.

Ordered, That the Committee on Pews attend such meeting, in order to collect the sense of the Congregation relative to the above appointments.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the subscribers will attend at St. Paul's Chapel, on Monday next, at Ten o'clock in the morning, where the attendance is requested of all those who have delivered their names to the Clerk of the Trinity Church Corporation, as persons who wish in future to hold pews or parts of pews in St. George's and St. Paul's Chapels.

William Bedlow,
Anthony Griffiths,
Christopher Miller,
William Mercier,
Hercules Mulligan,
} *Committee on Pews.*

New York, June 25. 1784.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Monday, June* 28. 1784.

Mr. Loudon,

You *will oblige a* Stranger, *who is a friend to humanity, by inserting the following* Card *in your next Paper.* C.

A CARD.

A FOREIGNER presents his most respectful compliments to the congregation of St. Paul's, and begs leave to observe to them, that he must think, they are devoid of any manner of humanity or common politeness, when they can see genteel strangers come into their Church, and not endeavour to procure them a seat, but sit with a mortifying indifference in their coun-

tenance.—From his knowledge of the Continent, he is persuaded such unfriendly inattention cannot proceed from influence of climate, as their neighbouring city is possessed of good breeding and politeness.—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, July* 15. 1784.

New York, July 22. On Tuesday was married at Flushing on Long Island, by the Rev. Dr. Provost, *John Darby*, Esq; of London to Miss *Vaughan*, eldest daughter of *Samuel Vaughan*, Esq; of Philadelphia. —*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, July* 22, 1784.

New York, July 29. Died last Monday, Miss Catherine Gouverneur, in the 18th year of her age:—Her funeral was attended on Tuesday evening, to Trinity Church-yard. This amiable young lady died of a consumption, much lamented by all who enjoyed her acquaintance.—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, July* 29, 1784.

On Friday the 13*th instant at* 1 *o'Clock, at the Coffee House, will be sold, for the term of* 49 *years to come.*

The Lease of Six Lots of Land lying and being in the East Ward of this city, and on the north river, known by the name of the Church Farms, described on the map by lots No. 909, 910, 911, 912, 913 and 914, and bounded by the several streets and lots as mentioned in the lease: On which is an excellent Oil-Mill and small Dwelling House, with a good pump in the yard. Conditions of sale will then be made known by

Viner Van Zandt.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, August* 5, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain resolutions of the Corporation of Trinity

Church, passed the 8th of June and 26th of July last, the following lots of ground belonging to the said Corporation will be sold on Wednesday the first day of September next, at public auction, in fee, *viz.* All those lots in the Broadway of this city, situate between the office of the Secretary of the State, late the house of William Axtel, Esquire, and the corner of Murray Street; being 25 feet each in front, and from 90 to 120 feet each in length, and are distinguished by the numbers 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231; and also, the reversion of Lot No. 151, in the same street, at the corner of Robinson street, and adjoining to Lot. 150, subject to a lease whereof 85 years are yet unexpired, at the annual rent (which will be sold with the reversion) of 3*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* until the year 1803, and after that 7*l.* 4*s.* until the year 1836, and after that 10*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* until the year 1866: Also the reversion of lot No. 226, situate at the other corner of Robinson street, in the Broadway, and adjoining lot No. 227; subject to a lease whereof 16 years are yet unexpired, at the annual rent (which will be sold with the reversion) of 10*l.*

Also, Lots No 60, 61, 62, 63, situated on the North side of Partition street, next to the corner of Greenwich street, being 25 feet each in breadth, and 75 feet in length.

Also, Lot No. 43, on the South side of Vesey street, being 25 feet by 75.

Also, Lot No. 55, in Greenwich street, opposite the Corporation dock, and the Bear-market.

Also, Lots No 77 and 78, in Barclay street, in the rear of and adjoining to lots No. 73, 74, 75 and 76, in the Broadway, being 25 feet each in breadth and 100 each in length. Also, Lot No. 176, in the same street, in the rear of, and adjoining to lots 146, 147, and 148, being 25 feet by 75.

Also, the reversion of Lot 153, in Robinson street; subject to a lease of three years yet to come, at the annual rent of 6*l.* the said lot being in the rear of, and

adjoining to lots No. 149, 150, and 151, and is 25 feet by 75.

Also, Lots No. 233, in Murray street, in the rear of and adjoining to lots No 229, 230, and 231, and is 25 feet by 75.

The proprietors of the buildings on any of the above lots are to be allowed days for their removal, if they do not incline to purchase them themselves.

It is probable the leases of these lots may be purchased whereof the reversion is for sale.

Any gentleman desirous of having lots of a greater depth than from 100 to 120 feet, may encrease them at pleasure to 145 or 170 feet by purchasing the back lots, which would afford passages into the cross streets for stables, and other out houses, and by the purchase of several lots a front of 175 feet may be obtained in the main street.

The greater part of the above lots are elegantly situated and afford indisputably the most eligible situation for gentlemen's houses, of any in this city, being remote from the noise and bustle of the town, and having a spacious square in front.

The terms of payment will be made very easy: One third of the purchase money to be paid within ten days after the sale, when deeds will be given, and mortgages taken for the security of the remainder, of the purchase money; another third at the end of one year, and the remainder at the expiration of two years.

The title is clear, simple, and indisputable, and will be warranted and defended by the Corporation.

A plan of the premises will be lodged in a few days with Mr. Anthony L. Bleecker, No. 40, Wall street, who will give any other information that is required.

New York, August 6, 1784.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, August* 12, 1784.

THE MEMBERS OF "*The Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in communion with the Church of England in America*," are requested by several of THAT BODY, who are interested in its funds, to meet in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday after the next Feast of St. Michael.

September 8. 1784.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Monday, September* 13. 1784.

New York, October 14. At a Meeting of the Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of the Episcopal Clergy, held in this city on the 5th and 8th of October, 1784, the following gentlemen were chosen new Members, who are hereby notified of the same, in order that they may attend the next meeting, which will be held at Trenton in New Jersey on the first Tuesday after the feast of St. Michael next ensuing, *viz.*

Rev. Benjamin Moore, A. M. Thomas Moore, Uzal Ogden, Sydenham Thorn, Charles Wharton, Joseph Hutchins, A. M., —— Campbell.

Hon. Robert R. Livingston, Hon. John Jay, William Duer, John Rutherford, John Alsop, John Stevens, Jun. Morgan Lewis, Alexander Hamilton, and Walter Livingston, Esquires, of New York.

Joshua Maddox Wallace, John Chetwood, Walter Rutherford, Archibald Stewart, and Abraham Ogden, Esquires, of New Jersey.

Hon. Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Jasper Yates, and Richard Willing, Esquires; Messrs. Mathew Clarkson, William Pollard, John Pollard, John Wilcox, and John Challoner of Pennsylvania.

On Sunday last *Charity Sermons* were preached for the benefit of this Corporation, in the forenoon at St. PAUL'S, and in the afternoon at St. GEORGE'S in this city, by the Rev. Dr. SMITH, when the sum of *One Hundred and twelve Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Two Pence* was collected, for which the sincere thanks

of the Corporation are hereby returned to the generous and humane Benefactors.

N. B. As sundry benevolent persons who might not have had an opportunity of attending in the churches, in order to bestow their mite towards this laudable charity, may yet desire to send the same, they will be pleased to take notice, that donations will be received by any of the standing officers of the present year, who are as follows. *viz.*

President. William Smith, D.D.
Treasurers. John Alsop, Esq; for New York.
Joshua Maddox Wallace, Esq; New Jersey.
Samuel Powell, Esq; Pennsylvania.
Secretary. Rev. Benjamin Moore, A.M.

Signed by Order,
BENJ. MOORE, Secretary.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, October* 14, 1784.

On Wednesday next on the Premises

THE LEASE of a Lot of Ground, No. 38, on the west side of Church Street, of which about 40 years are unexpired, subject for the first twenty years to the rent of Four Pounds, and the last twenty years, Five Pounds, per annum. FRED. J'AY.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, Thursday, November* 4, 1784.

New York, December 9. On Sunday next the 12th instant a Charity Sermon will be preached, and a Collection made in the forenoon at St. Paul's Chapel, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city, and on the Sunday following, another will be preached at St. George's Chapel, for the same purpose. An Anthem adapted to the occasion, will be sung by the Scholars.

The School has lately been considerably augmented, and at present consists of one hundred and four scholars,

viz. sixty-four boys and forty girls.—*Loudon's New York Packet, Thursday, December* 9. 1784.

New York, December 16. On Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, for the benefit of the Charity School in this City; a very liberal Collection was made by the Congregation, and a suitable Anthem sung by the Scholars. The fall of the snow on the preceding evening prevented many from attending who wished to be present; such well disposed persons may have an opportunity of making their donations at St. George's Chapel on Sunday next, in the forenoon, when another Sermon will be preached for the same benevolent purpose.

Last Saturday Evening was Married by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of this City, Mr. Wilson, Merchant in Queen Street, to the amiable Miss Pendar.—*Loudon's New York Packet, Thursday, December* 16. 1784.

New York, December 23. On Wednesday, the 15th instant, departed this life, Col. Edward Fleming, and on Friday his corse attended by a respectable number of citizens, was interred in Trinity Church burying ground. Mr. Fleming was a useful citizen, and had served his country both in the cabinet and in the field. He was among the first who embarked in the glorious and hazardous cause of America. During a series of hard service, in the campaign of 1776, in Canada, he incurred a lingering disorder, which brought him prostrate to the all-subduing tyrant Death.—*Loudon's New York Packet, Thursday, December* 23. 1784.

New York February 28.—On Thursday last the Corporation of Trinity Church, presented a humble petition to the Honourable the Senate of this State, and a respectful memorial and remonstrance, to the Honourable the House of Assembly; copies of which we have obtained for the information of our readers, and are as follow:

To the Honourable the SENATE of the STATE of NEW YORK.

The PETITION of the CORPORATION of
(L. S.) TRINITY CHURCH, in the CITY of NEW YORK.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners find on the journals of the House of Assembly of the seventh instant, a report of a Committee of that body concurred in by the House, in which after stating several circumstances relative to the title of the lands in the city and county of New York, formerly called and known by the name of King's Farm and Garden, it is declared, that the title to the said lands called the King's Farm and Garden, was of right before the revolution, vested in the King of Great Britain, and now belongs to, and is of right vested in the people of this state.

Your Petitioners beg leave to observe, with all due deference to the honourable Body, who have come to this determination, that they conceive this mode of enquiry into the right of property, is not warranted by the spirit of our happy constitution, and that it intends to sap that grand bulwark of private right, the trial by jury, which it is declared shall remain inviolate forever.

Your Petitioners though confident in the stability of their claim to the lands in question, forbear to enter into a vindication of the same, before your Honourable House, who they are fully convinced will never destroy these barriers, which the wise framers of the constitution have raised betwixt the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government.

They content themselves with praying, that in case the report of the honourable House of Assembly, relative to the lands in question, or any law which may affect the rights of the long established and respectable community, of which your Petitioners are the Trustees, should be brought into your honourable House, due notice may be given to your Petitioners of the same,

and they be permitted to be heard at the bar of your House, before any measure be taken in the premises.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

By order of the Corporation,
JOHN RUTHERFORD, Clerk.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW YORK, in Assembly convened.

(L. S.) The MEMORIAL and REMONSTRANCE of the CORPORATION of TRINITY CHURCH, in the CITY of NEW YORK.

Respectfully Shew,

THAT your Memorialists on examining the journals of your honourable body, find that a Committee was appointed on the twenty second of November last, to examine the laws and records of the State, concerning certain lands in the city and county of New York, formerly called and known by the name of the King's Farm and Garden; which lands so called were in the year 1705 granted by Queen Anne, by letters patent under the great seal of the then colony of New York, to the rector and inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of the church of England; who have been in possession of the same from that period to the present day, and have regularly paid the quit rents reserved therein to the year 1768, as will appear by indorsements on the said letters patent, signed by the different Receivers General of the King of Great Britain.

That the said Committee on the seventh instant made a report to your honourable House, in which, after stating certain circumstances, relative to the title to the lands called by the name of the King's Farm and Garden, they infer, "That the title to the said "lands called the King's Farm and Garden, was of "right, before the revolution, vested in the King of "Great Britain, and now belongs to, and is of right,

"vested in the people of this state;" with which report your honourable House was pleased to concur.

Your Memorialists, not only as Trustees of a respectable religious community, but as citizens, zealously attached to the principles of the late glorious revolution, are constrained with regret to observe, that they conceive the mode of this enquiry and the concurrence of your honourable Body, not warranted by the spirit of our happy constitution, whose wise framers have studiously separated the legislative, judicial and executive functions of government—that it tends by giving an undue influence on the public mind, to weaken and render inefficacious, the trial by jury, that grand bulwark of the right and property of the subjects, which the voice of the constitution has declared shall remain inviolate forever.

Notwithstanding the confidence which your Memorialists derive of the stability of their claim to the lands in question, from the opinion of the ablest law sages in Europe, as well as in this country, they wave entering into it before your honourable Body, from a respect to the principles of our free constitution, and that they may not involve you by such an enquiry, in that predicament so painful to the mind of a true patriot, of rendering himself at once the party and judge. In duty however to their constituents, they are bound to observe, that if the Committee appointed by your honourable Body, had thought proper to call upon your Memorialists, for such evidence on the premises as they from their official character were best qualified to give, the conclusion drawn from such an investigation, would have been far different from that which at present appears on your journals.

With that deferent boldness which freemen have a right to use to the representatives of a free people, your Memorialists beg leave to observe, that it is the right of the citizen to be heard in all cases which may affect his life, his liberty or property, in whatever mode such an enquiry may be conducted; they therefore trust,

that an application for this purpose cannot be refused to a long established Corporation, whose political weight and attachment to the present government, claim the public attention.

In this confidence your Memorialists, in behalf of themselves and those whose interests are committed to their charge, request that they may be permitted to shew cause at the bar of your honourable House, why the report of the Committee of the seventh instant, relative to the King's Farm and Garden, should not appear of record on your journals.

By order of the Corporation,

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Clerk.

—*Loudon's New York Packet, Monday, February* 28. 1785.

. [The following tract in reply to the foregoing article is reprinted from the original, entitled

SOME REMARKS *on the Memorial and Remonstrance of the Corporation of Trinity Church; addressed to the Honourable The Representatives of the People of the State of New York, in Assembly Convened. Humbly offered to the Public.* 12*mo. pp.* 34. [New York, 1785.]]

Some REMARKS on the *Memorial* and *Remonstrance* of the *Corporation* of TRINITY CHURCH, in the *City* of *New-York.*—Humbly presented to the Public.

THROUGH the medium of Loudon's News paper, of the 28th day of February last, a Memorial and Remonstrance under the seal of the Corporation of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, and signature of John Rutherford, directed to the Honourable the Representatives of the State of New-York, in assembly convened, did make it's pompous appearance: To prevent imposition on the judgment of the uninformed, It is now become necessary to publish a few facts: but before I enter on any remarks on the Memorial I shall give a few extracts, shewing the rise and progress of the religious denomination called Episcopalians in this State, and the manner how the Corporation of Trinity Church crept into possession of the King's Farm and

Garden.—The first that I find recorded of that denomination, is in the Hon. William Smith's history of New York, page 104, 5, and 6, and is in the words following, viz.

"The inhabitants of Jamaica consisted at that "time, partly of original Dutch planters, but mostly of "New-England emigrants, encouraged to settle there "after the surrender, by the Duke of York's conditions "for Plantations, one of which was in these words, That "every township should be obliged to pay their own "Ministers according to such agreements as they should "make with him; the Minister being elected by the "major part of the householders and inhabitants of the "town. These people had erected an edifice for the "worship of God, and enjoyed an handsome donation "of a parsonage-house and glebe, for the use of their "Minister. After the Minister Act was passed by Gov- "ernor Fletcher in 1693, a few Episcopalians crept into "the town, and viewed the Presbyterian Church with "a jealous eye. The town vote in virtue of which the "building had been erected, contained no clause to pre- "vent its being hereafter engrossed by another sect. "The Episcopal party, who knew this, formed a design "of seizing the edifice for themselves, which they shortly "after carried into execution, by entering the Church "between the morning and evening service, while the "Presbyterian Minister, and his Congregation were "in perfect security, unsuspicious of the zeal of their "adversaries, and a fraudulent ejectment on a day con- "secrated to sacred rest. Great outrage ensued among "the people, for the contention being *pro aris et focis*, "was animating and important. Lord Cornbury's noble "descent and education, should have prevented him from "taking part in so ignominious a quarrel; but his lord- "ship's sense of honour and justice, was as weak and "indelicate as his bigotry was rampant and uncon- "troulable; and hence we find him guilty of an act "complicated of a number of vices which no man could "have perpetrated without violence to the slightest

"remains of generosity and justice. When his Excel-
"lency retired to Jamaica, one Hubbard, the Presbyte-
"rian Minister, lived in the best house in the town, his
"lordship begged the loan of it for the use of his own
"family, and the Clergyman put himself to no small
"inconveniencies to favour the Governor's request, but
"in return for the generous benefaction, his lordship
"perfidiously delivered the parsonage house into the
"hands of the Episcopal party, and encouraged one
"Cardwel, the Sheriff, a mean fellow, who afterwards
"put an end to his own life, to seize upon the glebe,
"which he surveyed into lots, and farmed for the bene-
"fit of the Episcopal Church.

"These tyrannical measures justly inflamed the in-
"dignation of the injured sufferers, and that again more
"embittered his Lordship against them. They resented,
"and he prosecuted, nor did he confine his pious rage to
"the people of Jamaica. He detested all who were of
"the same denomination, nay, averse to every sect ex-
"cept his own, he insisted, that neither the ministers,
"nor schoolmasters of the Dutch, the most numerous
"persuasion in the province, had a right to preach or
"instruct, without his gubernatorial licence, and some
"of them tamely submitted to his unauthoritative rule."

Thus much for the rise of the Episcopal sect, I shall now proceed to their progress in this State, they first make their appearance in this city the 6th day of May, 1697, and drew their first breath as a corporate body, which fully appears by Governor Fletcher's Incorporating Patent to the Rector, &c. An extract I here insert, and is in the following words, viz.

"The Church called Trinity Church, and steeple,
"with the land hereafter described and adjoining, situ-
"ate, lying and being in or near a street, without the
"North gate of our said city, commonly called and
"known by the name of the Broadway, containing in
"breadth on the East, and as the said street of the
"Broadway rangeth Northward, three hundred and ten
"feet, until you come to the land lately in the tenure

"and occupation of Thomas Lloyd, deceased, and from "thence towards the West in length by the said land, "until you come unto Hudson's river, and thence South- "wardly along Hudson's river three hundred and "ninety-five feet, all of English measure, and from "thence by the line of our Garden Eastward unto the "place of the said street in the Broadway, where first "began, &c.——And we do by these presents, consti- "tute and appoint our right trusty, and well beloved, "the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry Lord "Bishop of London, and of our Privy Council, the first "Rector thereof, &c."

The next we hear of them is immediately on their existence, we find them artfully creeping into possession of the King's Farm, in consequence of a lease for seven years, granted by Governor Fletcher, bearing date the 19th day of August, 1697; an extract of which is in the words following, viz.

"William the *Third*, by the Grace of God, &c. "and by these presents, do demise, sett, and to farm "let, unto the Rector and inhabitants of our said city "of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Church "of England, as now established by our laws, and to "their successors, all that our aforesaid Farm, with "all the houses, erections, and buildings, uplands, and "meadow ground, fencings, pastures, swamps, ways, "easements, passages, immunities, liberties, privileges, "and appurtenances whatsoever, to the same belonging, "or in any manner of way appertaining, or there with "all used, occupied, possessed, and enjoyed, or accepted, "or taken, or reputed as part or parcel, or member "thereof, to have and to hold, &c.

"Yielding and paying therefore yearly and every "year, unto us, our heirs and successors, on the first "day of the annunciation of our blessed Virgin Mary, "at our said city of New-York, the yearly rent of "sixty bushels of good merchantable winter wheat in "lieu, &c."

The Legislature of the Province of New-York in

that early day being jealous of the growing power and wealth of the Corporation of the Church, and not being willing to trust them in the possession of the King's farm, though bound by lease, with a number of other extravagant grants vacated the said lease by act of Assembly, in the year 1699, this act was confirmed by Queen Ann, in the year 1708. I here insert some extracts from the said act, which is in the words following, viz.—"And whereas there is another extravagant "grant of the King's farm in manner aforesaid, being "a lease or demise of the said farm, unto the church "wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, for seven "years, from the date thereof, being the 19th day of "August, 1697, registered in the Secretary's Office.

"To have and to hold, said farm and appurtenances, "unto the said church wardens and vestrymen of Trin-"ity Church, their successors, and assigns, for the term "of seven years, from the date hereof, until the said "term of seven years be fully ended, under the reserved "rent of sixty bushels of wheat.

"*Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the "Governor, and Council, and Representatives convened "in General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by "the authority of the same*, That all and every the "several and respective extravagant grants of lands, "and premises, granted, demised, and sealed in manner "aforesaid, and heretofore recited and mentioned with, "and every, their several and respective limits and "bounds afore-mentioned and expressed, are hereby "broke, vacated, and forever annulled, and of none ef-"fect. And all and every therefore recited grants, and "demises in manner aforesaid, for all and every the "several and respective tracts and parcels of land, "farms, gardens, and appurtenances, within all and every "the several and respective limits and bounds afore-"said, and all the Lordships, manors, jurisdictions, "powers, authority, rights, benefits, profits and advan-"tages, belonging unto them, or either of them, shall for-"ever hereafter cease, determine, and become null and

"void, and of none effect, to all intents purposes and constructions whatsoever, as if no such grants, demises and registers of the same, in the Secretary's Office had ever been done; and they the aforesaid grantees, lessees, and every of them, their and every of their heirs, successors and assigns, are hereby forever hereafter divested of any right, title, or claim, unto the same, or unto any part or parcel thereof, with the several and respective limits aforesaid, any law to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and his Majesty is hereby fully and immediately reseized and repossessed of all and every of the before granted and demised premises, in as full and ample manner as if the same had never been before granted and demised.—And to the intent, that it may not be in the power of any of his Majesty's governors, or Commanders in chief, for the time being hereafter, to make for the future such extravagant grants of lands aforesaid.

"*Be it further enacted by the authority*, That it shall not be in the power of any of his Majesty's governors, or Commanders in chief, which shall hereafter be Governors, or Commanders in chief, of this province, under his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, for to grant or demise for any longer, than for his own time in the government, any of the land hereafter mentioned. That is say, Nutten-Island, the King' farm, the King's garden, the swamp, and Fresh-Water, as they are now limited and bound, being the demesnes of his Majesty's fort at New-York, and for the benefit and accommodation of his Majesty's Governors and Commanders in Chief for the time being. And if any such grant, or demise, for the future, shall be made longer than for the time before mentioned, then all such grants shall, *ipso facto*, become null and void, and of no use to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding."

Lord Cornbury began his administration in the province of New-York, the third day of May, 1702;

and as it appears from the title of the act, which is all that is to be seen of it, the act being repealed by Queen Anne, the twenty-sixth day of June, 1708; that his Lordship had influence enough in the Legislature of the province of New-York, to get an act passed, intending to make way for his grant to the Corporation of Trinity Church, in the year 1705, the title of the said act is in the following words, viz.—"An act for repealing "several acts of Assembly, and declaring other ordi- "nances, published as acts of Assembly, to be void."

Here follows the pious Lord Cornbury's grant, to the Corporation of Trinity Church, for the King's farm and garden, in the year 1705, which grant is left open both at the North and South sides, as the reader will observe in reading the same. That alone is sufficient to destroy the validity of the grant, and gives the stronger reason to believe, that his Lordship's intention by giving in the grant, these vague description of boundaries to the King's farm, was not only to rob the Queen, but to give an opportunity to the Corporation, for to steal from individuals their estates, if it ever could be possible to get into that respectable body, members possessed of meanness enough, and actuated with the same zeal and bigotry that his Lordship was, in perfidiously pilfering from the minister of Jamaica, on Long-Island, the Parsonage House and Glebe.

THE GRANTING CLAUSE.

"And whereas the Rector and Inhabitants of the "said city of New-York, in communion of the church "of England, as by law established, by their petition "to our right trusty and well beloved cousin, Ed-Vis- "count Cornbury, our Captain General, and Governor "in Chief, in and over our province of New-York, and "territories thereon depending in America, and Vice "Admiral of the same, have humbly prayed that we "would grant and confirm unto them, and their suc- "cessors, for the use of the church, all those our several "closes pieces, and parcels of land, meadows and pas- "tures, formerly called the Dukes farm, and the King's

"farm, and now known by the name of the Queen's "farm, with all and singular the fences, inclosures, "improvements, and appurtenances whatsoever, there- "unto belonging, as the same are now in the occupation "of, and enjoyed by George Ryorse, of the city of "New-York, yeoman, or by any former tenants, situate, "lying, and being on the island Manhatans, in the "city of New-York aforesaid, and bounded on the East "partly by the Broadway, partly by the Common, and "partly by the Swamp, and on the West by Hudson's "River. And also, all that our piece or parcel of "ground, situate and being on the South side of the "Church Yard of Trinity Church aforesaid, commonly "called or known by the name of the Queen's garden, "fronting to the Broadway, on the East, extending to "low-water mark upon Hudson's River on the West; "all which said premises are now let at the yearly "rent of thirty pounds, which reasonable request we "being willing to grant, Know ye that of our especial "grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have "given, granted, ratified, and confirmed, in and by "these presents, for ourselves our heirs and successors, "We do give, grant, ratify, and confirm, unto the said "Rector and inhabitants of the city of New-York, in "communion of the Church of England, as by law "established, and their heirs and successors, all and "singular the said farm lands, tenements, and heredita- "ments, herein before-mentioned, as the same are herein "before particularly set forth, with the appurtenances, "and every part and parcel thereof, or thereunto be- "longing, or accepted, reputed, or taken, as part, "parcel, or member thereof, as the same now are held, "occupied and enjoyed by the said George Ryorse, or "have been heretofore occupied and enjoyed by any "former tenant, or tenants, and all rents, &c."

The above grant brings me to the Memorial and Remonstrance, which says—"That your Memorialists "on examining the Journals of your Honourable Body, "find that a Committee was appointed on the twenty-

"second of November last, to examine the laws and "records of the State, concerning certain lands in "the city and county of New York, formerly called "and known by the name of the King's Farm and "Garden, which lands so called, were in the year 1705, "granted by Queen Anne, by Letters Patent, under the "Great Seal of the then Colony of New-York, to the "Rector and inhabitants of the city of New-York, in "communion of the Church of England, who have been "in possession of the same, from that period to the "present day."

The Corporation of a Church is supposed to consist of a religious body of men, who worship the great God of truth, justice, and mercy, and that they take his holy word for their directory; and as to the latter part of the assertion, I will not pretend to determine the truth, they saying that they are the Church of England, which supposes religious, conscientious subjects to the King of Great-Britain, who is the head of the Church, but submit that to the decision of the impartial public, though at the same time could wish that they would strictly observe the truth in all their other assertions, which lays me under the necessity of taking notice of an advertisement, which made its appearance in the Independent Gazette, published the 12th of February, 1784, the advertisement is dated the 26th of January, and is under the signature of James Duane, William Duer, Daniel Dunscomb, William Bedlow, Anthony Lispenard, John Rutherford, Isaac Sears, Lewis Morris, and Francis Lewis; an extract of which is in the words following, viz.——"And "whereas complaint hath been made to us, that "Messrs. Cornelius, Egbert and Everardus Bogardus, "Cornelius Croper, and Abraham Brower, Senior and "Junior, are daily intriguing with menacing and dis-"turbing the tenants of lands belonging to the said "Corporation, and which have been held under the "said Corporation, and those from whom they derive "their title, for near one hundred years."

Compare this assertion with their first Grant or Patent of Incorporation, which was dated the 6th day May, 1697, and you will find, that from the day of their existence to the date of the advertisement, it is only 86 years, 3 months, and 20 days; a time vastly short of that they assert they were in possession of lands, the property of the heirs and assigns of Anna Bogardus, deceased, adjoining to, and lying to the Northward of the King's Farm, and in their Memorial, they assert that the King's Farm and Garden were, in the year 1705, granted by Queen Anne; this assertion must be flatly denied, as it is evident to a demonstration, that this Grant was directly against the mind of the Queen, and the opinion of the Court held at Kensington, in England, in 1708, which fully appears by her repealing the act passed in 1702, intended to make way for their boasted grant of 1705, which Grant then fell with its own weight, as did the steeple of Trinity Church. I shall here insert the doings of the Court at large.

"*At the Court, at Kensington, the* 15–26*th day*
"*of June*, 1708.

"PRESENT.

"The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty,
"His Royal Highness Prince GEORGE, &c.

"WHEREAS by power granted under the Great "Seal of England, the Governor, Council, and Assem- "bly of her Majesty's Province of New-York, have "been authorized and empowered to make, constitute, "and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the pub- "lic peace, welfare, and good government of the said "Province, which are to be transmitted to her Majesty "for her Royal approbation, or disallowance of them.

"*And Whereas*, in pursuance of the said power, "two acts have been passed in the General Assembly "of New York, the one entitled,

"An act for vacating and annulling several extrav- "agant grants of land made by Col. Fletcher, late Gov- "ernor of this Province, under his Majesty."

The Other:

"An act for repealing several acts of Assembly, "and declaring other ordinances published as acts of "Assembly, to be void."

"By which last act, the said former act for vacating "several extravagant grants of land, made by Colonel "Benjamin Fletcher, &c. stands repealed, And the "Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations hav- "ing duly considered the said two acts, and by their "representation this day read, humbly offer their "opinion, That her Majesty be pleased to signify her "disapprobation of the said act for repealing several "acts of Assembly, &c. And that the said act for "vacating several extravagant grants be confirmed. "Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, "approving the said representation, is pleased to *declare* "her disapprobation of the said act, entitled, an act "for repealing several acts of Assembly, to be void; "and according to her Majesty's pleasure herein sig- "nified, the said act is hereby repealed and declared "null and void, and of none effect. And her Majesty "is further pleased to declare her approbation and "allowance, of the said act entitled an act for vacating, "breaking, and annulling, several extravagant grants "of land, made by Governor Fletcher, late Governor "of this province, under his Majesty. And pursuant "to his Majesty's pleasure thereupon signified, the "said act is hereby confirmed finally, enacted, and rati- "fied accordingly."

JOHN POVEY.

Anne *R.*

"Additional instructions to our trusty and well be- "loved John Lovelace, Baron of Huby, our Captain "General and Governor in Chief of our province of "New-York, and the territories depending thereon in "America, given at our Fort at Windsor, the twen- "tieth day of July, 1708, in the seventh year of our "reign.

"Whereas we have thought fit by our order in

"Council, of the twenty sixth of June, 1708, to repeal "an act passed at New-York, the twenty-seventh day "of November, 1702, entitled, an act for repealing "several acts of Assembly, and declaring other ordi- "nances, published as acts of Assembly, to be void.

"And whereas by the said orders, we have likewise "thought fit to confirm and approve an act passed at "New-York, the second day of March, 1698-9, entitled "an act for vacating, breaking, and annulling, several "extravagants of lands made by Colonel Benjamin "Fletcher, late Governor of this province under his "Majesty, by the confirmation of which act, several "large tracts of land (as by) the said act will more "fully appear, are resumed to us, and are in our dis- "posal to regrant as we shall see occasion. Our will "and pleasure therefore is, that you may regrant to "the late patentees, of such resumed grants suitable "numbers of acres, not exceeding two thousand to any "one person, and that in such grants, as well as in all "future grants, there be a reservation to us, our heirs, "and successors, of an yearly quit rent of two shil- "lings, and six-pence for every hundred acres, with a "covenant to plant, &c.

ANNE R."

The impartial reader will readily grant, that had the Corporation of the Church, in their memorial, have said, that the bigoted Lord Cornbury, who was inflamed with a blind zeal, and possessed with meaness enough to do any base act, for the advancement of the Church, granted the King's farm and garden, the truth of the assertion would not have been doubted; but they saying that Queen Anne, gave them the grant in the year 1705. the Queen herself denies it.——The memorial then goes on and says, that Queen Anne granted the King's farm and garden to the Rector, &c. in the year 1705—"who have been in possession of the "same from that period to the present day."

I will not pretend to say, or even suppose, that they were ever disturbed in the possession of the King's

farm and garden, as they were tenants to the King, and hold possession for him, neither that they paid a very heavy rent, as the crowned heads in England have found by experience, that there is no subjects so faithful, nor no soldiers that fight so desperately, as those who believe in the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance; that the King is head of the Church, and that it is as great a crime to speak against their King, as against their God. But as they plead possession, it is necessary to produce some facts, to show the public what they call possession, in opposition to the just claims of individuals, and that the term may be fully explained and understood, as they make use of it, shall here insert a few depositions which are as follows,

"*City of New-York, ss.*

"PERSONALLY appeared CATHARINE M'KINNE, "of said city, and being duly sworn deposeth and saith, "that on Thursday the twenty-third day of September "instant, she saw one Andrew Bell, John Tearce, and "three others, armed with axes and blacksmith's ham- "mers, in a riotous manner, to the terror of the depo- "nent, break down Cornelius C. Bogardus's fence, and "burn the boards and posts, and that she saw them take "a number of loose boards, that laid in a heap, at a "considerable distance from the fence (which boards "were the property of the said Cornelius C. Bogardus) "and carry them, and throw them into the fire, and "burn them with the fence, the deponent further saith, "that she heard the said Cornelius C. Bogardus forwarn "the rioters, and demand their authority, upon which "the said Andrew Bell pulled a paper out of his pocket, "which appeared to blank, and the deponent further "saith, that she did verily believe that the said Cor- "nelius was in danger of his life, and that she saw one "Marmaduke Foster and Stephen Tipett among the "Rioters, and that a number of people desired, that if "Bogardus must be robbed of his boards and fence, "that they would not burn them but give them to some

"person, upon which they said, that they were ordered "by the Church to burn them, and threw them into the "fire, and further this deponent saith not.

her
CATHARINE X M'KINNE."
mark.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1773.
WHITEHEAD HICKS, Mayor.

(*Copy*)

City of New York, ss.

"Personally appeared Moses Sherwood and William "Bennett, both Constables of said city, and being duly "sworn, depose and say, that on Saturday morning, "between the hours of five and six o'clock, the second "day of this instant October, as they were sitting in "the house of Cornelius C. Bogardus, one Jacob Shaver "and Thomas Shadwick, who appeared to be the ring-"leaders, George Waldegrove, William Winterton, John "Sider, Vanderclief Norwood, Andrew Bell, Peter "Enner, and one Kennedy, (horse jockey) and a num-"ber more, (their names the deponents do not know) "came up to said Cornelius C. Bogardus's door and "called for him, and told him that they had come to "break down his fence, for it was their orders, upon "which the said Cornelius C. Bogardus forwarned them, "upon which the said Jacob Shaver ordered the men "that were with him to break down the fence, upon "which they began to break it down, then one of the "said deponents demanded their authority, and forbid "them breaking down the fence, until it was read, upon "which the said Jacob Shaver pulled out his pocket a "paper, with a large seal to it, and read it to the said "deponents, it appeared to be a kind of commission, or "princely edict, authorising and ordering him the said "Jacob Shaver, to raise as many men as he should "think proper, to break down and destroy the said "Cornelius's fence, which said paper was signed by the "Rev. Mr. Auchmuty, Rector, and Elias Desbrosses, "and these deponents further say, that these rioters did

"not obey their orders, but persisted in breaking down "the fence, and had it all down by the time the said "paper was read, and then carried it to some distance, "and set fire to the posts and boards, and burnt them, "and further these deponents say not.

MOSES SAERWOOD.
WILLIAM BENNET."

Sworn before me, this 7th day of October, 1773.

GEORGE BREWERTON.

(*Copy.*)

City of New-York, ss.

"PERSONALLY appeared Charles de Bevoise, "and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on "Thursday the eighth day of this instant July, he saw "four men, whose names he does not know, breaking "down Cornelius C. Bogardus's fence, and carrying it "into heaps, and burning it, and while they were in the "action, there was a person came up to them, and asked "*where are they now?* upon which one of them holding "up a broad ax said, they will not come nigh us for we "have got too dangerous a weapon; the deponent saith, "he saw a number of boards lying in a heap, within the "said Cornelius's enclosure, back of his yard, which the "above persons carried and burnt with the fence, and "further the deponent saith not.

CHARLES DE BEVOISE."

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1773.

JOHN DIKEMAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

(*Copy.*)

And that no doubts may arise in the mind of the reader respecting the term, *who have been in possession*, it may be proper to premise, that the land Cornelius C. Bogardus fenced in, joins upon the tract of land called the King's Farm, and can be made appear, by incontestable facts, had been at least eight times granted and confirmed to Anna Bogardus, deceased, and her heirs and assigns, and that they had been in posses-

sion of it upwards of half a century, and he being one of the heirs, fenced a part of this land that was not enclosed, but had for a long time laid open to the public street, which fences were no less than three times destroyed, by persons acting in behalf of, and commissioned by the Vestry of Trinity Church, and armed with axes, &c. (in the year 1773, as appears by the above depositions) to proceed, on the 30th day of May, 1775, a number of rioters, commissioned by Dr. Auchmuty, and Elias Desbrosses, Esq; and headed by Alderman Matthews, entered Mr. Bogardus's enclosure, and broke down his division fences, carried them off and burned them, kicked a poor woman in the eye, and wounded her husband, who attempted to defend her.

John Noblet, a tenant, who possessed the land under Mr. Bogardus's title, sowed a field of rye in the Fall, it stood on the ground until the next Summer; when the grain began to grow hard, and near fit for harvesting, a number of ruffians acting under the authority of the Corporation of Trinity Church, pulled down, and carried off Mr. Noblet's fence, and destroyed the field of rye, the bounty of Heaven.

Having given a specimen of the zealous Lord Cornbury's religious explanation of the term (*who have been in possession*) on Long-Island, in the town of Jamaica, and the Corporation of Trinity Church, before the late glorious revolution; shall now give you some facts of the explanation given by the present Corporation, which is in the words following, viz.

On Sunday evening the 6th of June, 1784, a certain George Trenis, acting in behalf of the Vestry of Trinity Church, a Hessian, who had been within the British lines during the late war, hardened against the cries and groans of distressed whigs, and well skilled in the business before him, went through the city upon a recruiting tour, to raise a sufficient number of ruffians to rob the heirs, &c. of Anna Bogardus, deceased, who had been zealous defenders of the American cause and had fenced in a part of their property, laying in the West

ward of this city ten days before. Monday morning the 7th, with all that bravery which his character and cause required, he appeared on the ground with his new raised corps, which partly consisted of men, who had basely deserted the cause of their country, and joined the British; which circumstance, together with the cruelty of the act, *claim the public attention;* they entered upon the savage execution of their designs, and pulled down the fence, removed the boards and posts into heaps, set fire to and burnt them, which introduces the following deposition:

"*City of New York, ss.*

"PERSONALLY appeared Elizabeth Anderson, "of said city, widow, and being duly sworn, deposeth "and saith, That on Monday the seventh day of June, "in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred "and eighty four, as near as the said deponent can rec- "ollect) she saw George Trenis, Isaac Sears, William "Duer, John Rutherford, Anthony Griffes, John Ber- "tine, Nicholas Stillwell, George Werts, Peter Becker, "Abner Wood, John Barwick, one Lawrence, black- "smith, Joseph Forbes, William Collester, William "Brown, John Wheeler, John Day, and one Ruckel, "stone-cutter, and a number more, both men and boys, "that she did not know, pull down the fence of Corne- "lius C. Bogardus, and the other claimants under the "title of Anna Bogardus, deceased, and removed the "boards and posts with carts, and carried them into "heaps, set fire to them, and burnt them.—This depo- "nent further saith, that she saw John Bertine, one of "the rioters, take hold of Hannah Marsh, about 63 "years of age, and pulled her down on her knees, and "attempted to put her head into a pail of grog, first "having dragged her across the street, and gave her "very indecent usage otherwise: This Deponent further "saith, that as she was standing on the stoop of her "house, that eight or ten of the rioters came up to her, "to her great terror, and one of them threatened to "burn Richard Sandford's house, and said that all the

"houses on the whole ground ought to be burnt; and "further this deponent saith not.

ELIZABETH ANDERSON."

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1785.

Ab. P. Lott, Alderman. (*Copy*)

From the foregoing collection of facts, the Public will make up their own judgment, and some people may say, that the religious explanation of the term *who have been in possession*, consists of artfully creeping upon the property of the King and State, taking advantage of the holy Sabbath to turn Congregations of other denominations out of their Churches, pillaging and robbing Ministers of their Parsonage houses and glebes, violently entering into the property of individuals, and holding it by fire and faggot, breaking down fences, and burning them, destroying bread, the staff of life, insulting and abusing men and women, &c.

Before I proceed, I feel myself constrained to give some proof, with what patience and humility the claimants, under the title of Anna Bogardus, deceased, submitted to all their persecutions, from the Corporation of Trinity Church, once the heirs were in hopes the dispute might have been amicably settled, and as this was what they wished for, the following proposals were made to the vestry of Trinity Church, on the second of March, 1774, "That the matter in dispute be "left to his Excellency Governor Tryon, for him to take "all the circumstances into consideration, and say what "shall be done, and his opinion shall be binding and "conclusive between the parties.—If that be declined "by his Excellency or either of the parties, then, if his "Excellency pleases, let Mr. Watts and Mr. Banyar "sit with his Excellency;—if that be not agreeable, "let Mr. Watts, Col. Beekman, and Mr. Banyar make "a decision of the matter, and the parties be bound by "their determination, on this principal, to take into "their consideration all the various circumstances at-"tending the dispute, and if they see fit give all a part;

"a sum of money, or even nothing at all, as they shall "see fit."

As these proposals were so very generous and fair, and all the gentlemen to whom the reference was to be made, except one were members of the Church of England, it was thought no objections would or could be made to them.—They were laid before the Vestry of Trinity Church, but these gentlemen, conscious that even the members of their own Church, who were warmly attached to their interest, could not, when acting upon principles of honour, or even of common honesty, decide the matter in favour of the Church, rejected the proposals, generous as they were, and returned for answer, that they would not agree to them.—The heirs being still unwilling to introduce confusion into the city, or do any thing which might have a tendency to bring reproach upon the Church, and having been informed that two of the leading members of the Vestry, had repeatedly promised that whenever the heirs to the estate appeared, they would deliver it to them without any contention, sent the following address.

"To the respectable the Rector, the Vestry, and "Church Wardens of Trinity Church, and the inhab- "itants of the city of New-York, in communion of "the Church of England, as by law established.—We "the subscribers beg leave to inform your respectable "Board, that we claim the land at and adjoining Do- "mini's Hook, in the West Ward of this city, which "we understand is now claimed by your Board, which "land was formerly granted by Governor Stuyvesant "to Anna Bogardus, and afterwards confirmed to her "children, and heirs, by Governor Nicolls, and we be- "ing the descendants and heirs of the said Anna, be- "lieve we have a just right and title to the same.—We "further would acquaint your Board, that we have "been well informed that Col. Robinson, and Mr. "Chambers, that formerly was of your Board, and had "much the direction of this matter, frequently prom-

"ised, that when ever the heirs to the estate in question "appeared, your Board would resign it up without "any contention or dispute.—We would beg leave fur- "ther to inform you, that we are well able to establish "who are the heirs to the estate, and think we can "clearly shew that we have an undoubted right and "title to the lands in question; therefore would beg of "your Board to resign the lands in dispute to us, with- "out reducing us to the disagreeable necessity of having "recourse to any expensive and vexatious measures to "obtain them.—We would further observe to your "Board, that we are determined in this matter to do "nothing in the dark, or privately, but in the open day "and face of the Sun, nor nothing but what we can "justify to God and man; therefore we would be glad "to have the matter settled in a friendly, brotherly and "christian manner, and that a long and expensive strug- "gle may be avoided if possible.—If any question can "remain with your Board, with respect to the justice "of our title, we are willing and desirous to come face "to face, in a friendly and christian manner, and reason "upon the matter, and if you are able to clear up the "matter, and convince us our pretensions are unreason- "able and unjust, we are willing to give up all preten- "tions to the land in question, and if we can shew your "Board that our pretentions are well founded, we shall "expect you will resign it up to us without any further "confusion or struggle about the matter. But if an "amicable, brotherly, and christian settlement cannot "be obtained, that may not only do justice to us, but "honour to your Board, but that we must have recourse "to law; &c.—In order to obtain what we fully believe "to be our just right, your Board must esteem your- "selves answerable for the consequences, and we quit "of any blame forever hereafter. We therefore beg "that your respectable Board will take the matter into "your wise consideration, at your present meeting, and "inform us what your pleasure is respecting the same. "—we are, &c."

This was signed by a number of the principal heirs, and delivered to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, who promised to lay the matter that same day before the Vestry, and return an immediate answer, but no answer was given before a fortnight had elapsed, and then not by Dr. Auchmuty, but by Elias Desbrosses, Esq; who said the Vestry would have nothing to do with the matter, thus this important negociation ended, and such insult was offered to the heirs in return for their condescension and friendship.

Then goes on the memorial and says,

"That the said Committee on the seventh instant, "made a report to your Honourable House, in which "after stating several circumstances, relative to the ti- "tle to the lands, called by the name of the King's "Farm and Garden, they infer, &c."

This assertion is exactly of a piece with their other representations, to poison the minds of the public, and prejudice their judgments against the truth; insinuating, that the Legislature of this state, are a trifling body, and are influenced by *circumstances* only, were in this matter governed by facts, that amount to mathematical proof, the known and antient laws of the land, and the determinations of the supreme Legislative Courts of England and the Colony of New-York, &c. as the reader will find by the said report recorded in the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th pages of the Journal of the House of Assembly.

The memorial continues, "Your memorialists not "only as trustees of a respectable religious communi- "ty; but as Citizens, zealously attached to the princi- "ples of the late glorious revolution, are constrained "with regret, to observe that they conceive the mode "of this enquiry, and the concurrence of your Hon- "ourable Body, not warranted by the spirit of our "happy constitution, whose wise framers has studiously "separated the legislative, judicial, and executive func- "tions of government—that it tends, by giving an "undue influence on the public mind, to weaken and

"render inefficacious the trial by Jury, that grand "bulwark of the right and property of the subjects, "which the voice of the constitution has declared, "shall remain inviolate forever."—The Corporation of the Church here *conceive*, and bring forth, that the Assembly is not warranted by the constitution in their doings, relative to the King's Farm and Garden, that is, they *conceive* that the Assembly are taking away the right of the subject to a trial by jury, when they are opening the dark vault, that has concealed the truth for a long time, and bringing the truth to public view, and the Assembly, as tender fathers, wise and faithful guardians to the subjects of the state, take into possession public property for public use, and to ease the distressed subjects of the state from their heavy burden of taxes, &c. and saying that the lands that were of right before the revolution the property of the King of Great-Britain, are now of right, the property of the people of this state; the Corporation *bring forth* are matters of law and the state, (to enable them to receive the profits, and give them an opportunity of making the estate their own, in some future day, if their influence should increase, and they get in a Legislature base enough) must enter into long and expensive suits, the public kept out of the profits of the estate, and new taxes raised, to wantonly sport away to Lawyers and Civil Officers, before any public property can be applied to the general good of the state. I submit it to the candid reader, whether the Corporation may not *bring forth* with as much propriety, that the Legislature can draw no money out of the Treasury, without first bringing a long and expensive law suit against the Treasury, to determine the right of the Legislature to the public monies in the Treasurer's hand. I believe that this wise Body, that compose a part of the Legislature of this State, will as soon be made to believe, that a man must be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of commencing a long and expensive suit, and wait the event of a trial at law, to know whether he has a

right to sleep with his wife before he can go to bed to her.—Why should the Corporation of the Church be so exceeding tender of the property that was formerly the King of Great-Britain's, but now the people's of this State; before the revolution, our forefathers esteemed it their great privilege to be tried by their countrymen; and were as careful to preserve that privilege perhaps as the Vestry of Trinity Church are now to preserve our present constitution. They left their native shore, and came and settled the wilds of America, to enjoy their liberties and properties unimpaired, and wisely and virtuously took every precaution to prevent an infringement on either, by opening a door to long and expensive law suits, as the reader will observe by their so effectually guarding the property both of King and subject, (and they never had it in idea, that they must first enable the lawyers to ride in their coaches, before either could enjoy his own) even as far down as the year 1732, you will not hear them mention matters of law, when they are securing the liberties and properties of the subject, as the reader will observe in the following grant or charter, given by Governor Montgomery, in the year 1730, to the inhabitants of the city of New-York, which was approved by the Assembly in the year 1732, and is in the words following, viz.

"And further we do for us, our heirs, and succes-
"sors, by these present letters, give, grant, ratify, and
"confirm, unto all and every the respective inhabitants
"and freeholders of the said city of New York, and
"their several and respective heirs and assigns, forever,
"all and every the several and respective messuages,
"tenements, lands, and hereditaments, situate, lying,
"and being, in the said city, and Manhatan's Island
"aforesaid, to them severally and respectively, granted,
"conveyed, or confirmed, or mentioned or intended to
"be granted, or confirmed, by any of the late Gover-
"nors Lieutenant-Governors, or Commanders in Chief,
"of the said province, or by any of the former Majors,

"or Deputy Majors, and Aldermen, and Commonality "of the said city of New York, by that or any other "name, stile, or title, or by others claiming under any "such grant, or conveyance. *To have and to hold*, to "them respectively and to their respective heirs and "assigns forever, &c.

A saving Clause.

"And also, except our Fort George, in our city of "New-York, and the ground, full boundaries and ex- "tent thereof, or thereto belonging: Also, that piece "of ground, near the English Church, called the Gov- "ernor's Garden, and the land, called the King's Farm; "with the Swamp next the same; and saving the sev- "eral rents reserved by former grants.—And saving to "all other persons, bodies politick and corporate, their "respective titles, to any of the said lands or tene- "ments.

The Memorial continues and says,

"In duty, however, to their constituents, they are "bound to observe, that if the Committee appointed "by your honourable Body, had thought proper to call "upon your Memorialists, for such evidence on the "premises, as they, from their official character, were "best qualified to give the conclusion, drawn from such "an investigation, would have been far different "from that, which at present, appears on your Jour- "nals."

I will not pretend to judge in the matter, but submit to the candid reader, what kind of *investigation* the Committee could have received, by bare calling upon the Corporation of the Church; nor will I pretend to say, that they should have been shewn the keys of Heaven and Hell to frighten, nor that by throwing yellow dust in their eyes, they would have been blinded to a prostitution of their honour and consciences, and their report *would have been far different from the truth.*—Justice may be troden down, but glory to the Great God of mercy, truth, and justice, it cannot be troden out.

Then goes on the Memorial.

"They therefore, trust that an application for this "purpose, cannot be refused to a long established Cor- "poration, whose political weight, and attachment to "the present government, claim the public attention."

In order, that the reader may the better make up an opinion of their *political weight*, and their right to *claim the public attention*, shall here quote a few sentences from a piece published the 12th day of June, 1775: The author, speaking of the heirs of Anna Bogardus, a very ancient, numerous, and respectable family in this State, expresses himself in the following words:

"There have been some circumstances attending "this affair, which I did not chuse to insert in the nar- "rative, least they should render it too minute and "consequently tedious, but which I nevertheless think "justice to the family obliges me to lay before the pub- "lic: Though he applied to every Alderman in this "city, to get a summons for the rioters, by whom he "had suffered at three different times, yet he could not "get one, but whatever the rioters wanted was granted "them: He was one day walking within his enclosure, "with a common walking stick in his hand, when one "of the rioters came to the fence, and said he would "break it down; Mr. Bogardus* raised up the stick, "and told him, if he did he would strike him, upon this "he and his companions went off. But some time after, "when Mr. Bogardus had compleated a fence round "another piece of vacant land, Judge Horsmanden is- "sued a Bench Warrant against him, under colour of "what passed between the rioter and him, as mentioned "above, and he was apprehended and sent to goal, "without being allowed to procure bail: (he was dis- "charged the next Court, no person appearing against "him) Immediately upon his being committed, (as I "am informed) a number of ruffians went and beat down "his fence, and with a cart removed the boards and

* *This Mr. Bogardus is the same Cornelius C. Bogardus, mentioned in the depositions before inserted.*

"posts, laid them in a heap, and burned them; they "moreover kicked, beat, and abused a number of peo- "ple, who happened to be of sentiments different from "theirs, and in all probability would have killed one "man, had not two others, who were accidentally pass- "ing, interfered. From their proceeding to business "immediately upon his commitment, I cannot help sus- "pecting, that the immaculate Judge refused giving him "an opportunity of procuring bail, on purpose to ena- "ble them to do what they thought proper, without "being interrupted. In 1774, the wife of one John "Kennedy, (a horse jockey) was indicted for perjury, "in swearing falsely against Mr. Bogardus, and in fa- "vour of the rioters; and he has not to this day been "able to get her brought to trial."

That no doubts may arise in the mind of the reader, respecting John Kennedy's wife; I shall here insert the copy of the original Bill of Indictment which is in the words following:

"*City and County of New-York*, ss.

"AT a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the "Peace, held for the City and County of New-York, at "the City-Hall of the said City, on Tuesday the third "day of May, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our "Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of "God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, De- "fender of the Faith, &c.——Before Whitehead Hicks, "Esq; Mayor, John Watts, jun. Esq; Recorder; Francis "Filkin, Benjamin Blagge, Andrew Gautier, John Dike- "man, George Brewerton, Junior, and William Wad- "dell, Esq; Aldermen, Justices of the said Lord the "King, for the conservation of the Peace, within the "City and County aforesaid.

"THE JURORS for our Sovereign Lord the "King, for the Body of the City and County of New- "York, upon their oath present, that Sarah Kennedy, "the wife of John Kennedy, late of the City of New- "York, labourer, on the fourteenth day of July, in the "thirteenth year of the reign of our said Sovereign

"Lord the King, at the City and County aforesaid, *to*
"*wit*; at the Out Ward of the same City and County,
"came in her own proper person, before John Dike-
"man, Esq; then being Alderman of the said Out Ward,
"and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the
"City and County aforesaid, and then and there did
"take her corporal oath, upon the Holy Gospels of
"Almighty God, of the matters contained in a certain
"affidavit, then exhibited, and several times read to
"her, before the said John Dikeman, (he the said John
"Dikeman, then and there, having sufficient power and
"authority to administer an oath to the said Sarah
"Kennedy, in that behalf) and that the said Sarah
"Kennedy, then and there, upon her oath aforesaid,
"did say, depose, swear, and make oath, that the con-
"tents of the said affidavit, as it was read to her, were
"true, and in her affidavit in writing, then and there
"did say, depose, swear, and make affidavit, in the
"words and figure following, *to wit*:
"*City of New-York, ss.*

"PERSONALLY appeared *Sarah Kennedy*, and
"*Margaret Kennedy*, and being duly sworn, depose
"and saith, that on this day, the 8th day of this in-
"stant July, one *Vanderclief Norwood*, and three other
"men, armed with axes, did break down and burn Cor-
"nelius C. Bogardus's fence, and carried the boards
"into heaps, and set fire to them, to their great terror,
"and further these Deponents saith not: And that
"afterwards, *to wit*, on the twenty-ninth day of April,
"in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign
"Lord the King aforesaid, the said Sarah Kennedy,
"being produced as a witness, on the part and behalf
"of the said Lord the King, on the trial of certain
"issues had in the Supreme Court of Judicature, held
"for the Province of New-York, at the City-Hall of
"the said City, in the North Ward of the said City
"and County, between our said Sovereign Lord the
"King, and Marmaduke, Foster, Stephen Tippet, James
"Hill, and Vanderclief Norwood, before the King him-

"self, and the said Sarah Kennedy, being so produced,
"was sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,
"to say the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but
"the truth, touching the aforesaid Issues, and so being
"sworn, the said Sarah Kennedy, not having the fear
"of God before her eyes, but being moved and seduced
"by the instigation of the Devil, and little regarding
"our said Lord the King, or his laws, nor the penalties
"in the same contained, on the said twenty-ninth day
"of April, in the said fourteenth year of the reign of
"the said Lord the now King, at the said North Ward
"of the said City, in the said Supreme Court of the
"said Lord the King, before the King himself, upon
"her oath aforesaid, and upon the Issues aforesaid,
"falsely, voluntarily, and corruptly did say, depose,
"swear, and to the Jurors taken to try the Issues afore-
"said, did give in evidence, that she the said Sarah
"Kennedy, did not hear the said affidavit so sworn to
"by her as aforesaid, before the said John Dikeman,
"read to her; whereas, in truth and fact, the said Sa-
"rah did hear the said affidavit read to her several
"times, before that she was sworn to the same, *to wit*,
"on the said fourteenth day of July, in the thirteenth
"year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King,
"at the said Out Ward of the said City and County;
"and so the Jurors aforesaid say, that the said Sarah
"Kennedy, on the said twenty-ninth day of April, in
"the said fourteenth year of the reign of the said Lord
"the now King, in the said Supreme Court, before the
"King himself, in the North Ward of the said City of
"New-York, in the County aforesaid, falsely, mali-
"ciously, voluntarily, and corruptly, by her own proper
"act and consent, in manner and form aforesaid, by her
"oath aforesaid, did voluntarily, corruptly, and will-
"fully commit voluntary, corrupt, and willful perjury,
"to the great displeasure of Almighty God, in contempt
"of the laws of that part of Great-Britain called Eng-
"land, and of this Province of New-York, in evil and
"pernicious example of all others in such like case

"offending, and against the peace of our Lord the King,
"now his crown, and dignity.

(a true Bill) JOHN W. VREDENBURGH, *Foreman.*

Witnesses for the King:

"Cornelius C. Bogardus, John Faukner, Abraham
"Gouverneur, Mary Sandford, Richard Sandford, Dan-
"iel Goldsmith, John Dikeman."

After reading the above copy taken from the records of the Court, no one will doubt the truth of Sarah Kennedy's being indicted for perjury; and it is as true, that the complainants could never get her brought to trial.

To enable the public to make up an opinion of their *political weight*, shall here insert the copy of a certificate, which is in the following words:——

"This may certify, that I the subscriber, Nathaniel
"Tylee, merchant in the city of New-York, was sum-
"moned to serve as a juryman, at a Supreme Court,
"held in said City, sometime before the late war, (with
"England) and that in the course of that term, Vander-
"clief Norwood, and others, were indicted by the Grand
"Jury, and stood charged in the Bill, with stealing,
"taking, and carrying away, and destroying by fire, the
"boards or property of Cornelius C. Bogardus, and en-
"dangering the city by fire.—That he the said Nathaniel
"Tylee, was foreman of the Jury, on the trial of the
"indictment, and found the said Vanderclief Norwood,
"and others, guilty of the charge, of stealing, taking,
"and carrying away, and destroying by fire, the boards
"or property of the said Cornelius C. Bogardus; but
"not guilty of endangering the city by fire; and that
"Judge Jones fined the offenders six-pence damage
"each, in consequence of said verdict.—The above is
"the truth as near as I can recollect.

(Copy) NATH. TYLEE."

New-York, the 15th day of March, 1785.

Not to mention (the law it being published, and to be found amongst the laws of the Colony of New-York) their *political weight*, in influencing the Legislature to

pass laws for to raise money by tax, and to compel all religious denominations, that could not in conscience join with them, to pay the salaries of their Priests, crammed down the throats of the people of the counties of New-York, Westchester, Queen's, &c. against their opinions; and shall only mention one fact more out of the cloud of facts, that I shall pass over unnoticed, and conclude, leaving the world to judge if the specimens given, are sufficient to satisfy the public, that their *political weight*, is not very great, and *claim the public attention*, and not to tire the patience of the reader, which is as follows, viz.

Last June, Charles Hurst, Esq; a gentleman of probity, from Philadelphia, had been riding out in the afternoon, and on his return to the city near the windmill, on Greenwich road, as he stopped his carriage to speak with some people in the street, George Ternis, a Hessian, (the same gentleman that recruited the ruffians, and burnt Mr. Bogardus's fence) and had been within the British lines, fighting against us all the late war, gave Mr. Hurst very insulting language, upon which this gentleman stepped out of his carriage, and at the distance of one or two rods from the said Trenis, did snap his whip at him: A few days after an officer served a warrant on Mr. Hurst, carried him before a magistrate, and was obliged to give bonds and security in the sum of 500l. for his appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, which occasioned him a journey from Philadelphia to this city, and no person appearing against him was discharged.—Compare Mr. Hurst's being put to this inconveniency, at that great distance from home, and obliged to enter into these very extraordinary Bonds of five hundred pounds upon this trifling occasion, with Judge Jones's fining Vanderclief Norwood, and the other ruffians concerned with him only *sixpence* each; on the charge of stealing, taking, carrying away, and destroying by fire, the boards or property of Cornelius C. Bogardus, when found guilty by the jury: When the said boards or property so de-

stroyed by fire, was really worth a number of pounds in money. The public will readily make up their own opinion of their *political weight.*

Presuming the facts exhibited are sufficient to satisfy the candid of their *political weight* and *claim the public attention ;*—the candid may say, perhaps more than a public highway robber, and submit it to the opinion of the public, whether this wise and virtuous Legislature, that are now sitting, will not pass a law with a heavy penalty annexed, to prevent this religious, persecuting Corporation, possessed of *political weight*, from holding real estates, without legal grants or conveyances, and by possession only.—If a highway robber should attack a traveller, fortunately armed, he has some chance for his life, a thief you may bolt and lock against ; but what individual can guard against a set of ruffians, emboldened by a commission, under the seal of this respectable Corporation, if possessed of a fortune worth one hundred thousand pounds, must be reduced to poverty in an instant,—and where is his remedy. They may charge the Legislature with sacrilege, and make heavy complaints, should the Legislature take up the matter, and pass this very necessary law; and perhaps with less propriety, than the faithful friends to Government, who have been fighting against us, and defending the city of New-York against the American army all the war, do now complain of their paying taxes. There is no doubt but they have lawyers enough employed, that will have a sufficient stock of brass, to mention to the Honourable Legislature, that any proposed law that will operate against them, and to secure the just rights and properties of the present subjects of the State, and of generations yet unborn, are matters of law, and must not be meddled with ; but was there no law extant to detect private robbers and thieves, with what kind of propriety, upon a motion being made for a law in that case, could any person say, it is a matter of law, and that the Legislature can do nothing in it, if the fact

should be that no law did exist. The Memorial then concludes with these words:——

"In this confidence, your Memorialists in behalf of "themselves, and those whose interests are committed "to their charge, request that they may be permitted "to shew cause, at the bar of your Honourable House, "why the report of the Committee of the 7th instant, "relative to the King's Farm and Garden, should not "appear of record on your Journals."

When the Devil's kingdom is in danger he roars the loudest:—Were the Memorialists quite void of shame, and feeling the candid might suppose it strange, to hear them praying the Assembly, to have that report taken off their Journals, which opens the dark vault of sculls, that has for a long time concealed the truth.

FINIS.

It is requested, that all persons having demands against the estate of the Reverend JOHN OGILVIE, D.D. deceased, will exhibit their accounts to *Richard Harrison*, Esq; at No 55, King Street, and that all those who are indebted to the estate, will, without delay, make payment to the same person, who is authorised by the Executrix to transact this business.—*Loudon's New York Packet, Thursday, March* 3. 1785.

Early in last March, a ship commanded by Captain Dawson, sailed from London for Halifax, in which embarked the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the State of Connecticut. He was consecrated by three Bishops on the 14th day of last November. He will stay a few days in Nova Scotia, and may be expected to meet the Episcopal Clergy of his See at the city of New London (the place of his residence), in the course of this month.

Bishop Seabury is the first personage consecrated for the government of the Episcopal Church in North

America—And, on his arrival in New London, a number of Candidates for Holy Orders from several Seminaries of the first rank, will repair thither for the purpose of ordination.—*Loudon's New York Packet, Thursday, May* 5, 1785.

New York, May 19. On Monday last the remains of Thomas Moore, Esquire, arrived here for interment, from Norwich (where he died the 19th of June last) and accompanied by a few friends to Trinity Church burying yard. He was much esteemed as a good citizen, distinguished for humanity and philanthropy.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, May* 19. 1785.

New York, June 13. It is expected that the subscription, which is shortly to be opened for erecting an organ, in St. Paul's Church, in this city, will meet with very generous encouragement; as it is intended to build one equal, if not superior to that excellent one, destroyed by fire in Trinity Church.—*The New York Packet, Monday, June* 13. 1785.

New York, October 6. Last Monday died, after a fortnight's illness, Mrs. Mary Brownejohn, relict of the late worthy Dr. William Brownejohn. Her remains, attended by a large number of the principal citizens, were on Tuesday night interred in the family vault of Trinity Church yard.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish while they sleep in dust.

—*The New York Packet, Thursday, October* 6. 1785.

We are informed that about twenty of the Episcopal Clergy, joined by delegates of Lay gentlemen, from a number of the congregations in several of the Southern States, lately assembled in convention at Christ Church, Philadelphia, revised the Liturgy of the Church of England, (adapting it to the late revolution,) expunged some of the creeds, reduced the thirty nine articles

to twenty in number, and agreed on a letter, addressed to the Archbishops and the Spiritual Court in England, desiring they would be pleased to obviate and difficulties that might arise on application to them for consecrating such respectable clergy as should be appointed and sent to London from their body, to act as Bishops on the continent of America, where there is at present only one Prelate dignified with episcopal powers, viz. the Right Reverend Dr. Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the apostolical church in the state of Connecticut.—Hitherto, Mr. Pitt, the British minister, has vehemently opposed all applications preferred for consecration to sees in America; this discouragement occasioned Bishop Seabury to secure his consecration from three of the Bishops in Scotland, which proves as perfectly valid and efficient, as though obtained from the hands of their Right Reverences of Canterbury, York and London; and is incontestibly proved by a list of the consecration and succession of Scots Bishops since the revolution in 1688, under William the Third.—*The New York Packet, Monday, October* 31. 1785.

New York, November 3. On Thursday last departed this life, in an advanced age, Mrs. Leake, wife of Mr. John Leake, of this city, after a lingering illness, which she supported with much fortitude and resignation; and on Sunday her remains were deposited in the family vault in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Packet, Thursday, November* 3, 1785.

New York, November 10. On Thursday last the 3d inst. Mr. John Lowe, a gentleman from Virginia, received *holy orders* from the hands of the Right Reverend Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the Episcopal Protestant Church in Connecticut, in St. George's Church, at Hampstead, on Long Island. As this was the first instance of an ordinance of the church which has ever taken place in this state, the solemnity of the occasion was almost beyond description—the excellent sermon de-

livered by the Bishop—the prayers and tears of himself, his Presbyters, and the numerous assembly, for the success of this gentleman in his ministry, will be long had in remembrance by every spectator.—*The New York Packet, Thursday, November* 10. 1785.

New York, November 21. On Thursday evening was married, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, at Younkers, the seat of Augustus Cortlandt, Esq, Miss Anne Cortlandt, eldest daughter of that gentleman, to Henry White, junior, Esq, eldest son of Henry White, Esq, formerly a principal merchant in this city, and now residing in London.—*The New York Packet, Monday November* 21, 1785.

New York, December 26. On Wednesday morning was married by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Peter Cornev, Esq, of Peekskill, to Mrs. Van Dam, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Van Dam, of St. Eustatia; the lady is of an amiable disposition, and possessed of every accomplishment to render the married state happy.—*The New York Packet, Monday, December* 26. 1785.

New York, April 3. On Thursday evening was married by the Reverend Mr. Provost, Rector of this City, the Hon. Rufus King, Esq. Member of Congress for the state of Massachusetts, to Miss Alsop, the only daughter of John Alsop, Esq. a very eminent Merchant of this City.—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday April* 3. 1786.

To be Sold at Auction this Day at 11 o'clock. 4 Houses and Lots of Ground, late the property of Lewis Carpenter, deceased, lying in the west ward of this city being part of the land commonly known by the Church Farms, and distinguished in a map by lotts No. 437, 438, 439, and 440, bounded southerly in the front by Warren Street, westerly by Church Street and norther-

ly, in the rear, by lots No. 433, 434, 435 and 436, and easterly by lot No. 441, containing in breadth 25 feet, and in length 100 feet. Tho. Franklin, jun. —*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday April* 18. 1786.

New York, April 27. On Monday last departed this life, Samuel Curson, Esq, an eminent merchant of this city.—The death of this useful citizen was occasioned by a wound he received in a duel with a Mr. Burling, of Baltimore, on the evening of Friday the 21st instant.—The loss of this gentleman is regretted both as a public and private misfortune, as he was a useful and respectable member of society, and was cut off from amongst men in a period of his existence, in which he was capable of being more extensively beneficial to his country, to his friends, and to himself. A number of the relatives of the deceased, and a respectable concourse of citizens, last evening attended his funeral to Trinity Church yard, where the body was interred, and where they paid the last debt due to the manes of a departed friend and fellow citizen, robbed of the breath of life in the morning of his days.—*The New York Packet, Thursday, April* 27, 1786.

On Saturday evening was married, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. William Hill, an eminent merchant in this city, to Miss Lætitia Carmer, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Carmer, of Maiden Lane.—*The New York Packet, Thursday, April* 27, 1786.

New York, May 15. On Wednesday evening last, being the 10th. instant departed this life, in the 78th. year of her age Mrs. Cornelia Walton, relict of the late Hon. William Walton, Esq. and eldest daughter of Dr. William Beekman, deceased, after a tedious illness, which she supported with an unshaken fortitude and truly Christian resignation to her last moments. Indeed she laboured under a complication of disorders, but the dropsy being most prevalent, terminated her scene of

existence, which exhibited a perfect pattern of patience under all the calamities and trials incident to mortality.

In the death of this amiable Lady her numerous connections will experience the loss of an affectionate relative, her extensive acquaintance of a sincere friend and cheerful companion, and the *poor* may justly bewail the loss of a kind benefactress, for she had a heart to feel and a hand to relieve; nay, mankind have, in her, lost a useful, exemplary and ornamental member of society. Though childless herself, many there are who will, in her death, experience the loss of a *Mother:* And during her residence in the Jersies through the late contest, her benevolence, and acts of charity will endear her memory to all those who have tasted of her liberality; though she was too well known to need funeral elogium, still in justice to the character of the deceased, we must say that she has left an amiable example to her sex, worthy of imitation in all the domestic virtues.

Thus as she lived beloved, she died justly lamented; And on Friday evening following, her remains, attended by a concourse of the most respectable inhabitants, were interred in Trinity Church yard, in the family vault, where her husband lay, agreeable to her own request; where she now rests from all her labours, and her works will follow her.

Happy the soul that fears the Lord,
And follows his commands,
Who lends the poor without reward,
Or gives with lib'ral hands.
Whose works of charity and love,
Remain before the Lord;
Honor on earth and joys above,
Shall be the sure reward.

—*The New York Packet, Monday, May* 15, 1786.

New York, June 19. Last Tuesday the Convention of the Episcopal Church, met at St. Paul's, when they elected the Rev. Samuel Provost, A. M. and Rector

of the Church of England in this city, to proceed for London, with their recommendation, addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops, and requesting their consecration of him to the See of New York. The Rev. Mr. Griffiths has also been lately chosen, by the Episcopal Convention of Virginia, to embark for the said city, and there be consecrated Bishop of that State.—*The New York Packet, Monday, June* 19. 1786.

New York, July 6. Died, suddenly, on Sunday last, in this city, Mrs. Mary Clarkson, the amiable consort of General Mathew Clarkson, of Flatbush, and daughter of John Rutherford, Esq. of this city. Monday afternoon her remains, attended by her relatives, and a very great number of the most respectable citizens and foreigners in town, were deposited in the family vault in Trinity Church yard.—*The New York Packet, Thursday, July* 6, 1786.

New York, August 5. On Thursday evening last was married by the Rev. Mr. Moore; Mr. John Powell, clerk in the custom house, to Miss Elenora Brandon, of this city. A union that promises a lasting felicity. —*The Daily Advertiser, Saturday, August* 5, 1786.

New York, October 2. On Tuesday last Mr. Barry, Jun. a gentleman of Ireland, and lately from the island of Jamaica, returning in a pleasure boat from Sandy Hook, and leaning backwards over the rail of the vessel, unfortunately fell into the bay and instantly sunk; a person immediately, at great hazard, jumped overboard, but all the brave efforts to recover him proved fruitless.

The body was found at the Narrows on Long Island shore, and buried by the inhabitants; but on this intelligence being brought to town, a gentleman went to the grave, ordered the corpse to New York, and it was on Thursday evening carried from the house of Charles M'Evers, Esq. attended by many of the most respecta-

able inhabitants, and interred in that gentleman's family vault, Trinity Church.—*The New York Packet, Monday, October* 2. 1786.

New York October 23. On Thursday evening was married by the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Moore, at the house of William Bayard, Esq, in Queen street, Herman Le Roy, Esq. Consul from their High Mightinesses the United States of Holland, to Miss Hannah Cornell, one of the daughters of the late Samuel Cornell, Esq, of Newbern, North Carolina.—*The New York Packet, Monday, October* 23. 1786.

New York, November 2. On Sunday last the Reverend Samuel Provost, D.D. Rector of St. Paul's church in this city, took a very affectionate leave of his congregation, previous to his departure for England, to be consecrated to the office of Bishop of the Episcopal church in this State.—He delivered a most excellent discourse, very suitable to this occasion, upon the important duty of Christian love, from part of our Saviour's valedictory discourse to his Disciples, when taking his leave, and about to accomplish the great work of Human Redemption, namely:—

"*A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another: as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.*"

The animated and pathetic manner in which he addressed his audience, who, as well as himself, appeared to be greatly affected, will be long remembered by those who were present.—He mentioned his expectations of being able to return to this country in eighteen months.—*The New York Packet, Thursday, November* 2. 1786.

New York November 9. Married on Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Beach, Colonel John Pierce, Paymaster General of the army, to Miss Nancy Bard, youngest daughter of Dr. John Bard, an eminent phy-

sician in this city.—*The New York Journal, or the Weekly Register, Thursday, November* 9. 1786.

New York, November 16. On Sunday last a Charity Sermon was preached in St. George's Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Beach, from these words: *But to do good and to communicate, God is well pleased.* It must afford satisfaction to every breast of sensibility to be informed, that upon this occasion were assembled as many of the good inhabitants of this city as the house could well contain, and though their donations were not very liberal; their thus attending betokened the general approbation of this laudable institution.—*The York Journal, or the Weekly Register, Thursday, November* 16. 1786.

New York, November 28. On Sunday the 26th, a Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, November* 28. 1786.

The following article appears in the London Chronicle of December 2. "The American Plenipotentiary presented the Rev. Dr. White of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Provost, of New York, to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated Bishops for the United States. The Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Virginia is to be made a third to complete the government of the Episcopal Church in those States, much to the satisfaction of the laity there, who constantly opposed prelacy, until the States became independent Republics, like those of Switzerland, where even the Popish and Protestant Cantons preserve their religious systems without disturbing their civil federal union; nay, in some places, as in Germany, they worship under the same roof alternately. Such is the liberality of sentiments in this enlightened age."—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, February* 6. 1787.

New York, February 8. Congress assembled on Friday last, when they elected the Hon. Arthur St. Clair, Esq; President. The Rev. Dr. Rogers and Dr. Provost, are elected chaplains to that honourable body. —*The New York Journal and Weekly Register, Thursday, February* 8. 1787.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 5. "The Rev. Dr. Provost and Dr. White, arrived here a few days ago and have taken lodgings in Parliament Street, where they are daily visited by persons of the first rank and respectability.—The American Ambassador accompanied them to the Archbishop's, by whom they were very politely received, and assured that they should receive Episcopal Consecration without any unnecessary delay.—It is said that they intend to leave England in the February packet."—*The New York Journal and Weekly Register, Thursday February* 8. 1787.

New York, February 10. Died on Tuesday last, in the 66th Year of his age, after a long illness, the *Rev.* Lewis Tetard, Professor of the French Language in Columbia College, and late Chaplain to the army under *General Montgomery.* This Gentleman was a native of Switzerland, and came out to this country as Pastor to the French Protestant Church in this City, which office he filled with great dignity and reputation till the decline of the Society. His remains were on Thursday evening interred in the family vault in the Trinity Church-yard, attended by the different Professors and Students of the College, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of this City.—*The Independent Journal, Saturday, February* 10. 1787.

New York, April 10. There will be a Commencement for Columbia College this day. The procession will move from the College Hall, at eleven o'clock, to St. Paul's Chapel, where the exercises, usual on such occasions will be performed.

Sunday last arrived here the British Packet, Prince William Henry, Capt. Scouse, in fifty days from Falmouth, in whom came passengers, The Rev. Samuel Provost, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of this State, The Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, Baron Poellnitz, Lady Poellnitz, Master Poellnitz, Mr. Southerland.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, April* 10. 1787.

London, January 18. By letters from America we are informed that Dr. Provost, one of the newly consecrated American Bishops, is the most dignified Clergyman in that country, being Chaplain to Congress, and Rector of Trinity Church, New York, by far the most respectable living in the United States. This gentleman received his education at the University of Cambridge, was ordained in London about 20 years ago, and is esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of his profession.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, April* 10, 1787.

London, February 2. We are informed, that the ceremony of consecrating the American Bishops will be privately performed at Lambeth next Sunday, after which they purpose immediately to set off for America, to communicate the sacred effects of it to their brethren, that in future they may have no occasion to go so far from home to kindle their Episcopal torch.

Doctor Provost one of the American Bishops was bred in the university of Cambridge has a large acquaintance in this country, by whom he is much esteemed and has the general character of being a man of learning and moderation.

February 10. Yesterday the Bishop of New York and the Bishop of Philadelphia were consecrated at Lambeth Palace.—*The Independent Journal, Wednesday, April* 11. 1787.

New York, April 18. We have the pleasure to in-

form the Public, that the Right Reverend Dr. Provost, Bishop of this State, whose life has for some days past been despaired of, is now pronounced to be out of danger.—*The Independent Journal, Wednesday, April* 18. 1787.

New York, May 4. Died on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mr. John R. Gaine, in the 26th year of his age; he was the only son to Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printer, of this city. His remains were on Wednesday evening deposited in the family vault at Trinity Churchyard.—*The New York Packet, Friday, May* 4, 1787.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an unanimous Resolution of the Corporation of Trinity Church, passed on the 22d instant, the following Lots of Ground, belonging to the said Corporation, will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th Day of June next, at the Coffee House, in this City, *viz.*

ALL those Lots of Ground situated on the South side of Vesey Street, between Church Street and the Lot next to the corner of Greenwich Street, and which are distinguished by the Numbers 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49, being twenty five feet each in breadth, and eighty two in length.

Also, Lots No 93, 94, 133, 137, 138 and 139, on the North side of Vesey Street, being twenty five feet by one hundred each.

Also, Lots No 60 and 61, on the North side of Partition Street, between Mr. Sheaff's and Mr. Stag's Lots, twenty five feet by eighty two each.

Also, Lot No. 89, in Church Street, adjoining the Roman Catholic Church, twenty five feet by one hundred.

Also Lot No. 128, in Greenwich Street, adjoining Joseph Kingsland's twenty five feet by one hundred and twenty.

Also Lot No. 78, on the South side of Barclay

Street, next to the Lots purchased by Philip Livingston, Esq, twenty five feet by one hundred.

Also Lots No 172 and 176, on the North side of Barclay Street, between the Broad Way and Church Street, twenty five feet by seventy five each.

Also, Lots No 253 and 254, on the North side of Robinson Street, next to the Lots granted to the Presbyterian Churches, twenty five feet by seventy five each.

Also Lot No. 233, on the South side of Murray street, next to the corner of the Broad Way, twenty five feet by seventy five.

Also, Lots No. 320 and 321, in the Broad Way, between Murray and Warren Streets, twenty five feet by one hundred and eight each.

Also, Lots No. 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339 and 340, being all the Lots on the East side of Church Street, between Murray and Warren Streets. Most of these Lots are intended to front in Murray and Warren Streets; they are twenty five feet each in front, and from fifty to one hundred each in length.

Also, Lots No 354, 355, 356 and 357, on the West side of Church Street, between Murray and Warren Streets. These Lots are to front in Warren Street, and are twenty five by seventy five each.

Also, Lots No. 362, 363, 364 and 365, on the South side of Warren Street, between Church and Chapel Streets, twenty five feet by seventy five each.

Also, Lots No. 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372 and 373, on the East side of Chapel Street, between Murray and Warren Streets. Most of these Lots are intended to front in Murray and Warren Streets; they are twenty five feet each in front, and from fifty to one hundred each in length.

Also, Lots No. 386, 387, 388 and 389, on the West side of Chapel Street, between Murray and Warren Streets; these Lots are intended to front in Warren Street, and are twenty five feet by seventy five each.

Also, Lot No. 398, at the South-east corner of Green-

wich and Warren Streets, twenty five feet by one hundred and twenty.

Those persons who will discharge the Arrears of Ground Rent on their respective Lots, before the Day of Sale, will be permitted to remove the Buildings erected on them, otherwise they will be sold with the Lots.

The Streets in which most of the above Lots are situated, are the widest and most regular of any in the City; being, according to the late regulations, from 58 to 90 feet each in width, perfectly straight, and nearly at right Angles with the Broad Way and Hudson's River. The ascent from the River to the Broad Way is more easy and gradual than in any other part of the Town, and from the Improvements making on the Water Lots, that part of the City will soon be a very eligible situation for every kind of business.

The Terms of Payment will be made easy to the Purchasers:—*One Fourth* part of the purchase money to be paid within *Ten Days* after the Sale, when Deeds will be given and Mortgages taken for the security of the remainder;—*One Fourth* on the 1st of July, 1788:—*One Fourth* on the 1st of July 1789, and the remaining *Fourth* on the 1st of July, 1790; together with interest on each of the payments, at the rate of *Five Per Cent.* per Annum, from the Day of Sale.

The Title is as good as any in the State, and a good warrantee Deed will be given to the Purchaser.

A Plan of the Lots will be lodged with Mr. Anthony L. Bleeker, No 208 Water Street, who will give any other information which may be required.—*New York, May* 23, 1787.

☞ To be Rented, on a lease for 99 Years, the Ground and Water Lots on the West side of Greenwich Street, between Warren and Chambers Streets.—Enquire as above.—*The Independent Journal, Wednesday, May* 30. 1787.

New York, June 8. Married on Saturday Evening

by the Rev. Mr. Beach, Mr. Nathaniel Shalor, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Lucretia Denning, eldest daughter of William Denning, Esq.—*The New York Packet, Friday, June* 8. 1787.

London. The American Bishops do not take the style and title of Lord or Lordship. According to their own request, they are directed to as Right Rev. Doctor, Bishop of, &c. and addressed in the same style; neither have they yet submitted to the old hackneyed term Father in God. Episcopacy is admitted in America, but it is simplified according to the original intention as much as possible.—*The New York Packet, Friday, June* 22. 1787.

New York, July 17. On Sunday last, in St. George's Chapel, in this city, Mr. Richard C. Moore and Mr. Joseph G. J. Bend were ordained Deacons of the Episcopal Church, by the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D. Bishop of said Church in this state. These gentlemen, according to the usage of the Church, are ordained Deacons, with special permission to preach; and it is requisite they should continue Deacons for some time, previous to their admission into the order of Priesthood.

The Chapel was unusually crowded, the ceremonies of Episcopal Ordination being novel in America. The solemnity of the occasion, the great good conduct which was observed through every part of it, and an excellent Sermon, adapted to the present time, delivered by the Rev. Benjamin Moore, with an admired diction and eloquence peculiar to him, made a pleasing impression on the audience.

We cannot, on this occasion, but with pleasure reflect, that the *Protestant Episcopal Church*, in these states, is *now* perfectly organized, and in the full enjoyment of *each* spiritual privilege (in common with other denominations) requisite to its preservation and prosperity.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, July* 17. 1787.

New York, August 15. Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. William Ustick, Jun. merchant of this City, to Miss Sally Hartshorne, of Shrewsbury.—*The Independent Journal, Wednesday, August* 15, 1787.

New York, September 25. Married on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Mr. Nicholas Brevoort, merchant, to Miss Rachel Blau, both of this city.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, September* 25, 1787.

New York, October 9. Last Sunday morning the company of Grenadiers, and the Light Infantry of Col. Varick's regiment, paraded at the Burnt Church in the Broadway, and from thence marched to the Baptist Church, where a Sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gano.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, October* 9. 1787.

New York, October 19. Last week was married, the Rev. Mr. Wright, Rector of Brooklyn, to Miss Cochran, sister to Mr. Cochran of Columbia College.—*The New York Packet, Friday, October* 19. 1787.

New York, October 20. On Thursday last an Ordination was held in St. Paul's Chapel, in this City, by the Right Rev. Dr. Provoost, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York. A Sermon was preached well adapted to the solemn occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Wright; and Mr. Waddell and Mr. Gardiner were admitted to the office of Deacons. —*The Independent Journal, Saturday, October* 20. 1787.

We hear that, to-morrow morning, there will be an Ordination in St. George's Chapel, when the Rev. Mr. R. Moore and Mr. Bend are to be consecrated Priests, by the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, Bishop of the Episcopal

Church of the State of New York.—*The Daily Advertiser, Saturday, October* 20, 1787.

New York, November 19. Yesterday morning a generous collection was made in St. George's Chapel, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city. An excellent Sermon was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Ogden; and on Sunday next, if the weather shall be favourable, a Sermon will be preached in St. Paul's Chapel and a contribution made for the advantage of this truly humane and very useful institution. —*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, November* 19, 1787.

New York, November 24. Married on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Charles M'Evers, jun. to Miss Mary Bache, daughter of Mr. Theophylact Bache, of this city, merchant.—*The Independent Journal, Saturday, November* 24. 1787.

New York November 26. Yesterday morning an excellent Charity Sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Bishop Provoost, at St. Paul's Chapel, and a very liberal Collection made for the benefit of the Charity School.—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, November* 26. 1787.

New York, December 19. On Monday morning died, the Lady of the Hon. Lewis William Otto, Esq. His Most Christian Majesty's Charge des Affairs to the United States of America; and yesterday her remains were interred in the Old Trinity Church Yard, attended by the Foreign Ministers, the Members of Congress, the Clergymen of the different Churches, and a number of the principal inhabitants of the city. —*The Independent Journal, Wednesday, December* 19, 1787.

Mrs. Otto was a daughter of the Hon. P. V. B. Livingston, Esq, of this city. . . . She was in the

27th year of her age; and, as she lived universally esteemed, she has died as generally lamented.—*The Daily Advertiser, Wednesday, December* 19, 1787.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON *Tuesday*, the 15th instant, at XII o'clock, on the Premises, will be sold, all that LOT of GROUND, situate, lying and being in Broadway, in the West Ward of the city of New York, being part of the lands commonly called and known by the name of the Church Farm, and distinguished in a map or chart thereof by No. 146, and bounded Easterly in front by the Broadway, Southerly by Barclay street, Westerly in the rear, by part of the lot No. 176, and Northerly by lot 147; containing in length on the South side 115 feet nine inches, on the North side 117 feet three inches, and in breadth in front and rear 25 feet.

ALSO all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in Barclay street, in the West Ward of the city of New York, being part of lands commonly called and known by the name of the Church Farm, and distinguished in a map or chart thereof, by No. 176, bounded Southerly in front by Barclay street, Easterly by the rears of lots No. 146, No. 147, and No. 148. Northerly in the rear by lot No 153, and Westerly by lot No. 175; containing in length on each side 75 feet, and in breadth in front and rear 25 feet; the conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

ROBERT HUNTER.

—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, January* 1. 1788.

New York February 4. Married, last week, by the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Mr. George Stanton, of this city, to Miss Annie Wilkins, daughter of Jacob Wilkins, Merchant of this city.—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, February* 4, 1788.

Mr. Cook the late Sexton of Trinity Church, being asked how the times went, replied, "bad times, but few

people died."—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, February* 12, 1788.

100 DOLLARS REWARD. WHEREAS one night last week the grave of a person recently interred in Trinity Church yard was opened, and the Corpse, with part of the cloaths were carried off. Any person who will discover the offenders, so that they may be convicted and brought to justice, will receive the above reward from the Corporation of Trinity Church,—By Order of the Vestry,

ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.

New York, Feb. 21. 1788.

—*The Daily Advertiser, Friday, February* 22, 1788.

The Right Rev. Samuel Provost, and the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, were on Friday re-elected Chaplains to Congress.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, March* 4, 1788.

New York, March 17. On Tuesday last departed this life, in the 71st year of her age, after a tedious illness, which she bore with great resignation and Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARIA FARMER, a lady whose goodness of heart and chearful disposition endeared her to all ranks and descriptions of people, who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance; the many distressed objects who subsisted on her bounty in particular, have reason to lament her loss. Her dying request, was, that her funeral might be conducted according to the ancient Dutch custom, strict observance of which, she had expressly enjoined in her last Will and Testament. Her remains were accordingly interred on Friday last, near the chancel, in Trinity Church, next to the remains of her deceased husband, the late Captain JASPER FARMER. The followers, after being liberally supplied with spiced wine, pipes, and tobacco, moved in Procession from her house in Hanover Square, and proceeded up Wall Street, in the following order:

SEXTON.

Messrs.

Theophilus Bache,
Corns. Clopper,
Jacob Lefferts,
Jeronimus Alstyne.

CORPSE, in a roofed coffin, covered with black cloth, and a copper plate, with a Dutch inscription.

Messrs.

Henry Remsen,
Abraham Walton,
Johannis Alstyne,
Petrus Bogart.

RELATIONS.

DOCTORS.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS and Domine GROSS.

Bishop and Clergy of the Episcopal Church.

Dutch Clergy.

Citizens.

"She's now released from a world of woe:
Eternal Wisdom hath conceived it best,
On her a crown of glory to bestow,
With saints above, in her Redeemer's rest."

—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, March* 17. 1788.

AT AUCTION on Tuesday, the first day of April next, at the Coffee House in pursuance of an unanimous resolution of the Corporation of Trinity Church, the following Lots of Ground, belonging to said Corporation, viz.

All those certain Lots of Ground distinguished by the numbers 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, and double lot 575, fronting Read street.

Numbers 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 454, 455, 456, and 457 fronting Chambers Street.

Numbers 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, and 398, fronting Greenwich Street.

Numbers 509, 510, and 511, fronting Warren Street.

And Numbers 486, 487, and 488, fronting to Chapel Street.

The streets in which most of the above lots are situated, are the widest and most regular of any in the city; being, according to the late regulations, from 58 to 90 feet each in width, perfectly straight, and nearly at right angles with the Broadway and Hudson's River. The ascent from the river to the Broadway is more easy and gradual than in any other part of the town, and from the improvements making on the water lots, that part of the city already becomes a very eligible situation for every kind of business.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid within ten days after the sale, when deeds will be given and mortgages taken for the security of the remainder: One fourth on the first of May, 1789, one fourth on the first of May, 1790, and the remaining fourth on the first of May, 1791; together with the interest on each of the payments, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the day of sale.

The title is as good as any in the State, and a good warrantee deed will be given the purchaser.

A plan of the lots may be seen, and any information which may be required, will be given on application to A. L. Bleecker.—*The Daily Advertiser*, *Tuesday*, *March* 18, 1788.

New York, *March* 25. On Thursday evening last was married by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Charles Wilkes, to Miss Shaw of this city.—*The New York Packet*, *Tuesday*, *March* 25, 1788.

To the Public

WHEREAS the Corporation of Trinity Church, have advertised for Sale, at the Merchants Coffee House, on the first day of April next, a number of Lots of Land, situate in Chamber's Street, Read Street,

and other places, within the bounds of Dominies Hook Patent, in the West Ward of this City: The Heirs of Annekie Bogardus, and those holding rights under them, in the said Patent, Do Hereby Give Notice, that they are determined to support their claim to the said Lands, within the Grant formerly made to the said Annekie Bogardus. And this Notice is given, to prevent any person hereafter from pretending ignorance of the said claim; which the Heirs, and those deriving title from them, are determined to support.

New York, March 31, 1788.

—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, March* 31. 1788.

New York, April 28. Married on Saturday last by the Rev. Mr. Moore, the Hon. Alexander Cochran, brother to the Earl of Dundonald, and Captain in his Britannic Majesty's navy, to Lady Wheate, widow of Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart.—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, April* 28, 1788.

Found, yesterday, in Broadway, near the *Burnt Church*, a bunch of Keys. The owner, by calling on the Printer, and paying for this advertisement, may have them again.—*The Daily Advertiser, Thursday, May* 1. 1788.

The proprietors of Pews in Trinity Church are requested to meet a Committee of the Vestry, at the Charity School-house in John-street, on Thursday the 15th day of May inst. at seven in the evening.—*The Daily Advertiser, Thursday, May* 8. 1788.

New York, May 20. Married at the Hermitage, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Mr. Brian B. Barker, of this city, to Miss Susannah Richards, niece of John Leake, Esq.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, May* 20. 1788.

New York, June 3. Last Thursday evening was

married by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. Abraham Brevoort, merchant of this city, to the amiable Miss Nancy Divore.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, June* 3. 1788.

New York, June 10. Saturday last departed this life, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Van Voorhies, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Van Voorhies, merchant, deceased; and her remains were interred in the family vault in Trinity Church, on Sunday last.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, June* 10. 1788.

New York, June 11. On Sunday evening last departed this life, in the 66th year of her age Mrs. *Mary Barclay*, relict of the worthy Dr. *Barclay*, formerly Rector of Trinity Church in this City.

Panegyrics on departed friends are generally said to be "gilding their dust," but the hearts of all who knew Mrs. *Barclay*, will testify to her worth. From a long and intimate acquaintance with the precepts of christianity, she fulfilled its duties with uniformity and zeal, the reward of which she is now reaping, while her children must deplore the loss of a most tender parent, the poor a chearful contributor, and all her acquaintance a pleasing friend.—*The Daily Advertiser, Wednesday, June* 11. 1788.

New York, June 16. Died, on Friday afternoon last, in an advanced age, after a tedious confinement, Mrs. Phoebe Barnes, relict of Mr. Thomas Barnes, late of this city, merchant.—Her remains were interred on Sunday evening, in Trinity Church-yard.—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, June* 16, 1788.

Proposals in Writing
Will be received on or before the 23d inst.

FOR taking down the Walls of TRINITY CHURCH, as low as the sills of the windows all around :—

Taking down the Walls of the CHANCEL, to a level with the ground :—

Cleaning the STONES in the best manner, and laying them in heaps within the walls :—

Removing and carrying off all the RUBBISH that may be judged useless

R. WATTS,
M. ROGERS,
N. CRUGER,
N. CARMER,
G. DOMINICK,
} *Commissioners for re-building Trinity Church.*

New York, June 18, 1788.

—*The Daily Advertiser, Wednesday, June* 18, 1788.

Proposals in Writing

Will be received on or before the 20th inst. for workmanship only.

FOR digging a Trench for a new foundation for Trinity Church :—

Taking up the old foundation from the surface of the ground downwards :—

Cleaning the stones, laying a new foundation, and carrying up the walls as high as the sills of the windows.

In giving in the proposals, calculations are to be made by the perch, and the depth of the new foundation to be ascertained by the depth of the old.

R. WATTS,
M. ROGERS,
N. CRUGER,
N. CARMER,
G. DOMINICK,
} *Commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church.*

N. B. The ground plan of the church to be seen at Mr. Cruger's office, No. 5, Stone Street.

New York, July 8, 1788.

—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, July* 8, 1788.

New York, July 15. Sunday morning, in St. Paul's Chapel, in this city, the Right Rev. Bishop Provoost,

admitted into the order of Priests, Mr. George H. Spiein of Perth Amboy, and Mr. James Morris of Virginia. The Reverend Mr. Ogden delivered a Sermon on the occasion from Col. IV. 17. in which, among other things, in a very happy manner, he amply defined, and pathetically enforced the duties of the Priesthood. —*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, July* 15, 1788.

To all Carpenters

PROPOSALS in writing will be received, for Carpenters work and materials.

For bringing under cover, inclosing and finishing the out side of Trinity Church, compleat, including the porch, in front, the columns and arch within the Church.

Also, For building the steeple, on a base of twenty four feet square, as described in the plan. Considered as a separate article.

Also, For cutting the stone that may be wanting for the above building.

R. WATTS,
M. ROGERS,
N. CRUGER,
N. CARMER,
G. DOMINICK,
} Commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church.

A plan of the church, &c. may be seen by applying to Mr. Rogers, No. 35, Queen Street.—*The Daily Advertiser, Thursday, August* 7. 1788.

New York, August 19. On Friday last the remains of Mrs. Thibou, wife of Mr. Thibou, of Antigua, and daughter of Mr. Forbes of Waterton, one of the most respectable families in Scotland; were deposited in the family vault of Mr. Daniel Ludlow, in Trinity Church yard, attended by a large concourse of her countrymen, and several of the most respectable citizens. This lady was coming to this city for her health, with her son Dr. Thibou, and two daughters, on board of the Hercules, Captain Russell, and died the fourth day after she em-

barked, but was preserved by her affectionate son in a hogshead of rum for three weeks, till the vessel arrived.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, August* 19, 1788.

New York, August 23. On Thursday at 12 o'clock, the foundation stone of Trinity Church, was laid by the Right Reverend *Samuel Provoost*, D.D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the State of New York.

On the Stone is the following Inscription:

To the Honor of ALMIGHTY GOD,
And the advancement of the Christian Religion,
The first Stone of this Building was laid
(*On the site of the old Church destroyed by fire in* 1776)
On the 21st day of August, A.D. 1788.
In the 13th year of the Independence of the
United States of America.
The Right Reverend Samuel Provoost, D.D.
Bishop of New York, being Rector,
The Honorable James Duane, Esq } Church
The Honorable John Jay, Esq } Wardens.

—*The Daily Advertiser, Saturday, August* 23, 1788.

New York, August 26. Saturday evening last, was married by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. James Oram, Printer, to Miss Elizabeth Lynch.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, August* 26, 1788.

New York, September 12. Died, last Tuesday, Mrs. Mary Jauncey, aged 67 years, the Lady of James Jauncey, Esq. now in London. Her remains were interred yesterday afternoon in a vault in Trinity Church Yard.—*The New York Packet, Friday, September* 12, 1788.

New York, September 18. Married on Saturday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Peter Shack-

erly, cabinet maker, to Miss Mary M. Dowl both of this city.—*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, Sept.* 18, 1788.

New York, September 29. Married by the Reverend Mr. Moore, Mr. James Bleecker, merchant, to Miss Bache, daughter of Theophylact Bache, Esq.—*The Daily Advertiser, Monday, September* 29. 1788.

New York, November 6. Married on Friday night, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. James Harvey, merchant, to the amiable Miss Polly Barrow, both of this city.—*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, Nov.* 6. 1788.

New York, November 8. To-morrow the 9th inst. a Charity Sermon, will be preached, and a collection made in the forenoon, at St. George's Chapel, for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this city. An Anthem adapted to the occasion, will be sung by the Scholars.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Nicholas Wells, to the amiable Miss Sarah Roome, both of this place.—*The Daily Advertiser, Saturday, November* 8. 1788.

New York, November 11. On Sunday last, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached by the Rev. Benjamin Moore at St. George's Chapel, for the benefit of the Charity School, when a handsome collection was made.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, November* 11, 1788.

New York, November 18. On Sunday last, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Beach, at St. Paul's Church, for the benefit of the Charity School.—*The New York Packet, Tuesday, November* 18. 1788.

New York, November 27. On Tuesday the 4th inst. the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of New York, assembled in this city, when

a sermon well adapted to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bloomer, from these words "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." After sitting three days the convention rose, having appointed delegates to the general convention, which is to be holden at Philadelphia in July next, and transacted a variety of ecclesiastical business which came before them. It must afford satisfaction to the friends of Christianity in general, and to every Episcopalian in particular, to be informed that under the superintending care of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of this state, true religion is daily advanced, and more completely established in every part of his extensive diocese.—*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, Nov.* 27, 1788.

New York, January 5. Married on Tuesday Evening last, by the Right Reverend Bishop Provost, Mr. Azarias Williams, merchant, to the amiable Miss Sally Warner, daughter of Mr. George Warner, both of this city.

On the 3d inst. was married, at Bloomingdale, near this City, the Honorable Hugh Williamson, delegate in Congress from North Carolina, to the Lovely and Accomplished Miss Maria Apthorp, Daughter of Charles Ward Apthorpe, Esq. They were married by the Right Reverend Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and one of the Chaplains of Congress.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Monday, Jan.* 5. 1789.

New York, February 16. On Tuesday last was married, by the Revd. Mr. Moore, Mr. William Dunlap, an eminent Portrait Painter, and Member of the Philological Society, only son of Mr. Samuel Dunlap, Merchant, Queen Street, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Nabby Woolsey, of Fairfield, in Connecticut.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Monday, Feb.* 16. 1789.

New York, February 24. On Sunday evening last was married by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Josiah Ogden

Hoffman, Esq, of this city, to Miss Mary Colden, second daughter of the late David Colden, Esq.—*The N. Y. Packet, Feb.* 24. 1789.

New York, March 2. On Wednesday evening last was married by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of this State, Mr. John Ireland, merchant, to Miss Lawrence, daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, Esq. both of this City.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Monday, March* 2, 1789.

New York, March 7. Married, on Thursday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Beach, Mr. Henry Jackson, to Miss Mary Gray, both of this city.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Saturday, March* 7, 1789.

BUILDING STONES For Trinity Church WANTED; to be delivered in the Spring.—Apply to
M. Rogers, No 35, Queen Street.
New York, February 12, 1789.
—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Saturday, March* 28, 1789.

The Corporation of Trinity Church,
Will Sell the following Lotts, viz. No 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 30, 32, 33, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, Situated in the rear of Trinity Church, near the North River, and is bounded in front on Greenwich Street.

They will also dispose of No. 62, 63, 112, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 172, 173, 174, 326, 346, 378, 379, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 414, 593, 609, & 400 to 405, with the buildings opposite to Deans Dock—Situated in Division Street, and in the streets to the northward and eastward of St. Pauls Chapel.

Persons desirous of purchasing either of the above, or any other unappropriated or vacant lots on the church estate, may make proposals to the subscribers.

Lease-holders, on any part of the aforesaid estate, may also make proposals for the purchase of the fee-simple of the lotts they now occupy.

The Corporation, being determined to enforce the payment of all back-rents, have directed their collector *immediately* to re-enter, without distinction, on all lotts which are two years or upwards in arrears: and from the 1st of July next, to re-enter on all leased lotts, which shall then be three months in arrears for ground rent.

Application on the preceeding business to be made, by order of the Corporation of Trinity Church, to

H. Van Wagenen,
Wm. Laight,
John Jones.

New York, April 29, 1789.
—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Thursday, April* 30. 1789.

New York, June 1. On Saturday evening was married by the Right Rev. Bishop Provost, John R. Livingston, Esq. brother to the honorable Chancellor Livingston, to Miss Eliza M'Evers, youngest daughter of Charles M'Evers, Esq.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Monday, June* 1. 1789.

New York, June 11. Married in this city, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Moore, John Wilkes, Esq. to Miss Mary Seton.—*N. Y. Weekly Journal, Thursday, June* 11, 1789.

Valuable Property. For Sale at Auction, On Wednesday, the 24th instant, at the Merchants Coffee-House viz.

Two Lots, No. 403 and 404, situated at the corner of Greenwich and Murray street, together with the House and other improvements thereon, late the residence of Mr. Richard Deane, deceased. Also the well known and much admired Lots called Vaux Hall, being one hundred feet square, with gardens, buildings, and other improvements, bounded in part on Warren street. The purchaser of either of the above, may be accomodated with other Lots, adjacent to both the

premises, at private sale, on reasonable terms. Application to be made (by order of the Corporation of Trinity Church) to

H. Van Wagenen,
Wm. Laight, and
John Jones.

New-York, June 11, 1789.
—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Thursday, June* 11. 1789.

The Sale of Two Lots, No. 403 and 404, possessed by the late Mr. Richard Deane, near the North River, with the valuable improvements thereon, which was to have been sold by Auction at the Coffee house on the 24 inst. was unavoidably postponed until Tuesday next the 30th inst. when the sale will commence, and a map of the same be exhibited for inspection, and terms of payment made known.

By order of the Corporation of Trinity Church.

H. Van Wagenen,
Wm. Laight, and
John Jones.

New York, June 27, 1789.
—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Saturday, June* 27. 1789.

New York, July 4. Died, on Thursday morning last, after a lingering illness, at his apartments in Wall-street, James Johnson, Esq. late of Montego Bay, Jamaica—a gentleman much esteemed and greatly lamented. Yesterday his remains were interred in Trinity church yard, attended by a number of his friends and respectable citizens.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Saturday, July* 4, 1789.

New York, July 9. Married on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Beache, James Barron, Esq of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Malcom, daughter of General Malcom.—*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, July* 9. 1789.

New York, July 28. Married on Friday evening,

by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. John Ming, to the amiable Miss Martha Valleau, both of this City.—*N. Y. Packet, Tuesday, July* 28, 1789.

New York, November 12. On Sunday next, the 15th. inst. a Charity Sermon, will be preached, and a Collection made in the forenoon, at St. George's Chapel, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city. An Anthem adapted to the occasion will be sung by the scholars.—*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, Nov.* 12, 1789.

New York, November 12. Considerable progress has been made this season in the works at the Battery, one half of which are already compleated and formed into excellent wharves: the other half must lie over until next spring, but when finished will connect the whole into a most beautiful circuitous street around three-fourths of New York, from Greenwich street along the North River until it comes to White-Hall, and from thence by the East River along Albany Pier, &c.

But amongst all the numberless improvements carrying forward, there is none that deserves approbation more than the New Church in Broad-Way; the spire of which, by help of good conductors, will be a great preservative against lightning, to all the houses situate within the distance of several hundred paces, and particularly so to the Federal Hall, where Congress meet.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Thursday, Nov* 12. 1789.

New York, November 18. Last evening was Married, by the Reverend Mr. Moore, Miss Murray, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Murray, to Mr. Martin Hoffman, both of this City.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Wednesday, Nov.* 18, 1789.

New York, November 19. On Sunday next, the 22d. inst. a Charity Sermon, will be preached, and a collection made in the forenoon at St. Paul's Chapel, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city. An

Anthem adapted to the occasion will be sung by the Scholars.—*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, Nov.* 19, 1789.

New York, November 24. On Sunday last an excellent charity sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Moore, for the benefit of the Charity School in this city, when a collection was made of £81 8 10.

Those that were prevented by unfavourable weather, or any other cause, from attending at St. Paul's Chapel, on the benevolent occasion of Sunday, may still have an opportunity of executing their generous intentions by sending their donations to J. Farquhar, Treasurer to the Charity School.—*N. Y. Packet, Tuesday, Nov.* 24, 1789.

New York, November 28. On Wednesday evening, was married by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. Thomas Cadle, merchant, to Miss Fish, both of this city.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Saturday, Nov.* 28. 1789.

New York, December 29. Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Doctor Moore, Mr. William Pinto, Merchant, of the island of Trinidad, to Miss Fanny Hamilton, grand daughter to Robert Ellison, Esq. deceased, formerly Comptroller of the Customs for this port.—*N. Y. Packet, Tuesday, Dec.* 29, 1789.

Account of Trinity Church *in the City of New York.*

Trinity Church was founded in the year 1696, in the reign of William III. while Mr. Fletcher was Governor of the Province; and divine service was first performed in it on the 6th February, 1697 [13th March, 1698], by the Reverend Mr. Vesey, Rector of the Parish.

The original Church was a small square edifice, large enough however to accommodate the Episcopal Congregation till the year 1735, when an addition was made at the east end, and in the year 1737 it was augmented,

on the north and south sides, to the noble size in which it appeared at the time of its destruction.

In the summer of the year 1762, the steeple was struck by lightning, and set on fire just below the ball; but the fire was soon extinguished by the activity of the citizens, and no damage sustained but the loss of some shingles torn from the rafters by the violence of the stroke of lightning.

In the great conflagration of the city, on the 21st September, 1776, the Church was entirely destroyed, and the burning of it made one of the most awful parts of that dreadful spectacle. It was a spacious and venerable edifice, 146 feet long, including the tower and chancel, 72 feet wide, and ornamented with a steeple 180 feet high. The inside of the building was decorated with a fine organ, several pieces of handsome painting, and some very beautiful marble monuments. From the size and height of this noble structure; the simple stile of its architecture; the Gothic arch of its windows, the glass of which was set in lead; from the lofty trees which embosomed it and the graves and monuments of the dead that surrounded it on every side, it presented to the passenger a striking object of contemplation, and impressed him with pleasure, corrected by reverence.

The new Church was built by Mr. J. Robinson, carpenter, and Messrs. Moore and Smith, masons; is 104 feet long and 72 wide, and the steeple 200 feet high: But as it is not yet complete, a description in its present form would convey to our readers but an imperfect idea of the whole edifice.—*The N. Y. Magazine, January*, 1790. *Vol. I. page* 3.

New York, January 7. Died in this city yesterday morning, Mr. John M'Kenney, merchant, aged 37, after a long and tedious indisposition. His remains will be deposited in the burial ground of the Trinity church this day at four o'clock, from Mr. Daniel Dunscomb's No. 32 St. Jame's Street, where the friends and

acquaintance of the deceased are requested to attend. —*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, Jan.* 7. 1790.

New York, January 11. On Friday last the 8th instant, the House of Representatives of the United States proceeded to choose a Chaplain by ballot, when the Rev. Dr. William Linn was re-elected. The Right Reverend Samuel Provost, D.D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the State of New York, we hear, is re-elected by the Senate one of the Chaplains to Congress. Each of the above Chaplains officiate in the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives for a week alternately.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Monday, Jan.* 11. 1790.

New York, January 14. Married in this city, on the 2d. inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Provoost, Isaac Coles, Esq. a Representative from the state of Virginia to the Congress of the United States, to Miss Catharine Thompson, third daughter of James Thompson, Esq. of this city.—*N. Y. Journal, Thursday, January* 14. 1790.

Trinity Church. The Commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church, give notice, that the first Monday in March next is the day appointed for disposing of the Pews in the said Church.

February 3. 1790.

—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Wednesday, Feb.* 3, 1790.

The Pews in Trinity Church will be disposed of on Monday the first day of March next, by order of the Vestry, and pursuant to the notice published by the Commissioners.

Richard Harrison,
Clerk to the Corporation of Tr. Ch.

New York, February 16. 1790.

—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Wednesday, February* 17. 1790.

Public Auction by James Smith, On Tuesday, the 18th day of March next, on the premises, all that House and Lot of Ground, lying and being in the west ward of this city, bounded as follows, viz. on the east by Broadway, on the south by Warren street, on the west by a lot of Frederick Myers, and on the north by a lot of Jacobus Myers, being three tenements of 25 feet each in front and rear, and on each side 58 feet in depth. On the premises is a good Dwelling House containing nine rooms and seven fire places, with a complete Bake House, Oven, &c, and a Cistern which contains 17 hogsheads.

The above described premises are held under lease from Trinity Church, for a term of years, 42 of which are unexpired. It is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of them as the situation and improvements renders them highly valuable.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Tuesday, Feb.* 23. 1790.

New York, February 27.—Thursday evening was married, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Nicholas Gouverneur, Esq. to Miss Kortright, daughter of Lawrence Kortright, Esq. both of this city.—*The N. Y. Daily Gazette, Saturday, Feb.* 27, 1790.

New York, March 2.—The Pews in Trinity Church were yesterday sold at public auction. The number of persons that attended the sale was very great, and such was the desire of having seats in that church, that many of the Pews produced more than Fifty Pounds. The whole amount of the sale was Three Thousand Pounds.—*The Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, March* 2. 1790.

To be Sold, That pleasantly situated Dwelling House, in Broadway, adjoining Trinity Church yard, belonging to the estate of John Van Cortlandt, deceased. For particulars enquire of Stephen and John Van Cortlandt, on the premises.—*N. Y. Packet, Tuesday, March* 16. 1790.

New York, March 26.—The new church lately built in Broadway on the site of the old Trinity Church, was yesterday solemnly consecrated and dedicated to the service of God, by the Right Reverend Father in God, SAMUEL, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York; assisted by the several gentlemen of the clergy belonging to the church. A great number of people were assembled on this occasion. The President of the United States, together with the Rev. Clergy of the different denominations in this city, and many other persons of distinction were present. An excellent sermon adapted to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Beach.—*The Daily Advertiser, Friday, March* 26. 1790.

New York, March 27. On Thursday last, Divine Service was performed in Trinity Church, which was attended by the President of the United States, the Bishops and clergy of all denominations, several Members of Congress, and other public officers, together with an immense concourse of citizens.

After the ceremony of consecration, a Sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Beach, suited to the occasion, from the 28th chapter of Genesis 16th and 17th verses.—*New York Packet, Saturday, March* 27, 1790.

III.

REV. FRANCIS MAKEMIE'S SERMON.

A Good Conversation.

A

SERMON

Preached at the City

OF

New-York,

January 19th 1706, 7.

By **Francis Makemie,**

Miniſter of the Goſpel of CHRIST.

Math. 5. 11. *Bleſſed are ye when men ſhall revile you, and perſecute you, and ſhall ſay all manner of evil againſt you falſely, for my Names ſake.*

Acts 5. 29. *Then Peter, and the other Apoſtles anſwered, and ſaid, We ought to obey God, rather then men.*

Preces et lachrymæ ſunt arma Eccleſiæ.

BOSTON in N. E.
Printed by *B. Green*, for *Benj. Eliot.*
Sold at his Shop. 1707.

Dedicated,

To the Small Congregation,
who heard the following

SERMON.

My Brethren,

I *Appeal to you, as Witnesses, that this is the Sermon, for which I am now a* Prisoner. *And when you are informed, I designed it for* Two Discourses, *you need not be amazed at its bulk, beyond the* New Mode of Preaching: *Tho' you may remember I mentioned all these heads, now Published; to which I only add some enlargements. As I first delivered this practical and plain Sermon to few, so I am now committing it to Publick view of all; that both you and they may try it, at the bar of Scripture, Law and Reason, and impartially determine, whether it contains anything favouring of* Pernicious Doctrine, and Principles; *any thing to the disturbance of the* Church of England, *or of the Government. If I had been thoroughly acquainted with* New-York, *and the* irregularities *thereof, which afterwards I was an Eye, and Ear Witness of, I could not have fixed on a more* Suitable Doctrine; *which must be purely attributed to the Divine Providence: This was not among the least of my inducements for putting this Sermon into the hands of those who heard it not. And that this Discourse may be blessed of God, to awaken Sinners to reflect on, and detect the irregularities of their past Lives, and furnish any with prevailing Considerations, to a more universal Conformity to the Rules of the Gospel, is and shall be the Sincere desire of him, who is a Well-Wisher to Immortal Souls.*

Francis Makemie.

March 3d
1706, 7.

A Good Conversation.

Psalms L. 23.

To him that ordereth his Conversation aright, will I shew the Salvation of God.

The Christian Religion has so full, so compleat, and perfect a Rule, or *Canon* for its guide and direction, that there is nothing deficient that is necessary for the Christians Counsel, and for advancing his accomplishment, in every State and Condition, in every Station, Capacity, or Relation, men may be placed in of God, in the World; whither for instructing blinded and dead Sinners, what *Glory* and Perfection they were originally Created in, and wilfully forfeited and lost, by *Adams* Apostasy; or for detecting the *Enormities* and *Irregularities*, both of Heart and Life, as a clear *Looking-Glass*, wherein we view both the inward and outward man. And not only points out to Sinners the true way of *Life and Salvation*, but most particularly instructs us, how to *Think*, how to *Speak*, and how to *Act*, both towards God, and towards one another. And this is the *Word of Life*, the Revelation of Heaven, the *Rule*, and *Test*, both of Faith, and Life; which was not originally *at Sundry times and in diverse manners*, communicated to the World in Vain; neither preserved, nor propogated through the several Periods, and many Generations of this corrupted World, by the powerful, and wonderful over-ruling Providence of Heaven, from the deepest Malice of Hell, and corrupt designs of men; but that it might be valued by us, and embraced, as an *Universal guide*, and Special Directory for regulating our Lives, and Conversations, and

thereby qualifying us for, and leading us to the Salvation of our Souls; which according to the language of the Spirit of God, by the Divine Psalmist, in my Text, gives an undoubted right, and title thereunto, arising not from *Merit*, but the gracious *Promise* of Heaven. *To him that ordereth his Conversation aright, will I shew the Salvation of God.*

These Words are a part of a Psalm; wherein we have *three* principal parts, with a *Threatning*, which is severe, and a *Promise* great and free subjoyned.

The *First part* of the Psalm, Intituled, *A Psalm of Asaph*, expresses in high, and lofty terms, the Great and Terrible Majesty of God in the Churches, to raise an awe, and create a suitable regard in the Minds of Sinners, to let men know who it is, they have to deal with; not frail and mortal Man; but the Everliving and Glorious Majesty of Heaven, and of Earth. *The Mighty God, the Lord hath spoken, from the rising of the Sun to the going down thereof*, verse 1. *Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence, a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him*, Verse 3.

Secondly; He reproves, and discovers the *Formality*, *Hypocrisy*, and *Vanity* of the Ceremonial Typical and Jewish Services *Sacrifices*, and external Oblations, *without Holiness*, thanksgiving, and more internal and spiritual Adoration; by invocation, and paying our Vows unto the Lord; whereby God seems to give a prophetical hint of that *Change*, from the *External*, *Mosaical Oblations*, to the *Simplicity of the Gospel*, and more *Spiritual Worship*.

Thirdly; We have the Lord by the Prophet reprehending and that sharply the Wicked *Professors* of that Age, both for their Words and Actions; tho' they *declared Gods Statutes, and took his Covenant in their Mouth*, from the 16 Vers.

The Subsequent *Threatning* is awful and tremendous, with an awakening *Duty* prefixed, *Consider this ye that forget God*, lest I tear you in pieces, and there

be none to deliver. [Which Text I discoursed from at *Woodbridge*, in *East Jersey*.]

The *Promise* annexed as the improvement and Application in part, of the foregoing Doctrine, is my Text, *To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I shew the Salvation of God.*

In which Words, for division of my Text, all men may observe two parts in general. (1) We have a large comprehensive, rich, and inriching *Promise*, assured and manifested, *I will shew the Salvation of God.* (2) We have the *Person* particularly described, and specifyed, to whom this Promise is assured and made, and most particularly proposed *To him that ordereth his Conversation aright*, will I shew the Salvation of God.

The next thing to be insisted on, is the Explication of these Words, thus divided; And the first part of my division, and last part of my Text, is the *Promise, I will shew the Salvation of God:* wherein three or four things are plain and obvious. 1. The manifestation, or rather the manner of manifestation *I will shew.* 2. The matter of the Promise, or thing Promised, and that is no less than Salvation. 3. A discriminating and distinguishing account of this *Salvation*, which magnifies the Promise, *It is the Salvation of God.* 4. We may add a fourth, which is the Promiser, [1] Which from the Connection with the foregoing Words, must be *God: He that offereth Praise glorifyeth me, and I will shew the Salvation of God.*

There is little in the Words call for any prolix Explication, the words being plain, I will only open the manner of manifestation, what it is to *shew;* and it is a word frequently used, and of various Significations in Scripture. 1. It signifies to *Discover*, Gen. 12. 1. *Now the Lord had said unto Abraham, Get thee out of thy Country, and from thy Kindred, and from thy fathers House, unto the Land that I will shew thee;*] or discover to thee: I will lead thee to a Land, thou sawest not, nor knew of before, I will shew it *thee.* 2. It

signifies sometimes to *Teach* and *Instruct*, Act. 20. 20. *And how I kept back nothing, that was profitable unto you, but have* [*shewed you*] *and taught you Publickly, and from house to house*: where *shewing*, and *teaching* are all one: for nothing more common even in vulgar Speech, then when one wants to be taught, *Will you shew me* such a thing? 3. To *shew*, signifies to *Compare*, or illustrate, Luk. 6. 47. *Whoso ever cometh unto me, and heareth my Sayings, and doeth them, I will* [*shew you*] *to whom he is like.* 4. *To shew is to direct*, Exod. 18. 20. *And thou shalt teach them Ordinances, and Laws, and shalt* [*shew*] *them the way wherein they must walk, and the work they must do.* So that it is pointing out, and directing them to the way wherein they must walk. 5. To *shew*, signifies to impart, give, or freely to bestow, as Psal. 4. 6. *There is many that say, who will* [*shew us*] *any good; lift up the light of thy Countenance upon us.* Joh. 5. 20. *For the Father loveth the Son and sheweth him all things that himself doth, and he will* [*shew him*] *greater things than these, that ye may marvel.* So that in my Text several of these Senses and acceptations may justly fall in here; *I will shew you the Salvation of God;* that is, I will *Discover, and Manifest* this *Salvation*, which was hid, and concealed from Ages, and the past Generations; yea even the Wise and Prudent, and will *shew* it unto you: Yea, which is more, I will particularly and in a more special manner *Instruct* and *Direct* you, by my Word and Spirit, Effectually and Savingly, to this necessary, and great *Salvation:* But more than all this, is implyed in the Promise, I will most freely, and fully, *give, impart, bestow* upon, and apply this Salvation unto you. Unspeakable Promise! Unparalelled Blessing! desired by most, obtained by few, and fully known by none, but such as are swallowed up in the Eternal Enjoyment thereof.

Secondly; You may observe the thing it self Promised, and that is the greatest blessing we want, and the highest favour we can be admitted unto, an ac-

cumulated blessing, and that is *Salvation:* This is also a word used in Scripture, of various Significations. 1. It sometimes signifies an *External*, and *Temporal Salvation*, or deliverance, from Temporal Evils, and External, or bodily troubles: As bold, and believing *Moses*, when hotly pursued by *Pharaoh*, his mighty *Egyptian* Host, he encouraged the Children of Israel, and said unto the People, Exod. 14. 13. *Fear ye not, stand still and see the Salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you this day: for the Egyptians whom you hav seen to day, ye shall see them again no more for ever.* But this is not the only Salvation in our Text, which oft-times is common to the Godly and Ungodly; and such as walk irregularly, as well as those that *Order their Conversations aright*, may be visited with such outward deliverances from Enemies, and dangers, both by Sea & Land. 2. *Salvation* is oft in Scripture taken for *God* himself, the beginning, author and original cause of our *Salvation*, Psal. 27. 1. *The Lord is my Sight and my Salvation, whom shall I fear; the Lord is the strength of my Life, of whom shall I be afraid.* 3. It is used for our Lord *Jesus Christ*, the Procurer and meritorious cause of our *Salvation*, as is clear from the words of good old Simeon, Luk. 2. 30. *For mine eyes have seen thy Salvation;* which was the Babe *Jesus*, in his Arms: and he blessed God that he had seen him by whom *Salvation* was purchased for the World. 4. It is taken sometimes for the *Doctrine* of *Salvation*, by which it is revealed and manifested unto the World, by which it is offered, tendered and applyed to Souls, Heb. 2. 3. *How shall we escape if we neglect so great Salvation, which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us, by them that heard him.* But, 5. It is taken principally and chiefly, for a Spiritual, and Soul *deliverance* from *Spiritual Evils*, not excluding but including *God* the Author, and Finisher of our Faith, who is Savingly manifested to, and known by such as are *Saved*, and becomes their God; neither excluding, but including our Lord *Jesus Christ*, who by way of

eminency is the *Salvation* of Souls; neither excluding, but including the *Doctrine* of *Salvation*, by which we are inlightned, directed, and perswaded to accept of the *Great Salvation* contained therein, and offered thereby; but directly and most strictly Salvation is an Actual *Redemption*, and *Deliverance* from *Soul Evils*, Spiritual Calamities, and Eternal Wrath and Vengeance, due to our *Apostasy*, from the Living God, and all the consequent Sins thereof, as their just wages, and debt: And this *Salvation* which is principally, chiefly and directly intended and understood in my Text, must be considered, in a three-fold respect, in this Explication.

1. In its *Iniatiation*, beginning or original, its foundation being laid, in the Soul, by Conviction, Regeneration, or *Conversation*, hence is its first rise, as to us in the Soul. *Salvation* in this respect, is such as our Saviour speaks of to *Zacheus*, Luk. 19. 9. *And Jesus said unto him, This day is Salvation come into this House.* Now it is begun, for the Master and Head of the Family had given good Evidence to the truth of what our Lord asserted, and from our Saviours Words is observed by some, to drop a Promise of future Saving blessings to that *House* from so *good a Beginning;* for nothing more usual, then for the *Head* of a Family, to endeavour to reduce the whole House, and all in it to the same Faith, and Christianity he had so lately embraced; of which, Scripture affords many Instances: As in *Cornelius* the Centurion, Act 10. 2. *He feared God with all his House.* 48. v. *He and his House were Baptized.* In *Lydia* likewise, *Act.* 16. 14. God no sooner opened her heart, but she attended and so believed. And 15. v. *She was baptized and all her House.* It was so likewise with the Jaylor, Act 16. 34. *Believing in God, with all his House.* And this *beginning* of *Salvation* in the Souls of Men and Women is illustrated to us by many Metaphorical expressions, As (1) *Quickning from the dead*, Eph. 2. 1. *You hath he Quickned; who were dead in sins and trespasses*, 5. v. *Even when we were dead in sins, hath*

quickened us together with Christ. (2) It is called a *Resurrection*, or *raising from the Dead*, Eph. 5. 14. *Arise from the Dead*, Joh. 5. 25. *The Dead shall hear the Voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live.* (3) It is called an *Awakening out of sleep*, Eph. 5. 14. *Awake thou that sleepest.* (4) It is called a *New Creation*, and Converts are called *New Creatures*, Gal. 6. 15. *For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth any thing nor uncircumcision, but a New Creature:* Eph. 2. 10. *For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works.* (5) It is called a *New-Birth*, or Regeneration, Joh. 3. 3. *Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God.* (6) It is called a *Conversion*, or turning unto God. *Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die? Except ye be converted, and become as little Children, ye shall in no way enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.* All which illustrate the reality, truth, and universality of our gracious change, as the beginning of our Salvation.

2. We must view our *Salvation* in the *Proficiency*, and Progress thereof, from its root, seed, and initiation, in the Soul, whereby it grows and advances by degrees, towards the *Full Stature of Men in Christ;* encreasing from *Babes* to *Stronger* and *Riper* years in *Grace.* Of this State of Salvation, the Apostle *Paul* speaks, 2 Cor. 6. 2. *This is the accepted time, this is the day of Salvation.*

3. As it comprehends its beginning, and first work with its Progress, Growth, & Increase; so it necessarily implyes its *Consummation*, Complement, and Perfection, without which, it can never properly be Judged *Salvation.* And this consists in two steps; One is at the dissolution of *Soul*, and *Body* by *Death*, when the Souls of the renewed, and righteous, in whom the Seed of Saving light and grace has been sown, which has appeared with some suitable fruit, and improvement in a day and season of Grace; shall lay aside their earthly vail, and clay Tabernacle for a time, and shall ascend into the World of Spirits above, into the Kingdom of our

heavenly Father, there to be glorifyed, or translated into his likeness, by beholding his Glory; and so shall be fit to dwell, and converse with the *Spirits of the Just made perfect*, Heb. 12. 23. And shall be with Christ in unspeakable and inconceivable Glory, where *nothing shall enter that defileth*, Rev. 21. 27. And where no stain, nor spot of pollution shall cleave to any Soul; but a perfect rectitude, and conformity of Soul to the Image of God, shall shine in its full Meridian; Made possessor of that glorious Place; where are many glorious *Mansions* Prepared by our glorifyed Redeemer; where there are a glorious company of Sinless and Pure Angels, and Purifyed Spirits, made perfect for ever: And a glorious and unchangeable State of *Rest* and Reward for ever without Sin, Suffering or Temptation: And all this while their Bodies are paying their debt to the Dust, and passing through corruption, as it were performing their last Sleep, only in order to a more joyful awakening, & Resurrection unto an endless Life, in the last day. But the final perfection and absolute consummation of this promised Salvation, shall be after the *Resurrection*, when upon the final appearance of our Lord Jesus to the last Judgment, and reunion of Soul and Body, they shall be solemnly adjudged, and openly declared, to be really what they were Living and Dying the blessed and redeemed of the Lord Jesus; and shall be invited with a *Come ye blessed of my Father;* and ushered in, and put into an eternal and uninterrupted Possession of an incorruptible Crown, and *Heavenly Kingdom*, wherein both Body and Soul, shall be cloathed for ever with incorruptible Glory, that fadeth not away. And this is that inconceivable *Salvation* Promised in our Text; which therefore in our Text is called the *Salvation of God*, as He is the Author, Giver and Finisher thereof in every Soul.

Secondly; We have the *Persons* particularly described to whom this Promise is made: Tis not to every One, neither to every Man or Woman that takes up with a Name, and *Profession* of Religion, of whatso-

ever Mode it be; but to him or her only, who *Ordereth his or her Conversation aright.* Many, if not most, desire *Salvation*, but among the many, who flatter themselves with the groundless hopes of well being, in a future Life; few shall really find this *Salvation* in our Text: none but such as have a conscientious regard to their Lives, *Conversation* and Practice, toward God, others, and themselves; for Conversation is very large and extensive, comprehending the whole of a mans *Life*, all our Thoughts, Words, and Actions; which must be rectifyed, regulated, and *Set in Order* according to the direction of Gods Word, and the Divine Law; for it is to him, and only him, who *Ordereth his Conversation aright*, God will shew his *Salvation.* Having thus opened the Words, I raise this Proposition, which naturally flows from the Text.

That a well Ordered Conversation is the only Way, to Eternal Salvation.

I call it not the *Meritorious Cause*, not the *Efficacious Procuring Cause;* not having any *Purchasing Price* of condignity to deserve Salvation for any; for that were to assert down-right *Popish Merit*, in derogation to *Free Grace*, and the Efficacious Merits of our Redeemer; but I assert and maintain it, for all *Adult Believers*, to be the *Path Way to the Kingdom of Heaven:* Therefore Divines do not unjustly call it, *Via Regni*, tho' not *Causa Regnandi*, the *Way* to the Kingdom, tho' not the *Cause* of our Reigning. And it is agreeable to the Sentiments of the Wisest of meer men, Prov. 11. 19. *As righteousness tendeth to Life; so he that pursueth Evil, pursueth it to his own Death.* 12. ch. 28. v. *In the way of righteousness, is Life, and in the path way thereof, there is no Death:* With which the Apostle *Paul* concurs, Heb. 12. 14. *Follow Peace with all men, and Holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.*

And thus I intend to handle it, and as the Lord shall enable me, prosecute briefly my Doctrine in this

following Method. (1) What is *Presupposed*, by an *Orderly Walk, and Conversation.* (2) What a *well ordered Conversation* is or wherein it does consist. (3) *Reasons* are to be offered, why a *Well-ordered Conversation* is highly necessary as the way to Salvation. (4) What is necessary, and requisite for *promoting*, and advancing this *Well-ordered Conversation*, which is so highly necessary to Salvation. (5) What usually and most ordinarily *hinders*, and obstructs, this *Well-ordered Conversation.* (6) I shall make a *Practical Application* of a most *Practical Doctrine*, in sundry Uses.

I shall prosecute these Heads of Doctrine as I have proposed them, and in the same order; And the first thing to be cleared, is, What is *presupposed*, by this *Well-ordered Conversation?* and the things plainly presupposed are these. 1. That the generality of mankind, both without, and within the Church, are naturally irregular and *disorderly* in Life, *Conversation*, and practice. For since man Apostatized, and fell, or departed from the Living God, deviated from Innocency, and voluntarily swerved from that innate Rule, under the perfect, and intire conduct whereof he was Created, he has made himself prone to err, and go astray; he is born in Sin, conceived in iniquity, and by nature *goes astray from the womb*, Psal. 58. 3. *The wicked are estranged from the womb, they go astray, as soon as they be born, speaking lies;* for if it were not thus, what necessity of a Rule; and directions, to regulate our Lives, according to this Rule, if our Lives were not irregular and disorderly, and wholly out of course, altogether out of frame, both as to the outward and inward man; therefore he is *recalled* to take heed unto his walk, and way, to remind the prescribed Rule, and follow the direct dictates of that *Canon*, that if complyed with, is able to *make the man of God perfect.* The Unregenerate Sinner, his life is most irregular, as you have it evidenced, Eph. 2. 2. 3. *They walk according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now work-*

eth in all the children of disobedience; among whom we all had our conversation in times past, in the lust of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh, and of the mind, and were by nature the children of wrath even as others. Thus you may find it is, and was, and will be with all mankind by nature; nothing but sin, disorder, and disobedience, to be found in them; disorderly, irregular thoughts, and imaginations, vain, evil, and sinful; words irregular, and besides the rule, offensive to God, polluting and defiling to men, and afflicting or wounding, to a self-accusing and awakened Conscience, and a life filled with irregular, and disorderly actions, omitting or neglecting those things, which ought to be done, and committing, or doing those things, we are under many obligations not to do; so as God may justly upbraid such for their rebellious disregard, as he did justly the Children of *Israel*, by the Prophet, Isa. 1. 2. *Hear O Heavens, and give ear O Earth, I have nourished and brought up Children, and they have rebelled against me.*

2. *A Well-ordered Conversation*, supposes a Rule and *Canon*, for the direction and regulation of all, in the whole man, as to Life, *Conversation*, or Practice; for if it were not so, a direction, to order our Conversations aright, in order to the *Salvation* of our Soul, would be vain and needless. And our *Conversations* or Lives are orderly, or disorderly, as they are guided and governed by that *Rule;* or not conformed thereto. For every Sin, is nothing else but a *Transgression of the Law*, a violation of, or deviation from, that *Rule.* And by this *Rule* our actions shall be detected, and Conversations judged and tryed. And it is termed from the Spirit of God, *a walking according to rule*, Gal. 6. 16. *To as many as walk according to rule.* It is called a walking in the *Law* of the Lord, Psal. 119. 1. *Blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord.* It is called a *taking heed to our ways, according to Gods Word*, v. 9. And this *Rule* and *Canon*, is the *Revealed Will*, Law & mind of God,

which is a clear, a perfect, universal, and extensive *Rule*, and *Canon*, directing us in the management of our very thoughts, and intentions of our Souls, beyond the power and vertue of all humane Laws. It is a *bridle*, and gives check to our unruly *tongues*, and regulates our very words, without which all *Religion is judged vain*, Jam. 1. 26. *If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, that mans Religion is vain.* Our very ordinary Communication, is limited, and our *Conversation in words*, tyed by this Rule, even to the avoiding what is filthy, and promoting what tends to edification. How little regard is had hereunto, by this Licentious Age, who glory in *Oaths*, and *Curses*, exercise their Wit and Parts, in all *Obscenities*, Ribaldry and *Profaneness*, mocking and ridiculing, and hissing at all *Conversation*, any way tending to the honour of God, and edification of our Neighbour; And even this, by such as make no small pretence to Religion, and Devotion. But it is also a *Rule* and guide for our *Lives*, and *Actions*, instructing and guiding all men, how to demean themselves towards God, our Neighbour, and ourselves, both what we are to *forbear* and abstain from, and in doing our duty, *Tit.* 2. 11, 12, *For the grace of God that bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all, teaching us, that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world.* So it is most evident, a Well-ordered Conversation does suppose a *Rule* & *Canon* to live & walk by. 3. An other particular supposed by a *Well-ordered Conversation*, according to the Rule of Gods Word and Law, is, that it is a matter of great *moment*, and of no small concern to our Souls. It is no matter of indifferency to any, nor a trifling concern; for we find a large share of the Scriptures taken up about it, and the *universal scope* of the Word of God is to direct, instruct, promote and accomplish this thing; not only to assume a name, to fill our heads with fruitless notions, and empty speculations, or gain a religious reputation, but a *godly life*, and *Religious*

Conversation, is to be chosen above all; *The tree is known by its fruit; bring forth therefore fruits meet for Repentance.* This is the principal and great concern, to qualifie us for Heaven, to fit us for Salvation; even regulating our lives, and ordering our Conversations aright; seeing *Without holiness no man shall see* the face of God in peace. Secondly, I proceed to describe or shew to you, what a *Well-ordered Conversation* is, or wherein it consists. And this is the next head, and so requisite to be explained, that I cannot apprehend how any can be convinced of the want thereof, or engaged to promote, advance, or seek after a *Well-ordered Conversation*, without some distinct and clear notions about it; therefore it consists in these things. 1. In a Life and *Conversation* purged and purified from *Sin* and wickedness. And this is the first step, towards a *Well-ordered Conversation;* for the Lives and Conversations of all men by nature, and from our apostate state of Rebellion, are *impure*, sinful and unclean; we are a *Seed of Evil Doers, Children that are corruptors;* Our lives naturally, and without grace, and before Conversion, are very irregular and *disorderly;* and those *disorderly* things must be laid aside, and the evils of our lives must be purged away; and as it is *Sin*, that disordereth the life, and defileth the *Conversation;* so it is Sin, and Sin only, our lives must be purged and purifyed from, and this is required by many *Precepts*, multiplyed *threatnings*, enlarged, and renewed *Promises*, and many awakening *Instances.* And it is sometimes called a *Departing from Iniquity*, 2. Tim. 2. 19. *Let every one, that Nameth the Name of Christ, depart from iniquity.* A *departing from evil.* Psal. 34. 14. It is called a *ceasing to do evil.* Isa. 1. 16. *Cease to do evil, and learn to do well.* A *forsaking our wayes that are not good*, Isa. 55. 7. *Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts.* A *denying ungodliness, and worldly lusts;* Tit. 2. 12. A *cleansing our hands, and purifying our hearts;* Jam. 4. 8. *Cleanse your*

hands ye Sinners, and purifie your hearts ye double minded. And frequently called a turning from Sin, *Turn ye, turn ye; If the wicked turn from his way; turn unto me, saith the Lord of hosts.* You see then my friends, what is your *first work*, there must be a rooting out, and plucking up the sinful and corrupt weeds in our Souls, if we would have Grace planted, and Vertue grow there; we must purge away the spots and stains, if we would appear beautiful in the eyes of our God: We must lay aside the *disorders* and irregularities of our Lives, if we would have them *orderly* and regular. The profane *Curser* and *Swearer*, must lay aside his horrid *Oaths*, and rather impious Imprecations. The beastly and sensual *Drunkard*, must abstain from his intemperate Cups and Companions. The *Unclean* Person, must leave his Whoredoms. The *Backbiter* must forsake his Railings and Defamation. The *Lyar* must learn to speak truth to his Neighbour. The *Thief* and Purloiner, must grow honest. The *profaner of the Day of the Lord*, must learn to spend it more religiously. And the profligate and profane *Scoffer* at the Creatures of God, the People and Followers of God, the Way, Worship and Religion of God, must lay aside this base abuse of their tongues. These Evils and many more, as *Pride*, *Covetousness*, *Carnality* and *Worldliness*, must be purged out of our Lives, and our *Conversations* cleansed from them, if we would promote a *Well-ordered Conversation* in the World. 2. A *Well-ordered Life and Conversation*, consists in a conformity, and agreeableness to the Holy *Laws*, and Sovereign Commands of Heaven. For God the powerful *Creator* of all things, is also the Supream and Sovereign *Law-giver*, who prescribes Rules to his Creatures, wherein and whereby every thing is *prohibited*, we are to forsake and abstain from; And every thing is *Commanded* & Required we should perform and do. And the World was involved in such a Labyrinth of Darkness & Corruption, man would not have known what was to be done,

or what was to be left undone, if God from Heaven had not told us by his *Revealed Law.* And such is the nature of this Divine Law, and the Commands of Heaven, that they are most *Holy*, *Just* and *Good*, adapted by Infinite Wisdom, to advance our Happiness here and hereafter. And a *Conversation* answerable to this Divine Rule, both in Negatives and Positives, in the only *Well-ordered Conversation*, in the world; for all disorders in Life, are nothing else but a deviation from that Rule, and a contradiction to that Law. This is a further step, and a higher degree of a *Well-ordered Conversation* than the former; and the first step consisting only in the negative part of Religion; but in this is comprehended both *positives* and *negatives*, a compliance with the Laws of Heaven. And this is called a *Keeping the Commandments.* Joh, 14. 15. If ye love me, keep my Commandments: *A doing the will of the Lord:* Mat. 7. 21. *Not every one that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doth the will of the Father which is in Heaven.* A Conversation agreeable to *First Table* Commands and *Second Table* Commands, and to Gospel Precepts, is the only *regular Conversation.* How much therefore is it the concern of every Soul, to be acquainted with this Law, and to make conscience of conforming their Lives thereunto.

3. A *Well-ordered Life and Conversation*, consists in being adorned with the shining Grace, and gracious fruits of the Spirit of God; wherein the *Gifts* and *Graces* of the *Renewing Spirit* of *God* are legible and conspicuous, even in all parts of *Conversation.* This distinguishes the life of a *Christian*, from the Conversation of the most refined and polished *Moralists* in the world, and renders the Conversation of a true sincere *Christian*, to surpass by far the lives of *Pagans.* The true *Christian*, in all states of life whether in Prosperity or Adversity, in fullness or in want, in sickness or in health, in suffering or liberty, under reproaches, or in good report, under enjoyment, or want of Religi-

ous Priviledges; is furnished with graces answerable, and exercises them suitably and agreeably: So as his whole life should shine with them, as a light in a dark place. *The fruits of the Spirit of God* in believing Souls, with which their *Conversations* should shine are enumerated by the Apostle, Gal, 5, 22, 23. *But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.* And the Apostle *Paul* recommends them to us, *Phil.* 4. 8. *Finally Brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any vertue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.* And these, and such as these, must be the shining *Ornaments* of a *Well-ordered Conversation.* Such as our Saviour speaks of in his Sermon on the Mount, Mat. 5. 10. *Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorifie your Father which is in heaven.*

4. A *Well-ordered Conversation*, is a Conversation suitable and agreeable to our *Christian Calling*, and holy Vocations, or answerable to the *Gospel Priviledges* and *Obligations* we are under; for as the Priviledges of men, as *rational Creatures*, are great beyond the bruital world; so the Priviledges of the *Christian World*, is justly great, beyond the *Pagan*, enjoying many benefits and immunities which they want; for beyond the *light of Nature*, and *reason*, they have the *oracles of God*, and the lamp of Gods Law, for their instruction and direction. Those without the Church, are *Aliens* and *Strangers*, but *Christians* have a *Covenant-relation* to God, and have embraced him as their God and Father, they have frequent intercourse and communion with God in duties, access to God by Prayer, in all troubles, wants and difficulties; and a Mediator always at the Right-hand of God, to intercede for them; and the perpetual promise of God's Spirit, and presence to be with them in all their performance to the end of the world. And as their

Priviledges are great, so their *Obligations* are weighty and solemn; for they have renounced the *Devil*, abandoned the *World*, and renounced the Flesh and Corruption; lifted and enrolled themselves among the number of *Christ's* Followers, submitting unto him as the *Captain of their Salvation*, engaging to fight under his banner. And as these are the priviledges and obligations of a Christian, the holy Calling and true Vocation of a Believer, must call for, and require an answerableness, and becoming suitableness of Life and Conversation in all Professors thereof. And this is frequently required and recommended under the Gospel, Phil, 1. 27. *Only let your Conversation be such as becometh the Gospel of Christ.* Eph. 4. 1. I therefore the Prisoner of the Lord beseech you, that you walk worthy of the Vocation wherewith ye are called. Col, 1. 10. *That ye might walk worthy of the Lord, being fruitful in every good work.* 1 Thes, 2. 12. *That you would walk worthy of God who hath called you to his Kingdom and Glory.* How demeaning is it, for such as are called to so high dignities, and enjoy so great priviledges, to act beneath their priviledges or calling, or live a life inconsistent therewith? for all persons should act like the station they are in, and sure the Christian above all others in the world has reason to *regulate his Conversation* suitable to his *Christian Calling* and holy Vocation. How unbecoming is it for *Children of Light*, to walk and live as in Darkness? for such as profess themselves *Children of God*, to speak and act as *Children of the Devil?* therefore the Apostle *Paul*, Eph. 4. 17. advises the *Ephesians not to walk as the Gentiles do, but according to their holy calling*, & Christian profession.

5. A *Well-ordered Life and Conversation* consists, in being answerable to the various *Stations*, *Capacities* and *Relations*, whereunto we are called, and placed of God in the world; whether as *Superiours*, *Inferiours* or *Equals*. For we must look upon all Christians in a twofold Capacity; first, in respect to their *General*

Calling and Vocation as Christians, which is common to all, and calls for a Walk and Conversation suitable thereunto, as you have heard. Next we must look upon them, in a more *limited Capacity*, as *related* to one another in a more *Particular Calling;* as some are *Superiours*, whether in Families, in the State, or in the Church: So some are *Inferiours* on all those accounts, for they are relatives; and others are *Equals* of the same station and capacity. And it is the superlative excellency of the *Christian Religion*, and a demonstration of the fullness of the Scriptures, that there are Duties for all Ranks and Stations, prescribed and taught there; for the Sins incident to all degrees and ranks of men & women, are detected and reproved there. *Magistrates* and *Rulers* in the Government and State, have their work cut out to their hands, and are limited and bounded by the *Supream Law* of an Universal Sovereign, to whom the greatest of them must be accountable. The *Subjects* oweth Subjection, Loyalty and Obedience to his just and lawful Commands, for he is the *Minister of God for good:* And this is due by virtue of a Divine Command & Appointment; but if he exceeds his power, and require anything sinful or repugnant to the Laws of God, the Apostles rule is still observable, *God is to be obeyed rather than man. Ministers* of the Gospel owe many duties to God and his people, in that relation: *People* are in many things indebted by the Law of God to their Ministers, in the execution of their Office, which God will require at their hands. Many also are the *Relative Duties of Parents & Children, Husbands & Wives, Masters* and *Servants;* all which are required to make up a *Well-ordered Conversation*, not excluding the duties of equity, truth and Justice, due from *Equals* to one another. And if the *Christian Religion* were regarded by all ranks and stations, none in the world would be compared with them. Therefore it was not a vain nor groundless challenge one of the Ancients made, when he challenged all the world, *to shew so good Magis-*

trates and Subjects, Husbands and Wives, Parents and Children, Masters and Servants, as the Christian Religion is able to produce. And all Christians would excel the whole world if they would but live as becomes their General and Special Callings, and Vocations. 6. A *Well-ordered Conversation*, is a *Heavenly Conversation*, or a *Conversation in Heaven*, above the terrene, carnal and base things of this world; so to live, and so to act, as if they appeared not κοσμοπολῖται, *Citizens* of this *World*, but belong to a Superiour and more *intellectual World.* This the Apostle *Paul* professes, Phil. 3. 20. *Our conversation is in heaven*, that is, we have not this World, but Heaven for our City: Therefore if we would expect Heaven in the *end*, we must *begin* and in some measure live a life of *heaven upon earth;* every thing should tend *Heavenward;* daily preparing for *Heaven*, and so speaking or acting, as if you were bound for *Heaven*, employed about *heavenly things*, and elevated above the concerns of this *Lower World*, only using the most desirable things thereof, as Travellers to the *New-Jerusalem*, as if we used them not: Making sure of an interest in the *Heavenly Canaan;* making our *acquaintance* with the Inhabitants of the *Upper World*, frequently conversing there by faith and contemplation, carrying on a constant *trade* and *traffick* with Heavenly Prayer and Supplication; having their hearts and souls, *Soaring aloft*, and ardently breathing after their Crown & Kingdom; *placing their affections on things above*, where their *treasures* are: Yea, their chief ends, aims and endeavours tending and inclining that way. And this is a *Conversation in Heaven*, and so a *Well-ordered Conversation.* Thus you have a regular Conversation described in the six foregoing particulars.

The third thing we have to do, is to produce *Reasons*, why a *Well-ordered Conversation*, is of so great concern and moment, as the *Way to Salvation.* And this will appear unquestionable from these *Reasons.*

1. Because our *Salvation*, acceptance with God, &

entrance to his Kingdom, are not promised to an *external profession*, or any thing else, below an *obedient Life and Conversation*. Many may arrive high, and get a name and reputation in the Churches of Christ, and in External Profession and Performances, out-strip many sincere Christians, and yet for want of *Obedience*, Holiness, and a Well-ordered Conversation, shall come short of the Kingdom of Heaven, Mat. 7. 21. *Not every one that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father.* Consider this ye that boast of your *Professions*, and value your selves from your *seeming* and visible *Devotions*, take this as the mind of God, that nothing below *doing* the will of God, in a *Well-ordered Conversation*, shall recommend you for acceptance with God; for *without Holiness no man shall see his face.*

2. Because we shall be all *judged* at the Last Day by our Lives and Conversations, and not by Professions, or any thing else. This renders a *Well-ordered Conversation* the most necessary and requisite to us, of any thing in the world: Seeing it will not be enquired, What *Faith* you professed? What *Persuasion* and *Opinion* you were of? to what *Society* did you belong? But what have you *done?* what *Lives* and *Conversations* have you Led? Were they *Ordered aright* according to my will? This will be the procedure in Judgment, Rev. 22. 12. *Behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man*, according as his works shall be, 2 Cor. 5. 10. *For we must all appear before the Judgment-seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.* Is there any thing should awaken Sinners more, to receive the truth of my Doctrine than this, that it is by our Conversations we shall be all Judged in the Great Day?

3. Another Reason for the truth of this point, it is the *fruit, benefit* and *consequence* of our *Redemption* by our *Lord Jesus Christ*, wherefore descended he from the Glorious *Throne* of his Majesty, but to exalt and

lift us up, out of the *deep pit*, and miry clay of our Sin and Corruption? Wherefore was he *Sent*, but to *turn Sinners from their Iniquities?* Wherefore did he *Offer himself* a Sacrifice to Divine Justice? it was that he might ransom, and *purchase a people to himself, zealous of good works.* And what is all this, but to promote and advance a *Well-ordered walk and Conversation.* This you have abundantly evidenced from Scripture, Acts 3. 26. *Unto you first God having raised up Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning every one of you from his Iniquities.* Here is the first and principal step towards a Well-ordered Conversation, turning Sinners from their Iniquities; and that by the Mission and Redemption of our Lord Jesus Christ, Tit. 2. 14. *Who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all Iniquity, and purifie to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.* Here is the *whole* of the *Conversation* in my Text accomplished in, and upon us by our Lord Jesus, and this as the only way to Salvation; which is confirmed to us further by the same Apostle, 2 Cor. 5. 15.

4. A *Well-ordered Conversation* is highly necessary as the way to Salvation, because it is the *native fruit* and consequence of *Regeneration*, or a gracious conversion; and without a suitable and agreeable Conversation, men cannot justly lay claim to the *New-birth*, and if Strangers to Regeneration, and while such, they have no right to the *Kingdom of God*, Joh. 3. 3. 2 Cor. 5. *If any man be in Christ, he is a New-creature, old things are passed away, and all things are become new.* New thoughts, new words, new actions, new ends and aims, and consequently new Conversation. Eph. 2. 10. *For we are his workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God before ordained, that we should walk in them.* Hence it is plain and clear, that a Well-ordered Conversation, is so necessary to your *Eternal Salvation;* that I dare boldly affirm, and that from the Word of God; your most plausible *Performances*, and most specious *Professions*, shall never rec-

ommend you to Heaven without it: You have not tasted of the saving fruits of Christ's Death and Redemption, if the holy effects and blessings thereof, are not visible in your Lives and Practice. Neither are ye *Regenerate* if you are not *New-creatures;* and consequently most unfit, to appear at the bar of God's Justice.

Fourthly, I proceed to shew what is necessary and requisite for promoting and advancing this Well-ordered Conversation, which is so highly necessary, as the way to our Salvation: And there are many things requisite for the advancing the same. As,

1. True and Sincere *Repentance for Sins past*, is highly necessary, for promoting a Well-ordered Conversation for time to come. You must pluck up and pull down your *Old Sins*, and your former Irregularities, whatever they have been, if ye would erect a *new scheme of Conversation* in the world. You must not imagine to build a righteous *Superstructure*, upon a rotten and sinful foundation: Therefore we are commanded, first, *to depart from evil*, & then *do good*. First to *cease to do evil*, then *to learn to do well;* First, *to put away the evil of our doings*, and then to *make our ways and our doings good*. As the Husbandman must hew down and grub up his Field, ere he can sow and reap the fruit of his labour: So must the Sinner lay the *Ax of Repentance* to the *Root* of his old Sins, if he would bring forth the *fruits of Righteousness* in his life. Hos. 10. 12. Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy: And how shall this be done, *Plough up your fallow ground*. Would you lead righteous or religious lives, you must return and fall foul of your old sins, and spare them not, but repent and turn from them. How necessary this pungent and heart-piercing *Repentance* is to Eternal Life and Salvation, we are oft told, Luk. 13. 5. *Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish*. And what this *Repentance* is, may as easily be learned; that it is a *turning* from, a leaving & forsaking Sin: *Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die? Let the wicked forsake his way*. Here is your *founda-*

tion work, if you would regulate your Conversations for time to come: Reform your old transgressions. Let every Man and Woman leave their *Worldliness*, their *Uncleanness*, *Drunkenness*, their *Swearing*, *Cursing*, and all other Impieties; for while these and other evils are untouched, and raigning in the Soul, all your *Righteousness* is but hypocrisie & vain show. 2. Another way to promote righteous and regular *lives*, is to maintain and submit to a Godly and Faithful *Ministry*. This is that ancient mean and method, both for beginning, advancing and propagating *Religion* in the World. God gave to his Church of old, *Ministers*, *Messengers*, and *Prophets*, to instruct and direct Sinners what to do, and what to forbear, shewing a pattern and example in their lives, delivering the promises from Heaven, for the encouragement of Righteousness, and thundring out threatned Judgments of future wrath, against all their Unrighteousness; watching over them, and *crying aloud*, and not sparing, but telling even the People of God their transgression: the Righteousness of *Nations*, and particular *Persons* was advanced this way. And was not this the end of their Mission to an irregular People, and a rebellious Nation, to turn them from Sin, and advance true *Righteousness*, both among Rulers and People. This was the design of a *Gospel Ministry* to bring in and exalt *Righteousness*, far beyond that of the *Scribes* and *Pharisees*: Therefore *John* the Harbinger of our Lord began his Ministry with the Doctrine of *Repentance*, which our Lord confirmed, and recommends to the World, as his *holy Yoke*, recommending his own righteous Life and blameless *Conversation*, as their pattern; *Learn of me*, saith our Lord. Wherefore did our Lord send forth the *Twelve*, and afterwards the *Seventy*, but to *teach all Nations?* and what were they to be taught? To *observe whatever God commanded them*: Therefore he gives to his Church *Pastors* and *Teachers*, for the *edifying the Body of Christ*, or building up the body in faith and righteousness. Were they not sent into

an irregular, disorderly world, to convince them of their *Irregularities*, and call them unto *Holiness*, & all this by the *Preaching* of the Gospel, and their *Exemplary Lives?* And what *pains* did they take? what *Risques* did they run? what *Difficulties* did they encounter, to promote, and propagate Gospel-righteousness, and a *Conversation* answerable. This is the great scope of their Doctrines and Epistles, condemning Sin, and encouraging Holiness. And where there is no *Ministry*, or *Unfaithful Watchmen*, Sin & Iniquity abounds, and Irreligion prevails; for Ministers of Christ should not only stand in the Gap, to keep off the imminent & threatned judgments of Heaven from their People, and Flock by Prayer, and pleading; but should always be standing *in the* Gap, to keep out an inundation of sin and profane irregularities in Life, and Conversation, by their plain & free Doctrines, their fervent Prayers, and frequent Supplications, their seasonable and bold reproofs, by their instructing and exemplary lives; endeavouring by all means to engage their Hearers, to lives becoming the Gospel of Christ.

3. Another effectual mean and method for *advancing* & promoting *regularity* and order in Lives and *Conversations*, is the *Civil Magistrates Concurrence* with the *Ministers*, and executing duly, and impartially, paenal *Laws* against scardalous Offenders, and *visible Immortality*. Some offences are cognizable by *Officers* and *Magistrates* in the State, as all are censurable by the *Ministry*, and what they cannot do by the *Word*, the *Magistrate* is to do by the *Sword;* for *Magistracy* is an Ordinance of God, and they are invested with his own *Name; I have said ye are gods;* and they are appointed not to be a *terror to good works, but to the evil*, Ro. 13. 3. And he is cloathed with power to execute this authority on Offenders, v. 4. *For he is the Minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.* And that the Magistrate may do his duty, *Paenal Laws* against Vice, and Immorality must be made, and no *Christian State* can be

safe without them. And blessed be God, there are so many good Laws made in our *English* Constitution & ratifyed in this and the late Reigns, against the common *Immoralities* of this Age, and earnestly recommended to Magistrates in all their Dominions, for the due execution of them; which would effectually prevent innumerable immoralities, that are scandalous to the Christian Religion; Would beastly *Drunkenness* be so common, *Swearing* and *Cursing*, so ordinary a Dialect, *Whoredom* so impudent, *Profanation of the Lords Day* so visible and frequent, if our Rulers & *Magistrates* every where were spirited with zeal, for putting our *Paenal Laws* in execution against scandalous Offenders. A noble pattern is proposed to all Magistrates and others in Her Majesties Dominions, by zealous *Societies* of men, formed and erected in *London*, *Dublin*, & other places, who have been successful to a miracle, in putting a stop to that current of *Visible Profanity*, which is a just *reproach* to Christian Nations, and an intollerable scandal to our Christian Profession. Would to God such as are in Authority, and vested with the Sword of Justice, were exercising it boldly and faithfully against Sin, and all Immoralities in Life and Conversation, and that impartially, according to their Oaths and Office. Some would be ashamed, and others afraid, and so all would study a *Reformation*, from their disorders and irregularities.

5. Another thing that would promote and advance an orderly life, and *regular Conversation* in the world, is frequent and serious *Meditation* and reflections on *Death* and *Judgment* to come, and the consequences of them. Would men dare to live as they do? Would they not soon *resolve* and *begin* to *rectifie* their lives, and *regulate their Conversations*, if they did but duly contemplate, that approaching *Change*, intailed on all Mortals, as a just debt due to the unchangeable appointment of Heaven? Would the profane and dissolute neglect his just homage to his God, rebel against his Maker, fly in the face of Heaven, & abuse the

rational Creature, if he but considered, how soon he may be dissolved, and return to dust; which will put an end to the day of his Salvation, & dash the hope of the profane and the hypocrite, and remove them beyond all possibility of repenting, believing or praising God. And more especially, if they were taking a view and prospect of that future *account* that is to be given, at the *Tribunal of God*, of all our actions and deeds done in the body, and the eternal consequences of *Weal* or *Wo*, which must follow that impartial *Judgment*. Would not serious reflecting thoughts of these things, have strong influence upon all our words and actions in this world, when we consider *our Lord shall come in flaming fire* against the disorderly and disobedient, and execute his vengeance on such? 2 *Thes.* 1. 8. And it is very observable to all conversant in the Scriptures, that where *Death* and *Judgment* are treated of, the practical inference is to affect and influence our lives and practice, and such an improvement is particularly made by the Apostle *Peter*, 2 Pet. 3. 11. *Seeing then all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be, in all holy conversation & godliness.* 1 Thes. 5. 2, 6. *The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night. Therefore let us watch and be sober.*

6. Another thing which would highly advance a *Well-ordered Conversation*, were a regular *Discipline* duly exercised in the Church. For as Kings and Princes have their Laws for Government in their several Dominions, and a power lodged in the hands of *particular persons specially qualified*, for executing said Laws: So our Lord Jesus Christ has prescribed *Spiritual Laws*, and constituted a *Suitable Government* and *Spiritual Rule* in his Church, intrusted to particular persons, to be duly executed upon Offenders, and this *Discipline* is to be employed about such as are *within*, and not *without* the *Visible Churches*. And this *Government*, or *Discipline*, is specially distinct from the *Secular* Power, and is called the *Power of*

the Keyes of the Kingdom of Heaven; for shutting the Kingdom against the impenitent, & opening it, both by Word and Discipline, to the humble and penitent. And this Spiritual Rule and Government, is appointed by our Lord Jesus, not only for reclaiming & gaining *irregular* and offending Brethren, but for deterring other's from the like offences, and also for purging out that corrupt and sinful *Leaven*, that if not taken away, will defile the whole lump; and this *Discipline* is executed by *Censure*, or Reproof, *Admonition*, *Suspension* from the *Lords Table*, and *Excommunication* from the Church, whereby they are rejected, and given up to Satan, till they return by unfeigned Repentance. And such proceedings with Delinquents, is not to punish their *Bodies*, or mulct their *Estates*, but for afflicting the *Consciences* of Offenders by Censure and Conviction, according to the nature or demerit, and circumstances of their Crimes, and all these steps of procedure to be levelled at, and designing, not the hurt or *destruction* of the party, but his *good* to edification, and Salvation. That we have Scripture warrant & Authority for this *Government*, and Censure, for reclaiming from, and preventing *irregularities*, and scandalizing offences, among Professors, is undeniable, with as many as are conversant in Sacred Record. That our Lord Jesus has such a *Government*, and Rule, as Mediator and Head of his own Church, is not only included, but plainly expressed, in the Prophetical Promise of him, Isa. 9. 6. *Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the Government shall be upon his Shoulder.* And what this *Government* should be, our Lord himself decides the point, saying, *My Kingdom is not of this world.* Authority to exercise this power in the Churches, we have in the promise made by our Lord to *Peter*, only in the name of the rest. Mat. 16. 19. And *I will give unto you the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall*

be loosed in heaven. And for particular direction executing this power, view Mat, 18, 15, 16, 17. *If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he will hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother: but if he will not hear thee, take with thee one or two more; and if he neglect to hear them tell it unto the Church, & let him be unto thee as a heathen man and publican.* And if any would have an instance, for putting in execution, this power of *Discipline*, you have in the regular proceeding of the Church against the incestuous person, in the Church of *Corinth*, 1 Cor. 5, 4, 5. *In the name of the Lord Jesus, when ye are gathered together, with the power of our Lord Jesus Christ: To deliver such an one unto Satan, for the destruction of the flesh, that the Spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus.* And all Christians are commanded to submit to this authoritative Power, and Censure, from such as rule over them. 1 Thes. 5. 12. *Know them that labour among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you.* V. 14. *Warn them that are unruly.* Heb. 13, 17. *Obey them that have rule over you, for they watch for your Souls.* A Church without this *Discipline*, & Censure, is like a Kingdom without Rule & *Government:* but where this *Watching*, *Admonishing*, and *Censuring*, and *Suspending Power* of *Discipline*, is impartially and jealously exercised, it prevents a multitude of *Irregularities*, which would scandalize Christian Societies, and promote more Irregularities among Professors of the Christian Religion.

Fifthly, I proceed to discover those *Obstructions* and *Impediments*, that ordinarily and usually hinder and mar a *Regular Walk* and *Conversation*, which is so necessary to the Salvation of Souls: and they are these.

1. The first obstruction to an *Orderly or Regular Life*, or cause of *Irregularities of Conversation*, is *Ignorance*, which is the mother and parent of *Error*, both

in judgment and practice, and not of *Devotion*, as some would have it. And can any thing beget irregularities more than *ignorance* of God, of his Being, Existence & Perfections; *ignorance* of his Purity and Holiness, who cannot behold Iniquity, without indignation; of his Omniscience and Omnipresence, whereby he seeth and knoweth all things, even the hidden and secret works of darkness. *Ignorance* of his Justice and Severity, whereby he will not suffer Sin to pass unpunished, and escape his Just vengeance, without repentance and pardon. *Ignorance* of his Laws, the Rule and Test of Good and Evil. *Ignorance* of our own Actions, whether right or wrong, and of the tremendous consequences of unpardoned Guilt, and of the inextricable and unsupportable miseries that attend disobedience, impenitency and ignorance. I say, *Ignorance* of these, and what else concerns us to know, is the culpable cause of innumerable enormities, and intolerable irregularities, in the lives of all, who are so inexcusably guilty of this *inexcusable ignorance*, prevailing in the present day of our Gospel light. Hos. 4. 1, 2. *Because their is no knowledge of God in the Land, by swearing & lying, and killing & stealing & committing Adultery, they break forth, and blood toucheth blood.*

2. Another cause of *irregular living*, and great impediment to an *Orderly Conversation*, is a careless *Irreligious Education;* which is the lot of many, & the bane of thousands, who were born and nurtured in Families, where no Godly or Religious Instruction is enjoyed, no true Religion is practiced, or performed; neither are any imitable or desirable patterns presented for imitation. How many are there among such as call, and repute themselves *Christian Families*, where many are born and propagated, to succeed them in their Families, and Estates, and bear their names: but few educated to honor and glorifie God, and trained up to walk, when young, *in the way they should go?* and when neglected, or corrupted in their *first Education*, and tender years it is a hard matter to rectifie them,

after *habits of sin*, during the following course of their lives. Neglect of *Family Religion*, promotes as much Irreligion, as any one thing beside. Many Parents will labor hard, rise up early, and [sit up*] late, to provide for the *Backs* and *Bellies* of their Children, and he is worse than an Infidel, that does not; but what must they be, that take no care of, and make no provision for their *Souls*, but ruin them by sinful indulgence, & so train up Vassals for the Devil, instead of training up Servants for the Living God. Parents are commanded to bring up their Children in the *admonition of the Lord.* And as *Youth* and tender years are fittest for bearing the *Yoke* of Religion; so the most suitable for receiving impressions of Divine Knowledge and *habits of right living:* For want of which early and Christian *Education*, many run naturally, *as the sparks fly upwards*, to a thousand disorders, & all excess of riot; and how can they do otherwise, who in their early & tractable years are neither taught by *precept*, nor president; but daily tempted by their sinful inclinations, & insatiable appetites; and daily conquered by the power of evil example, from such perhaps, who should have been their instructors, and must account for it one day.

3. How many are marred and hindred in the course of regular and *Christian living*, by the powerful influence of sinful and evil *Example;* and tho' all *Example*, and especially what is evil, is armed with too charming a power over our carnal minds; so the more *common* and *universal* Examples are, the more *conquering.* And the greater the patterns are, the more *mischievous* are they. *Regis ad Exemplum totus componitur orbis.* How natural is it, for apostate man to *follow the multitude to do evil? Evil communications corrupt good manners.* Was it not from repeated evil *examples*, that *Joseph* learned to swear by the Life of *Pharaoh?* It is a hard thing to lead

[* Corner of leaf torn off, and words in brackets supplied.]

righteous lives in the midst of multiplied and repeated *evil* presidents; as it is hard to *touch pitch*, and not be defiled therewith; or to put *coals in our bosoms*, and not be burnt therewith. So dangerous is it to associate and frequent profane, and irreligious *Companions* and Friends. *Lot* found it no easy matter, to maintain his Righteousness, in the midst of an unrighteous *Sodom*. Therefore when *Rulers* and *Magistrates* give evil Example, who by their Office and Power, should be [*a terror**] *only to Evil Doers*. It is no wonder to see people trace their evil steps. When such as are the *Leaders* and *Guides* of Souls go astray, well may the Flock wander. When *Parents* and *Masters* cast daily an evil Copy, must it not *affect* or rather *infect* their Children and Servants? And whoever make sinful company their choice, it is much if they feel not the sinful effects thereof, and have caused at last *to mourn* for it. How many of the Damned in Hell have suffered *Eternal Shipwrack* upon this dangerous Rock of *Evil Company*, by whose sinful *Example*, many have been ruined forever. And nothing more injurious to *Well-ordered Conversations*, than sinful *Example*.

4. Another great impediment to regular and right living, is, *Errors in Judgment*, a latitude or loosness in *Principle* and *Opinion*, which has always a powerful influence, upon words and actions; for the *Understanding* commonly dictates to the *Will*, and the *Will* swayes words & *actions* of Life, and *Conversation:* Some from *Error in Judgment*, call *good evil, and evil good*, and such must go astray in acting. Many suppose, if they take up with some things of *Vertue* and *Christianity* they shall no way be culpable; if they omit and neglect many things, tho' perhaps weightier than these that are done; and so with *Agrippa*, are *almost perswaded:* Others have *loose notions* of *real Religion*, & true Piety, and imagine and say, there is

[* Corner of leaf torn, and words in brackets supplied.]

no need of that *severity* and strictness in walk, which some *Precisians* do cry up, and practice: And from hence indulge themselves in Omissions and Commissions dayly, which causeth such irregularities in Life and *Conversations*. *Latitudinarian Opinions*, are commonly attended, with an *answerable practice*. Therefore it is that some place Religion is such things as have nothing of true *Vertue* in them; are more strict in these, then the *weightier matters of Gods Law:* As the *Pharisees* were zealous for the *traditions* and *commandments of men*, and neglected the *weightier matters of the Law:* Others deny the Divine Authority, and Gospel-institution of the *Sealing Ordinance* annexed to the Covenant of Grace, therefore not only live in the neglect of them, but deny and ridicule them. Some in opinion, deny any moral precept in the *Fourth Command*, therefore profane the *Lords Day*, at an Unchristian rate.

5. Another common obstruction to an *Well-ordered Conversation*, is a *habit in Sin*, and Irregularities of Life and Conversation. With many in the world, the beginning of their lives, from a careless and irregular *Education*, has been disorderly; and from their sinful inclinations and corrupt examples, and frequently repeated acts, their course of life grows into a *habit*, and that *habit* becomes fixed like a *second nature*, and consequently not easily left or changed: The Prophet gives his suffrage, with reason and experience in this matter, Jer. 13. 23. *Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots; then may ye also do good, that are accustomed to do evil.* Beware of laying a foundation for, or indulging sinful or irregular habits, lest they grow too strong and invincible for you. Habits, even in indifferent things, are not easily parted with; and *habits in sin*, agreeable to corrupt nature, are most obstinate and tenacious. Therefore it should be the care of all, to cherish all *good beginnings*, to stifle every *first motion* of irregularity, and not suffer it to take deep root, lest it grow to an *incurable habit*. Thus

you have the last particular of the Doctrine; the impediments and hindrances to a Well-ordered Conversation.

I proceed now in the last place, to bring this *Doctrine* more closely to you my Hearers, by a practical *Application* and Improvement. And tho' my Doctrine in its subject matter, be a *practical theme;* yet in pursuing my usual method, I shall apply the Doctrine I have handled. 1. For *Information.* 2. For *Exhortation.* 3. For *Consolation.*

I shall begin this Application with a few brief *Informations.*

1. That many Professors may go a *great length* in *Conversation* and Practice, and yet come *short of Heaven* and *Salvation* at last. This is not to discourage any from *doing*, but that none may delude and deceive themselves, as if *all doing* were meritorious, and *any thing* would recommend, and entitle us to Happiness; for many may arrive at a great measure, as to the *positive* and *negative* duties of Religion; They may be *Baptised* with *Simon Magus*, and yet remain in the *gall of bitterness, and bond of iniquity;* They may sit down at the *Lords Table*, be received into the bosom of the *Church*, and yet prove *Hypocrites* and *Cast-aways* at last; They may hear the Preached Gospel, and *perform* Prayer, and most *External Ordinances;* yea, with the Young man in the Gospel, keep many of the Commandments; and yet unfit for the Kingdom of Heaven at the last. Therefore let us not satisfie our selves with any measure of attainments; for many may have a *name that they live*, and *yet be dead;* and imagine they are rich and *want nothing*, and yet upon a narrow scrutiny and search, be *found poor, wretched, miserable, blind and naked.*

2. That our highest *Profession* and *Attainments* in matters of Religion, shall have no acceptance with God, without a *Life* and *Conversation* answerable. *Faith without works is dead:* The *Tree is known by its fruit: Knowing* without doing, shall be *beat with many stripes:*

Saying, *Lord, Lord*, will never recommend us to Heaven, without *doing the will of our Heavenly Father;* for by our *works* and Practice, *we shall be judged* in the Great Day of Gods final Judgment of the World.

3. That the *Life* and *Conversation* of a Christian should be answerable to his *Gifts* and *Graces*, suitable to his *Station* and *Vocation* in the world. To whom much is given, of them much is required; much *knowledge*, calls for *much obedience;* a *strong faith*, the *more fruit:* the *higher* our Station or Calling is, the more *shining* and exemplary should our lives be: The more *Grace* God bestows on us, the more *Obedience* will be required at our hands. Therefore it is not sufficient, that we do as much as others do, that we are as holy and righteous as our neighbours; but is our walk and life answerable to the rule, suitable to the *obligations* we are under to God, his gifts and graces bestowed on us; and answerable to the calling and station we are placed in of God?

Secondly, I come to an Use of *Exhortation*, and that is, to perswade you, as ye tender the welfare of your immortal Souls, you would have a tender regard to your Lives and *Conversations*, that they may be *ordered aright* in the sight of God. Is there any thing my friends in this world that more nearly & awfully concerns us, then so to approve our selves to God, as we may have a right to the *Salvation* of our Souls? The thing it self you are perswaded to, seems inforcing enough without any further argument; but I shall endeavour in the Lords name, and strength, to strengthen the Exhortation now before us, with these moving Considerations.

1. A *Well-ordered Life*, and *regular Conversation*, according to the mind of God is your greatest *gain & interest;* which is the most prevailing and attractive inducement in the world. If any thing will draw men, interest will, and it is to be had by Religion, and found only in the way of God; if the stupid & blinded world

but saw it, & would be perswaded to believe it; for God the eternal and only wise *Law-giver*, has framed a *Law* every way quadrate, & suited to advance our *secular interest:* And if all the wits of the world had been combined in one Counsel, to consult & carve out a rule of obedience, levelled directly to promote our *interest*, and advantage, they could not have fallen upon a more advantageous rule of obedience, then what God has prescribed to us; And *in keeping the Divine Precepts, there is great reward; Godliness being profitable unto all things, having the promises of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.* I shall consider it at present, as it is advantageous to us in *this life*, and that in sundry respects.

1. In respect to our *Bodies*, the advantages of holy and regular living are very conspicuous; for is it not by breaking Gods Rule of Life, and being guilty of *disorders* and irregularities of *Conversation*, we owe all our intemperance and riotous excess, we owe our *diseases*, pains, aches, decay of strength, and all other misfortunes that befall our Bodies here? when by *regular living* we should prevent many calamities that befal our mortal bodies even in this life, and oftimes would *prolong our days*, and not be guilty of a lingering and gradual *Suicide*, which many debauched persons really have had a hand in. And I have with concern, observed since I came to *America*, in the year 1683. most of the *Untimely Deaths*, that have happened within the Compass of my knowledge, were occasioned by *excessive irregularities*, of *Sabbath-breaking*, *Drunkenness*, or *vile Whoredom.*

2. As it is profitable to our Bodies, to lead orderly lives, so it would be highly advantageous to our Estates; for how expensive a darling Sin and Vice has proved to many Families, and particular persons, who have been brought, by irregular & riotous living, to want & *Poverty?* and that by sundry ways and means. 1. By *neglecting our Affairs*, our lawful concerns must suffer. 2. Irregular Living consumes that time we should spend

about better things. 3. It justly draws the Indignation of *Heaven* upon all our Concerns, and oftimes creates a *moth* in our Estates; all which a Religious Life might effectually prevent; and many blessings are entailed upon the Persons, and *Estates*, or Possessions of the Righteous. 4. It would highly conduce to the preserving and maintaining the *Credit* of our Reputation, and *Good Name;* for it is justly sin and disobedience which blasts our Names, and stains our Reputations, and sticks so close, that it oft reaches to *Posterity;* who are infamous from the disorderly and scandalous lives of *Vicious Ancestors:* Whereas Righteousness, not only secures a *good name*, but procures reputation oft times from the worst of men and women. So it is plain, how universally advantageous this *orderly living* really is to as many as have experience thereof, as it may justly be said; *Pietas ipsa sibi merces.*

2. Another moving consideration to engage us to Holiness and Righteousness in Life and *Conversation*, is not only the true gain, and real advantage it brings with it; but the true *value*, *dignity* and *worth* it really confers on those, who truly have it beyond others. It really *elevates* and *dignifies* them beyond the common rank of men and women, advancing and honouring them in the Sight of God. Prov. 14. 34. *Righteousness exalteth a nation, but Sin is the reproach of a People.* Prov. 12. 26. *The Righteous is more excellent than his Neighbour.* Isa. 43. 4. *Since thou wast precious in my sight thou hast been honourable, and I have loved thee.* O how desirable is Religion, upon this account, which redeems and secures from sinful unworthiness, brings us into favour with God, and entitles us to many dignifying favours, to be *joint-heirs with Christ*, through a spirit of adoption; whereby we become *related to the Royal Family* above; and have a right to an Honourable Crown, and a Glorious Kingdom. And it is observable, as Righteousness is truly advancing to Souls; but Sin and Unrighteousness is as really debasing.

3. Another inforcing motive to a right and *well-ordered Conversation*, is the solemn and awful *Vows* and *Obligations* all professed Christians are under, to perform the same; for we are all naturally irregular and perverse, *nemo nascitur bonus sed fit;* therefore God has prepared a firm *Covenant*, and *early Vows*, and plain *Seals*, whereby we are *dedicated* unto God, and solemnly engaged unto our Duty; which is nothing less than renouncing the *Devil*, abandoning all his evil wayes; accepting God, for our God, embracing him for our King and Law-giver; submitting to his Will for our Rule, and promising to conform ourselves thereunto. This is the obligation of every Soul, by *Baptism;* which many deliberately and voluntarily renew at the *Table* of the Lord; so that the *Vows* of the Lord are upon all such; therefore should be paid unto the Lord. Consider this, my Friends, your neglect of Duty, or commission of Sin, whereby your *Conversations* are *disordered*, are a manifest violation of Engagements, and *breach of Vows*, which will be no small aggravation of your guilt in the Day of your Accounts. 4. Another moving argument for a well-ordered Conversation, is the great *reproach*, and manifest *scandal*, that an irregular life, and *disorderly Conversation* brings on the *Christian Religion*, and our holy Profession. What a shame is it to own a *God*, whom we neither honour, adore, nor obey, but daily dishonour, and offend, by our words and actions; to profess a *Worship*, and devotion to him, and in our ordinary *Conversation*, to profane his Name, blaspheme & disown his Attributes; to profess his Ways & Service, & in our lives to fulfil our divers lusts, rebel against our God, and act the works of the *Devil*. What a *scandal* and reproach is it to see those who boast and value themselves as *Christians*, yet acting and speaking what *Pagans* would be ashamed of? Has not the Irregular Lives, and *unsuitable Conversations* of *Professed Christians*, opened the mouths of *Enemies*, and has been, and is still, a *stumbling block*,

in the way of the Conviction of *Jews*, *Mahometans* and *Pagans*, and a further ground of their hardning in infidelity. It is too notorious, how our *Christian Religion* is evil spoken of, by the pernicious ways of its Followers and Professors. Thus it was in the primitive times of the Apostles. 2 Pet. 2. 2. *And many shall follow pernicious ways, by reason of whom the way of Truth is evil spoken of.* And was there ever a time, wherein more occasion was given to all enemies of our holy Religion to reproach and ridicule *Christianity*, than now, while we observe such a contradiction between the lives, and the pretences of the Professors of this Age.

5. A *well-ordered Life, and regular Conversation*, answerable to the Gospel, will be highly *comfortable* & rejoycing in all states and conditions of life; but more especially at the hour of *Death.* Whatever are our tossings by Divine Providence here, it will afford abundant consolation in all ups and downs by *Prosperity* and *Adversity*, in sickness and health, that we have made conscience of our former ways, and approved ourselves to God, in our Christian and Regular Conversations, both toward God, and toward our neighbour. And what a melancholy reflection will it be in our affliction; and when the angry or trying hand of God is upon us, to view the guilty *disorders* of our past lives, and see just ground for expecting worse things from the hands of so just a God as we have to deal with; And sure nothing can be more desirable and comfortable, then the *testimony of a good Conscience*, which is a *continual feast*, that we have *walked blamelessly in all manner of Conversation*, especially at the hour of *Death;* when that grim King of terrors looks us in the face. Psal. 97. 11. *Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart.* 2 Cor. 1. 12. *Our rejoycing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, we have had our conversation in the world.* How unspeakably transporting must it be, when we come to a Dying Bed,

to look back, and see we have lived the Life of the *Righteous*, and have a well grounded hope, we shall *die the death* of the Righteous. Therefore if you would always keep a *good Conscience*, you must have a tender regard to the regulating your Lives according to Divine Rule. Thus you have considerable motives to engage you to a Regular Conversation.

The last thing in the *Application*, is an Use of Consolation, and that in two or three brief particulars.

1. That tho' the *Lives* and *Conversations* of the *Best*, are not altogether free from Irregularities in this Life; yet God is pleased to accept of, and account them as *blameless* and *perfect* before him, in and through the blessed *Mediator*, the Lord *Jesus Christ*, who is our *Advocate with the Father;* and has undertaken to present Believers in him, and walkers with him, *without spot and wrinkle* before the Father, by virtue of that *atoning Righteousness*, which covers all our imperfections.

2. That whatever *imperfections*, and *irregularities* cleave to the Saints while here, they are hastening to a State of Life above, where they shall be *eternally free* from the least stain of Sin, or inclination to err or go astray; yea, delivered from all possibility of sinning or suffering, or being tempted to sin. *Here is joy unspeakable and full of Glory.* The Lord bless what you have heard, to whose Name be Glory and Praise for ever. *AMEN.*

FINIS.

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221. William N. Blakeman, "
222. Herman C. Adams, "
223. Thomas B. Gunning, "
224. Abraham Bogardus, "
225. John E. Lauer, "
226. E. M. Crawford, "
227. James C. Holden, "
228. Samuel Colgate, "
229. William B. Ross, "
230. William K. Hinman, "
231. John W. Quincy, "
232. James M. Bruce, "
233. Miss Annie Moreau, "
234. Lewis Hallock, "
235. The Library of the City of Amsterdam, *Amsterdam, Netherlands.*
236. Mrs. Anna Boynton, *N. Y. City.*
237. Rufus D. Case, *N. Y. City.*
238. Cyrus Butler, "

SHARE

239. Richard S. Field, *Princeton, N. J.*
240. A. O. Zabriskie, *Jersey City, N. J.*
241. Michael Lienau, *Jersey City, N. J.*
242. William A. Whitehead, *Newark, N. J.*
243. Simeon Draper, *N. Y. City.*
244. Freeman M. Josselyn, *Boston, Mass.*
245. Theodore W. Riley, *N. Y. City.*
246. John Boyd, Jr., "
247. George K. Sistare, "
248. J. Warren S. Dey, "
249. William H. Bridgman, "
250. Anson Phelps Stokes, "
251. William C. Martin, "
252. A. Robertson Walsh, "
253. Joseph A. Sprague, "
254. Charles A. Peabody, "
255. William H. Morrell, "
256. John V. L. Pruyn, *Albany, N. Y.*
257. Frederick James de Peyster, *N. Y. City.*
258. William H. Macy, *N. Y. City.*
259. Thomas Paton, "
260. David Stewart, "
261. David Stewart, Jr., "
262. John E. Williams, "
263. John P. Townsend, "
264. William H. Morrell, "
265. Homer Morgan, "
266. John Armstrong, "
267. Same, "
268. Same, "
269. Same, "
270. N. Norris Halstead, *Harrison, Hudson Co., N. J.*
271. Wm. C. Tallmadge, *N. Y. City.*
272. Howard Crosby, "
273. Mrs. Mary E. Brooks, "
274. Edward Hodges, "
275. Robert W. Rodman, "

SHARE

276. John L. Riker, *N. Y. City.*
277. Walter R. T. Jones, "
278. Claudius L. Monell, "
279. Byam K. Stevens, Jr., "
280. Francis Many, "
281. Henry M. Taber, "
282. T. M. Peters, "
283. John B. Cornell, "
284. S. Alofsen, "
285. Same, "
286. Robert B. Minturn, Jr., "
287. George Tugnot, "
288. Rufus S. Bergen, *Green Point.*
289. Benj'n W. Bonney, *N. Y. City.*
290. Benj'n W. Bonney, Jr., "
291. John S. H. Fogg, *Boston, Mass.*
292. John H. Wright, "
293. William Wood, *N. Y. City.*
294. F. G. Van Woert, "
295. Alex'r T. Stewart, "
296. John B. Cronin, "
297. Georgf D. Morgan, "
298. Homer Tilton, "
299. Samuel Frost, "
300. Same, "
301. James H. Pinkney, "
302. William T. Pinkney, "
303. Charles H. Phillips, "
304. James Eager, "
305. William Underhill, "
306. John D. Clute, "
307. Abraham B. Embury, "
308. Charles L. Richards, "
309. William Beard, "
310. James H. Welles, "
311. John Gallier, "
312. Charles Le Boutillier, "
313. Thomas Le Boutillier, "
314. John G. Lamberson, "
315. Russell C. Root, "
316. Clarkson Crolius, "
317. William Murphy, *Chappaqua.*
318. Daniel T. Willets, *N. Y. City.*
319. Charles Gould, "

SHARE

320. John B. Bartlett, *N. Y. City.*
321. Mathias Clark, "
322. Robert M. Roberts, "
323. Jas. Hasbrouck Sahler, "
324. Frederic de Peyster, "
325. Same, "
326. Same, "
327. John J. Latting, "
328. David Buffum, "
329. F. H. Parker, "
330. George W. Thompson, "
331. Thomas F. Youngs, "
332. Oliver G. Barton, "
333. Abram E. Cutter, *Charlestown, Mass.*
334. William E. Lewis, *N. Y. City.*
335. John H. Johnston "
336. William B. Clerke, "
337. John C. Connor, "
338. Henry T. Morgan, "
339. Abram A. Leggett, "
340. James Davett, "
341. Erastus S. Brown, "
342. Asher Taylor, "
343. Edward Bill, "
344. William H. Tuthill, *Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.*
345. Henry S. Terbell, *N. Y. City.*
346. George W. Abbe, "
347. Sidney Mason, "
348. Charles Shields, "
349. George B. Dorr, "
350. Gardiner Pike, "
351. John C. Beatty, "
352. Lora B. Bacon, "
353. Charles H. Ludington, "
354. James Brown, "
355. Charles O'Conor, "
356. Charles B. Collins, "
357. John H. Wright, *Boston, Mass.*
358. Wm. S. Constant, *N. Y. City.*
359. Geo. W. Wales, *Boston, Mass.*
360. John L. Dean, *N. Y. City.*
361. T. Matlack Cheesman, "

SHARE

362. Maximilian Rader, *N. Y. City.*
363. J. Hobart Herrick, "
364. Louis P. Griffith, "
365. Barrow Benrimo, "
366. Edward F. DeLancey, "
367. Samuel L. Breese, "
368. D. Henry Haight, "
369. John Adriance, "
370. Same, "
371. Joseph W. Alsop, "
372. Henry Chauncey, "
373. Frederick Chauncey, "
374. William Habirshaw, "
375. Henry A. Heiser, "
376. William H. Jackson, "
377. Elijah T. Brown, "
378. Henry K. Bogert, "
379. Addison Brown, "
380. Ernest Fiedler, "
381. J. Watts de Peyster, "
382. William Remsen, "
383. Walter M. Underhill, "
384. Samuel W. Francis, "
385. George Livermore, *Cambridge, Mass.*
386. Same, "
387. Same, "
388. Same, "
389. John F. Gray, *N. Y. City*
390. Henry G. Griffen, "
391. Thomas S. Berry, "
392. Calvin Durand, "
393. Robert B. Minturn, "
394. F. A. P. Barnard, "
395. William Bryce, "
396. James Bryce, "
397. Augustus Belknap, "
398. Andrew Wilson, "
399. William J. Van Duser, "
400. John C. Havemeyer, "
401. John T. Agnew, "
402. Same, "
403. Charles E. Beebe, "
404. Nathaniel W. Chater, "

SHARE

405. George C. Collins, *N. Y. City.*
406. William H. Goodwin, "
407. Charles G. Harmer, "
408. William Hegeman, "
409. Peter V. King, "
410. George W. Lane, "
411. Louis F. Therasson, "
412. Henry F. Sewall, "
413. Miss Elizabeth Clarkson Jay, *N. Y. City.*
414. William E. Dodge, "
415. William E. Dodge, Jr., "
416. George W. Robins, "
417. John D. Locke, "
418. John McKesson, "
419. Richard M. Hoe, "
420. Robert Hoe, "
421. Peter S. Hoe, "
422. Augustus W. Payne, "
423. William Oothout, "
424. Edward Oothout, "
425. Edward F. Hopkins, "
426. David E. Wheeler, "
427. John H. Sprague, "
428. Theodore Van Norden, "
429. George de Heart Gillespie, *N. Y. City.*
430. Benjamin G. Arnold, "
431. Coridon A. Alvord, "
432. Same, "
433. Same, "
434. Same, "
435. J. Otis Ward, "
436. James Lenox, "
437. Same, "
438. Jabez E. Munsell, "
439. Arnold C. Hawes, "
440. Jacob W. Feeter, "
441. Daniel Spring, "
442. John C. Green, "
443. David L. Holden, "
444. Joseph W. Patterson, "
445. Gordon W. Burnham, "
446. Samuel Wilde, Jr., "

SHARE

447. William B. Taylor, Jr., *N. Y. City.*
448. William V. Brady, "
449. Oliver Hoyt, "
450. Charles W. Lecour, "
451. John H. Swift, "
452. Hugh N. Camp, "
453. W. Woolsey Wright, "
454. Jed Frye, "
455. Henry Owen, "
456. William A. Young, "
457. John Buckley, Jr., "
458. D. Randolph Martin, "
459. Samuel L. M. Barlow, "
460. E. W. Ryerson, "
461. Samuel Shethar, "
462. Geo. Brinley, *Hartford, Conn.*
463. Augustus F. Smith, *N. Y. City.*
464. William H. Hurlbut, "
465. Henry A. Hurlbut, "
466. Mrs. Sophie H. Scott, "
467. The N. Y. Society Library, *New York City.*
468. Thomas K. Marcy, *Brooklyn.*
469. Jas. Y. Smith, *Providence, R. I.*
470. Wm. B. Bolles, *Astoria, N. Y.*
471. Gouv. Morris Wilkins, *New York City.*
472. James T. Fields, *Boston, Mass.*
473. Horace P. Biddle, *Logansport, Indiana.*
474. A. L. Roache, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*
475. Miss Eliza S. Quincy, *Quincy, Mass.*
476. Alfred Brookes, *N. Y. City.*
477. Henry Youngs, Jr., "
478. Jeremiah Loder, "
479. Thomas H. Armstrong, "
480. William C. Bryant, "
481. Matthew P. Read, "
482. Manning M. Knapp, *Hackensack, N. J.*
483. Lockwood L. Doty, *Albany.*

SHARE

484. Walter L. Newberry, *Chicago, Illinois.*
485. Hamilton Fish, *New York City.*
486. Wm. B. Towne, *Boston, Mass.*
487. Same, "
488. Same, "
489. Same, "
490. Sidney W. Dibble, *N. Y. City.*
491. Charles J. Seymour, *Binghamton, N. Y.*
492. D. A. McKnight, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
493. Chas. H. Housman, *N. Y. City.*
494. James M. Chichester, "
495. William W. Greene, "
496. Francis F. Dorr, "
497. Charles W. Whitney, "
498. Robert D. Hart, "
499. George H. Mathews, "
500. Thomas Addis Emmet, "
501. Andrew J. Smith, "
502. William D. Maxwell, "
503. Charles A. Macy, Jr., "
504. Thomas W. Field, "
505. Charles Gorham Barney, *Richmond, Va.*
506. Benj. B. Atterbury, *N. Y. City.*
507. Richard W. Roche, "
508. Thomas H. Morrell, "
509. Smith Barker, "
510. Everardus B. Warner, "
511. Augustus T. Francis, "
512. Wm. A. Slingerland, "
513. Riley A. Brick, "
514. Same, "
515. Walter M. Smith, "
516. Henry Elsworth, "
517. John Hecker, "
518. Warren Ward, "
519. Charles G. Judson, "
520. J. Meredith Read, Jr., *Albany.*
521. John H. Van Antwerp, "
522. Wm. M. Van Wagenen, "
523. Wm. T. Ryerson, *N. Y. City.*

SHARE

524. Edwin Hoyt, *N. Y. City.*
525. John Van Nest, "
526. Clinton Gilbert, "
527. J. Carson Brevoort, *Brooklyn.*
528. Same, "
529. Isaac D. Russell, *N. Y. City.*
530. Henry Oothout, "
531. Alexander P. Irvin, "
532. Beriah Palmer, "
533. Robert Schell, "
534. Alfred T. Ackert, *Rhinebeck.*
535. John H. Watson, *N. Y. City.*
536. Abraham Baldwin, "
537. Ezra A. Hayt, "
538. William L. Lambert, "
539. Charles S. Smith, "
540. Charles A. Macy, "
541. Samuel Raynor, "
542. Lucius Tuckerman, "
543. William Betts, "
544. William K. Strong, "
545. John D. Jones, "
546. Same, "
547. Thomas C. Doremus, "
548. Rudolph A. Witthaus, Jr., *N. Y. City.*
549. Fred'k W. Macy, *N. Y. City.*
550. Joseph N. Ireland, "
551. William Montross, "
552. Samuel R. Mabbatt, "
553. Jacob S. Wetmore, "
554. Marvelle W. Cooper, "
555. Abraham M. Cozzens, "
556. Jacob Van Wagenen, "
557. John H. Riker, "
558. Wm. Alexander Smith, "
559. George Dixon, Jr., "
560. Hamilton Odell, "
561. Charles B. Richardson, "
562. Horatio Nichols, "
563. George T. Hall, "
564. Henry A. Burr, "
565. Franklin H. Delano, "
566. James M. Deuel, "

SHARE

567. Richard Irvin, Jr., *N. Y. City.*
568. Dudley B. Fuller, "
569. Henry A. Smythe, "
570. Josiah S. Leverett, "
571. John S. Davenport, "
572. Bronson Peck, "
573. William A. Allen, "
574. William Dowd, "
575. David L. Baker, "
576. John G. Shea, "
577. Clarkson N. Potter. "
578. David D. Field, "
579. William H. Appleton, "
580. Samuel J. Tilden, "
581. James W. Gerard. "
582. Timothy G. Churchill, "
583. Parker Handy, "
584. Nathaniel Hayden, "
585. John G. Holbrooke, "
586. Robert H. McCurdy, "
587. Rush C. Hawkins, "
588. L. M. Ferris, Jr., "
589. Theo. Roosevelt, "
590. J. Butler Wright, "
591. George Palen, "
592. George Griswold, "
593. O. D. Munn, "
594. Frank Moore, "
595. William H. Lee, "
596. H. P. Crozier. "
597. Henry E. Clark, "
598. Jackson S. Schultz, "
599. John Carter Brown, *Providence, R. I.*
600. John Carter Brown, 2d, *Providence, R. I.*
601. Peleg Hall, *N. Y. City.*
602. Charles L. Anthony, "
603. George W. Hall, "
604. J. T. Leavitt, "
605. Joseph Howland, *Albany.*
606. John W. Munro, *N. Y. City.*
607. Parker Handy, "
608. Same, "

SHARE

609. Parker Handy, *N. Y. City*
610. George Griswold, "
611. Willard Parker, "
612. Alex'r W. Bradford, "
613. Benjamin L. Benson, "
614. Edward Schell, "
615. A. B. Kellogg, "
616. Joseph O. Brown, "
617. E. B. Oakley, "
618. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., "
619. David S. Duncomb, "
620. Augustus K. Gardner, "
621. L. Bayard Smith, "
622. Louis de V. Wilder, "
623. William E. Bird, "
624. Franklin B. Hough, *Lowville.*
625. Thomas P. Rowe, *N. Y. City.*
626. Samuel Osgood, "
627. Charles A. Meigs, "
628. Edward H. Purdy, "
629. Joseph F. Joy, "
630. Hezekiah King, "
631. Horace W. Fuller, "
632. William H. Post, "
633. Edward D. Butler, "
634. Henry B. Dawson, *Morrisania.*
635. Almon W. Griswold, *N. Y. City.*
636. S. Townsend Cannon, "
637. Theodore M. Barnes, "
638. Joel Munsell, *Albany.*
639. Same, "
640. Thomas A. Bishop, *N. Y. City.*
641. Same, "
642. Nicholas F. Palmer, "
643. J. L. Leonard, *Lowville.*
644. David C. Halstead, *N. Y. City.*
645. Thomas Morton, "
646. J. F. Sheafe, "
647. Henry A. Bostwick, "
648. Hiram D. Dater, "
649. George H. Williams, "
650. O. W. Reynolds, "
651. Silvanus J. Macy, "
652. Henry J. Scudder, "

SHARE

653. N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin, *N. Y. City.*
654. H. Tracy Arnold, *N. Y. City.*
655. Benjamin R. Winthrop, "
656. Same, "
657. Benj. R. Winthrop, Jr., "
658. Egerton L. Winthrop, *N. Y. City.*
659. Franklin Edson, *Albany.*
660. Robert C. Melvain, *N. Y. City.*
661. Archibald Russell, "
662. William I. Paulding, *Cold Spring.*
663. John Romeyn Brodhead, *N. Y. City.*
664. John L. Kennin, *N. Y. City.*
665. James Stokes, Jr., "
666. John A. Russell, "
667. E. M. Wright, "
668. Everardus Warner, "
669. Everardus B. Warner, "
670. John C. Hewitt, "
671. Peter Stryker, *Phila., Pa.*
672. Wilson M. Powell, *N. Y. City.*
673. Samuel H. Brown, "
674. Ellsworth Eliot. "
675. John T. Klots, "
676. Charles H. Dummer, "
677. Henry D. Bulkley, "
678. J. K. Hamilton Willcox, "
679. Appleton Sturgis, "
680. William T. Salter, "
681. William Rockwell, "
682. E. H. Janes, "
683. Thomas B. Newby, "
684. Louis de V. Wilder, "
685. Same, "
686. Samuel Coulter, "
687. Ralph Clark, "
688. Thomas F. De Voe, "
689. John Groshon, "
690. S. L. Boardman, *Augusta, Me.*
691. Charles J. Folsom, *N. Y. City.*
692. George Folsom, "

SHARE

693. Everardus Warner, *N. Y. City.*
694. George C. Eyland, "
695. C. F. Hardon, "
696. F. Wiley, "
697. Alexander Wiley, "
698. John W. Scott, *Astoria.*
699. Edward Anthony, *N. Y. City.*
700. Chauncey P. Smith, *Wolcott.*
701. H'y Camerden, Jr., *N. Y. City.*
702. George Bancroft, "
703. Abraham R. Warner, "
704. James W. Purdy, "
705. Chas. Congdon, *B'klyn, N. Y.*
706. Long Island Historical Society, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
707. Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
708. New Bedford Free Library, *New Bedford, Mass.*
709. John David Wolfe, *N. Y. City.*
710. Miss C. L. Wolfe, "
711. George W. Cook, "
712. James L. Woodward, "
713. William Frederick Poole, *Boston, Mass.*
714. Benjamin H. Field, *N. Y. City.*
715. Cortlandt De Peyster Field, *N. Y. City.*
716. John Fitch, *N. Y. City.*
717. Same, "
718. F. Augustus Wood, "
719. John H. Dillingham, *Haverford College, Pa.*
720. F. Augustus Wood, *N. Y. City*
721. Charles A. Peabody, "
722. Edwin F. Corey, Jr., "
723. John G. Lamberson, "
724. Same, "
725. John E. Parsons, "
726. Gratz Nathan, "
727. B. F. De Costa, "
728. Henry C. Potter, "
729. Henry Nicoll, "
730. George E. Moore, "

SHARE
731. JOHN F. TROW, *N. Y. City.*
732. SAME, "
733. SAME, "
734. SAME, "
735. SAME, "
736. SAME, "
737. SAME, "
738. SAME, "
739. SAME, "
740. SAME, "
741. GEORGE H. MOORE, "
742. GEORGE H. MOORE, *N. Y. City.*
743. SAME, "
744. SAME, "
745. SAME, "
746. SAME, "
747. SAME, "
748. SAME, "
749. SAME, "
750. SAME, "
751. WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, "
752. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, "

SHAREHOLDERS BY TRANSFERS TO JUNE, 1871.

SHARE
111. J. K. WIGGIN, *Boston, Mass.*
150. GEORGE H. PEEKE, *Jersey City, N. J.*
167. JOHN H. THOMPSON, *N. Y. City.*
174. LUCIE P. BENEDICT, "
187. J. K. WIGGIN, *Boston, Mass.*
358. ROBERT S. MILLER, *N. Y. City.*
426. EVERETT P. WHEELER, "
450. EUGENE H. LECOUR, "
470. WILLIAM BOLLES HALSEY, "
508. JOSEPH SABIN, *N. Y. City.*
532. NATHAN B. WALKER, "
643. THE TRUSTEES OF THE LOWVILLE ACADEMY.
670. WM. P. PRENTICE, *N. Y. City.*
684. EDWARD C. WILDER, "
685. C. V. B. OSTRANDER. "
714. JOHN EVERITT, "
716. JAMES M. HUNT, "
719. HAVERFORD COLLEGE LIBRARY, *Haverford College, Pa.*
727. DAVID G. FRANCIS, *N. Y. City.*

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